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| المراجع | IOR/R/15/2/33 |
| العنوان | "الملف 8 E المجلد III بن سعود" |
| التاريخ/ التواريخ | ١٢ ديسمبر ١٩١٦-مارس ١٩١٨ (ميلادي) |
| لغة الكتابة | الإنجليزية والعربية في اللاتينية بالأحرف والعربية |
| الحجم والشكل | ملف واحد (٢٦٩ ورقة) |
| المؤسسة المالكة | المكتبة البريطانية: أوراق خاصة وسجلات من مكتب الهند |
| حق النشر | <u>الملكية العامة</u> |

حول هذا السجل

يحتوي هذا الملف على مراسلات بين المسؤولين البريطانيين في البحرين والبصرة وبغداد وبوشهر والكويت، وكذلك مع عبد العزيز بن عبد الرحمن بن فيصل آل سعود (ابن سعود)؛ وعبد الله بن جلوي أمير الأحساء؛ والشيخ عبد الله بن جاسم آل ثاني، حاكم قطر؛ وعبد العزيز القصيبي، وكيل ابن سعود في البحرين.

يتعلق الملف بصورة رئيسية بالعلاقات البريطانية مع ابن سعود، ويشمل: الإجراءات الخاصة برعايا ابن سعود في محكمة الوكيل السياسي في البحرين (الورقة ٣)؛ توفير الأسلحة والذخائر ومدفوعات الإعانة لابن سعود عن طريق وكيله في البحرين (على سبيل المثال، الأوراق ٧، ٢٠، ١٠٦)، بما في ذلك إيصالات التسليم (الأوراق ٣٢، ٤١، ٥٠-٥٤)؛ والمراسلات التي جرت عقب زيارة ابن سعود في نوفمبر ١٩١٦ إلى الكويت للقاء المقيم السياسي (الأوراق ١١-١٤). ويوجد ضمن الملف تقرير مفصل أعده أرنولد تالبوت ويلسون، كبير الموظفين السياسيين في المكتب العربي في العراق، بتاريخ ١٢ يناير ١٩١٧، بعنوان "العلاقات مع ابن سعود" (الأوراق ١١٦-١٢٥). في عام ١٩١٧، مراسلات بخصوص الاستعدادات لبعثة سانت جون فيليب في الفترة ١٩١٧-١٩١٨ إلى ابن سعود في الرياض (الورقة ٢٢٢)

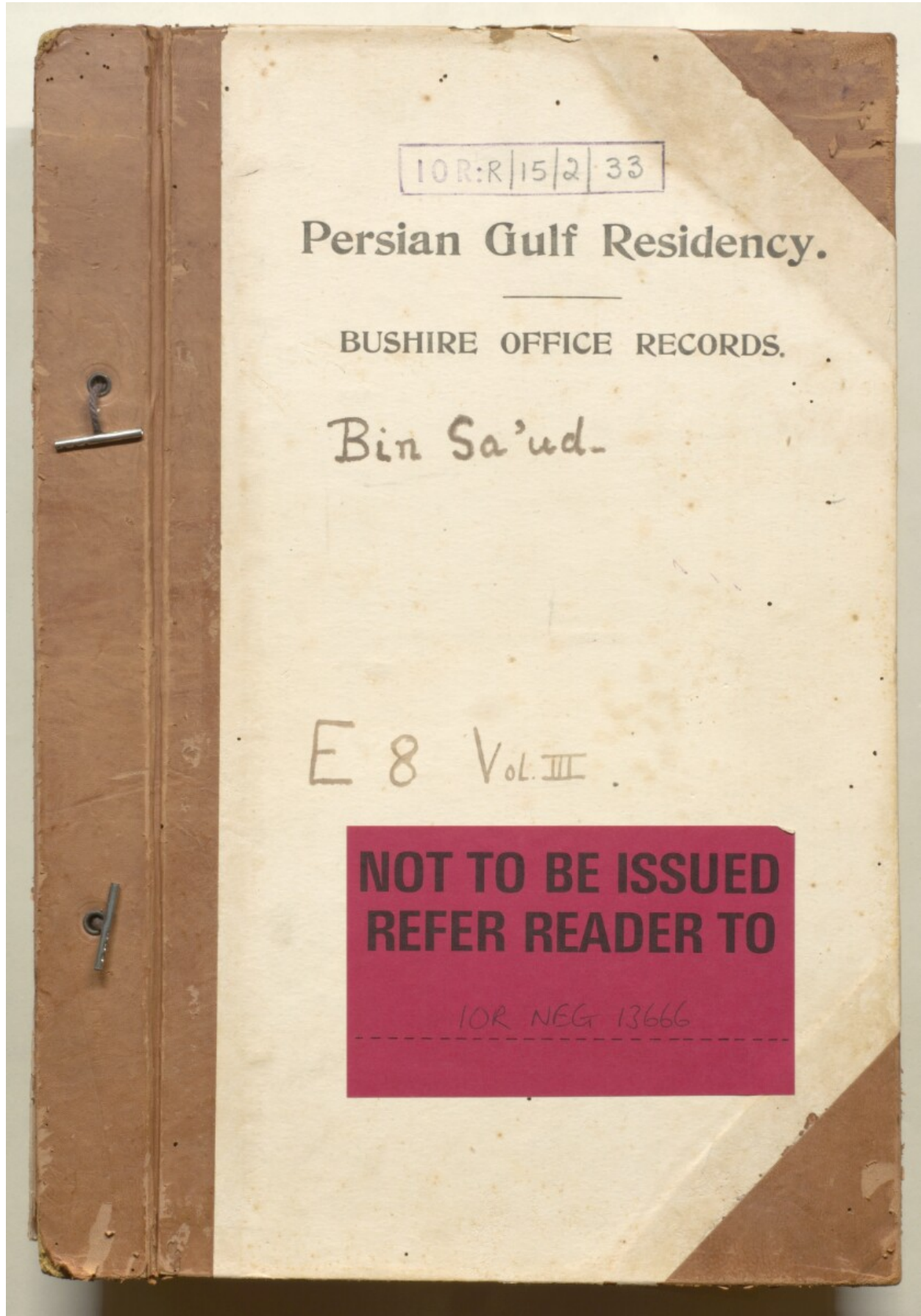
وما يليها).

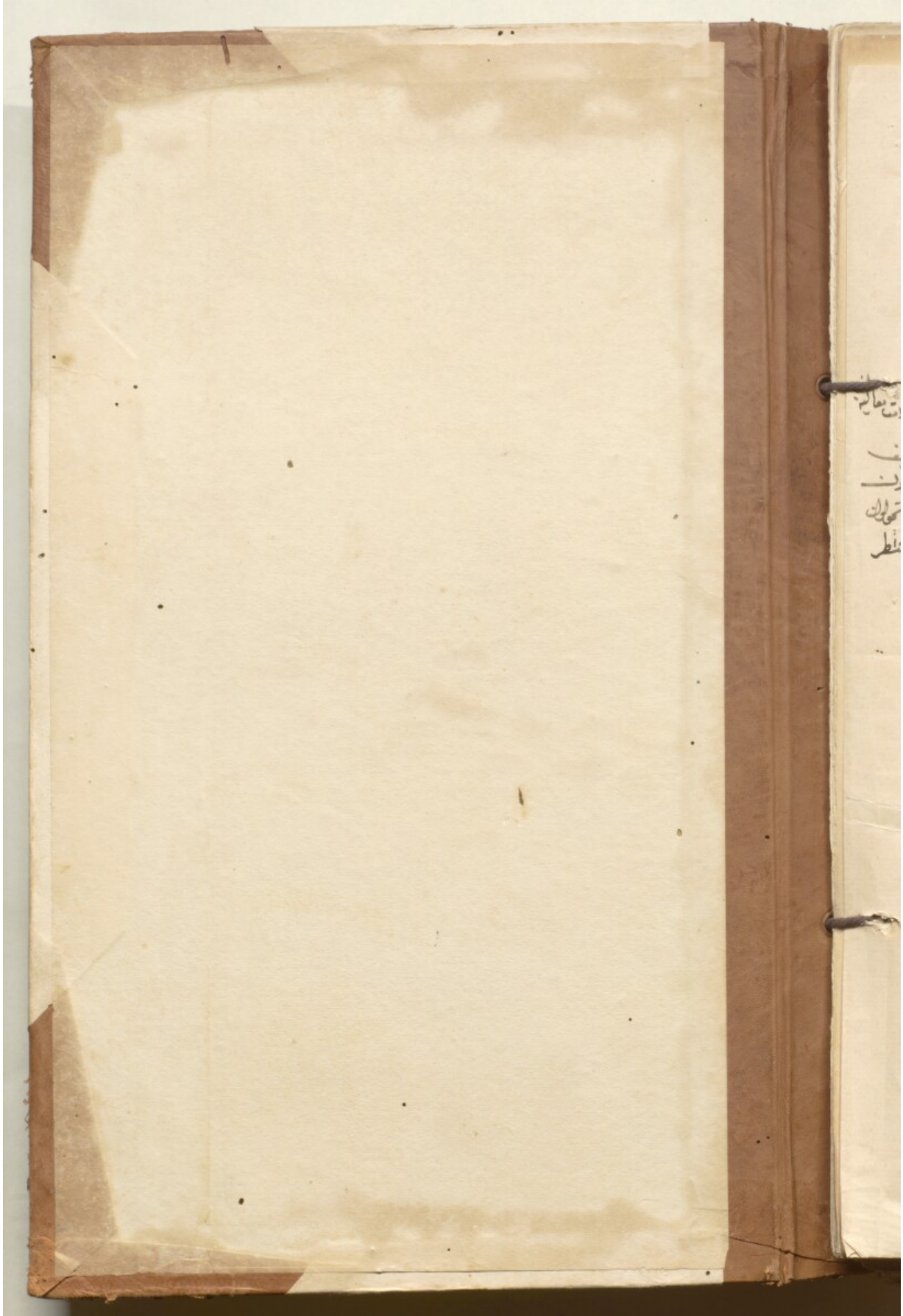
بالإضافة إلى ذلك، هناك تفاصيل في شتى أنحاء الملف حول صراع ابن سعود المستمر مع ابن رشيد من حائل، والدعم المقدم لهذا الأخير من قبل الأتراك وقبيلتي العجمان وشمر (الأوراق ٨٨-٩٣). وهناك تفاصيل خاصة بالعلاقات بين ابن سعود وشيخ قطر عبد الله بعد أن قام أمير الأحساء بإعدام أحد رجال قبيلة العجمان (الأوراق ١٣٦-١٣٧، ١٦٥-١٦٦)، وكذلك العلاقات مع الكويت عقب وفاة الشيخ جابر المبارك آل صباح في فبراير ١٩١٧، ويشمل ذلك تقارير عن هجمات نفذها رجال قبيلة سبيع بالقرب من حدود نجد والكويت في فبراير ١٩١٨ (الورقة ٢٤٣). في مايو ١٩١٨، هناك تقرير عن بداية نزاع الخرمة بين ابن سعد والشريف حسين في مكة بعد احتلال الهاشميين لوادي الخرمة (الورقة ٢٦٥).

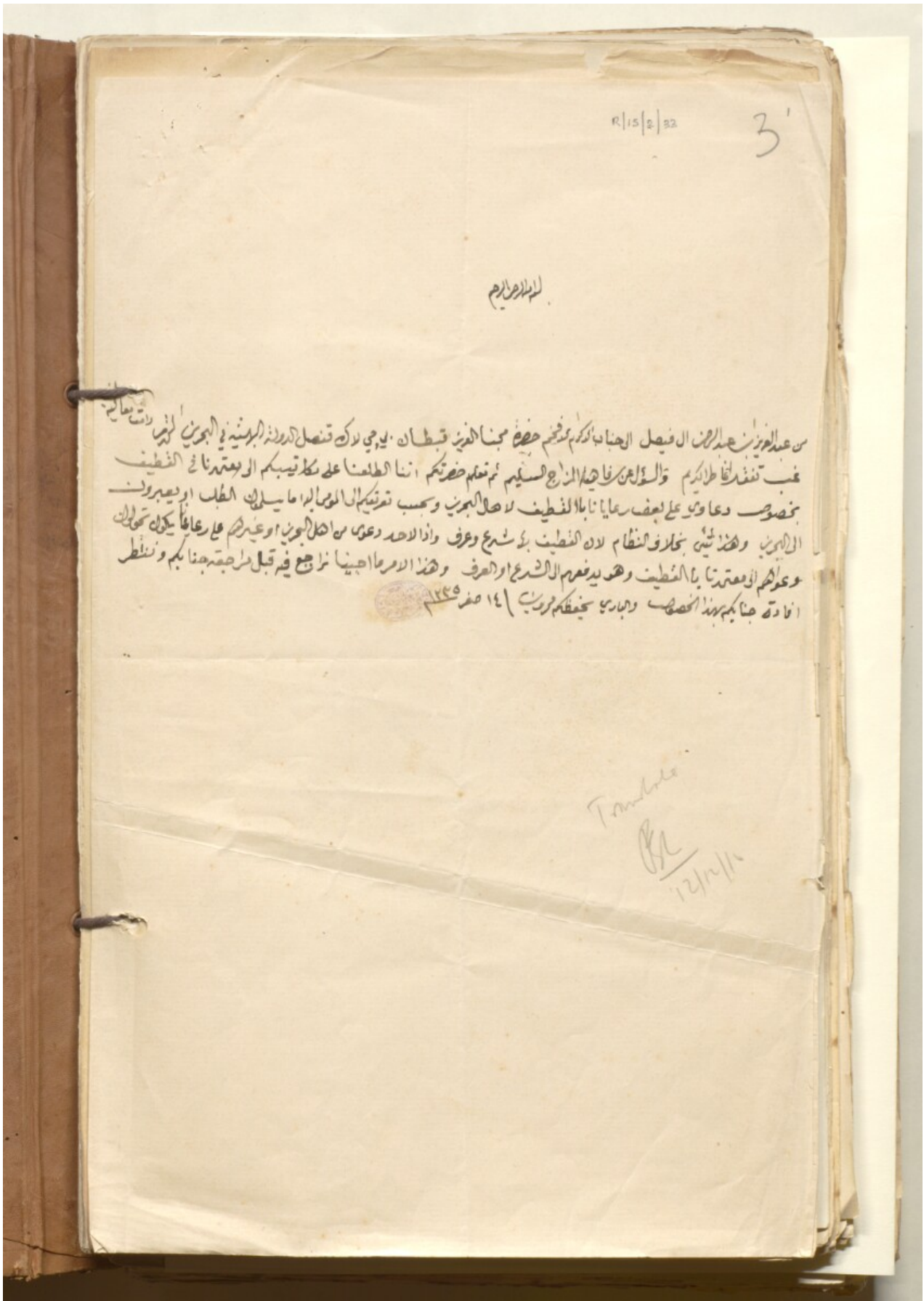
بالإضافة إلى ذلك، تُقدّم المراسلات المختلفة مع ابن سعود مستجدات الحرب العالمية الأولى في كل من أوروبا وبلاد الرافدين، على سبيل المثال معركة الكوت (الأوراق ٦١-٦٨، ٧٩، ٩٥-٩٧) والاحتلال البريطاني لبغداد (الأوراق ١١٣-١١٤). ويشمل الملف أيضًا عددًا من المراسلات من وإلى الدكتور بول ويلبرفورس هاريسون من البعثة التبشيرية العربية والذي كان يُقدّم المساعدة الطبية في الرياض عقب تفشي وباء الانفلونزا في أغسطس ١٩١٧ (الأوراق ١٧٥-١٧٦، ١٧٩-١٨٢).



"الملف E 8 المجلد III بن سعود" [أمامي] (٥٤٤/١)



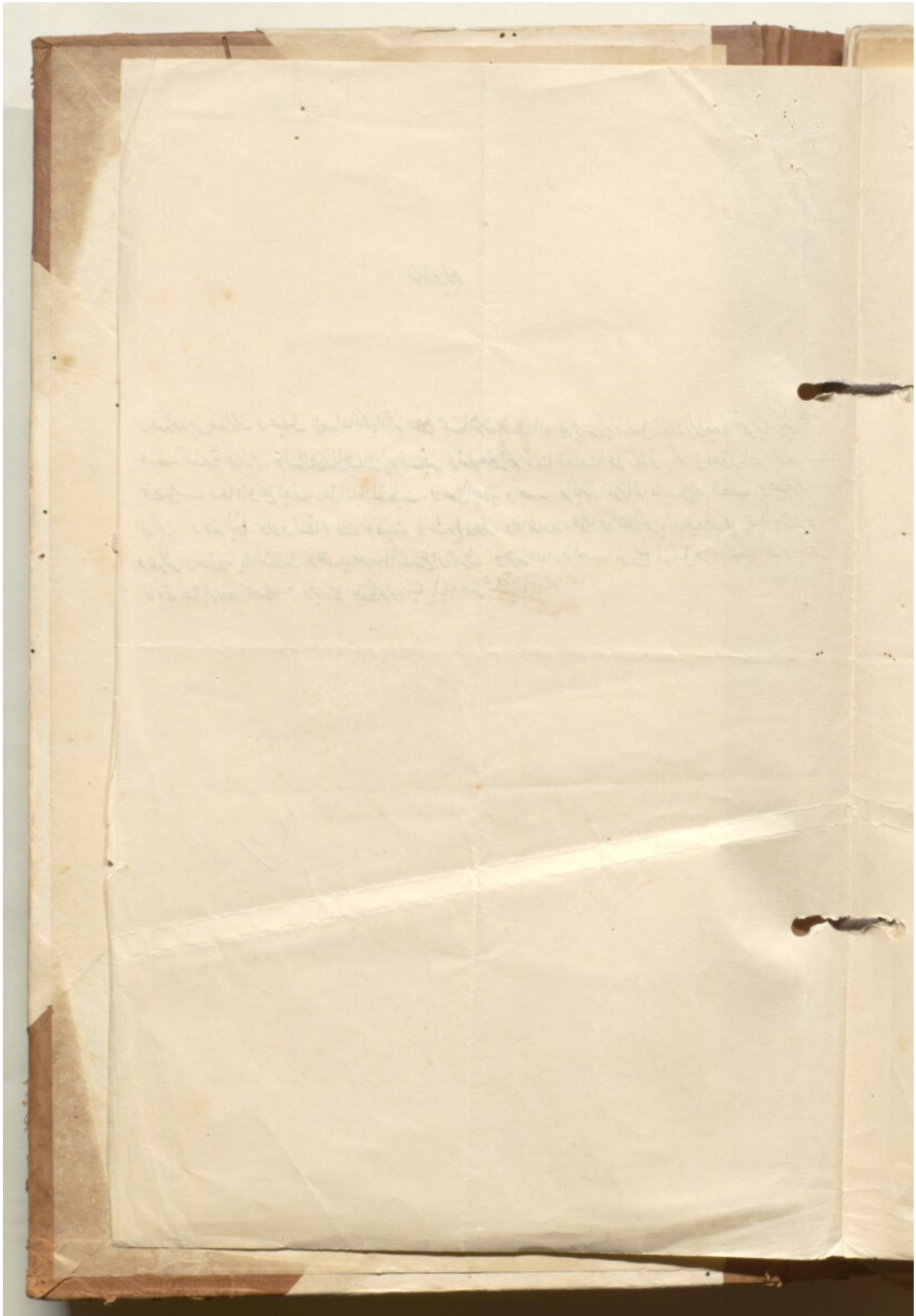




للملوك

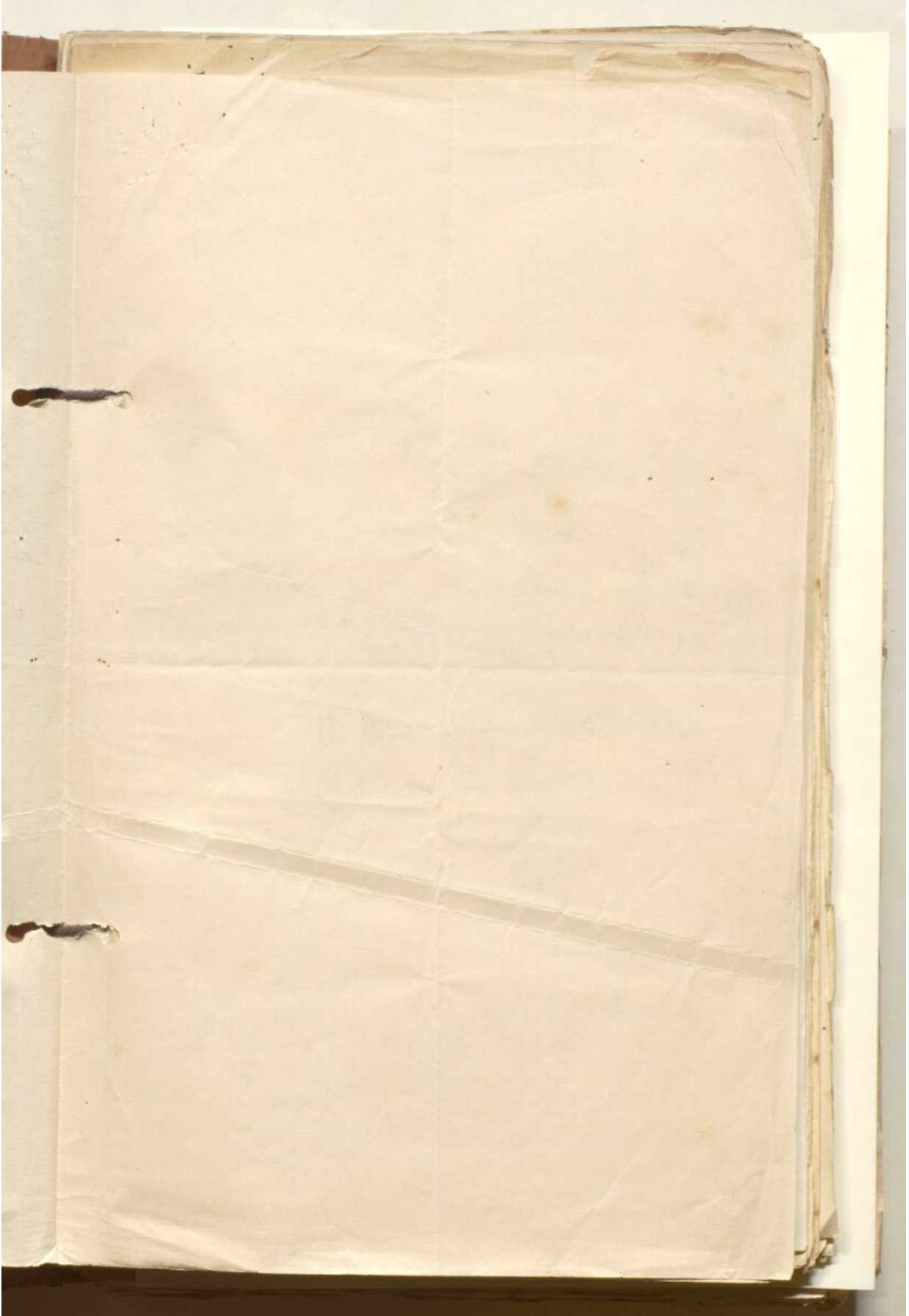
من عبد العزيز بن عبد الرحمن ال فيصل ال حنايا كرم الله وجهه حفيظ مجنا الفيز قبطان . ليجي لارك قنصل الكرونة البريشية في البحرين ليرى
عقب تفقدنا طراكم والاولين فاجله الزاج السليم ثم نعلم حضرتكم اننا اطلقنا على كل تسيبكم الى معتدنا في الفظيف
بخصوص دعاوتهم على بعض رعايانا بالالفظيف لاهل البحرين وحسب تعزيتكم الى المواليد ما يسلكه الطلب او يعبرون
الى البحرين وهكذا فين بخلاف النظام لانه الفظيف بوشع وعرف واذا لاحد دعوى من اهل البحرين او غيرهم على رعاياكم لكونهم
وعولكم الى معتدنا بالالفظيف وهو يدفعهم الى الشرع او يعرف وهذا الامر ما احببنا نراجع فيه قبل مراجعتهم بنابكم وننظر
افادة جنابكم بهذا الخصوص وباري خفيكم مريد ١٤١٤ هـ

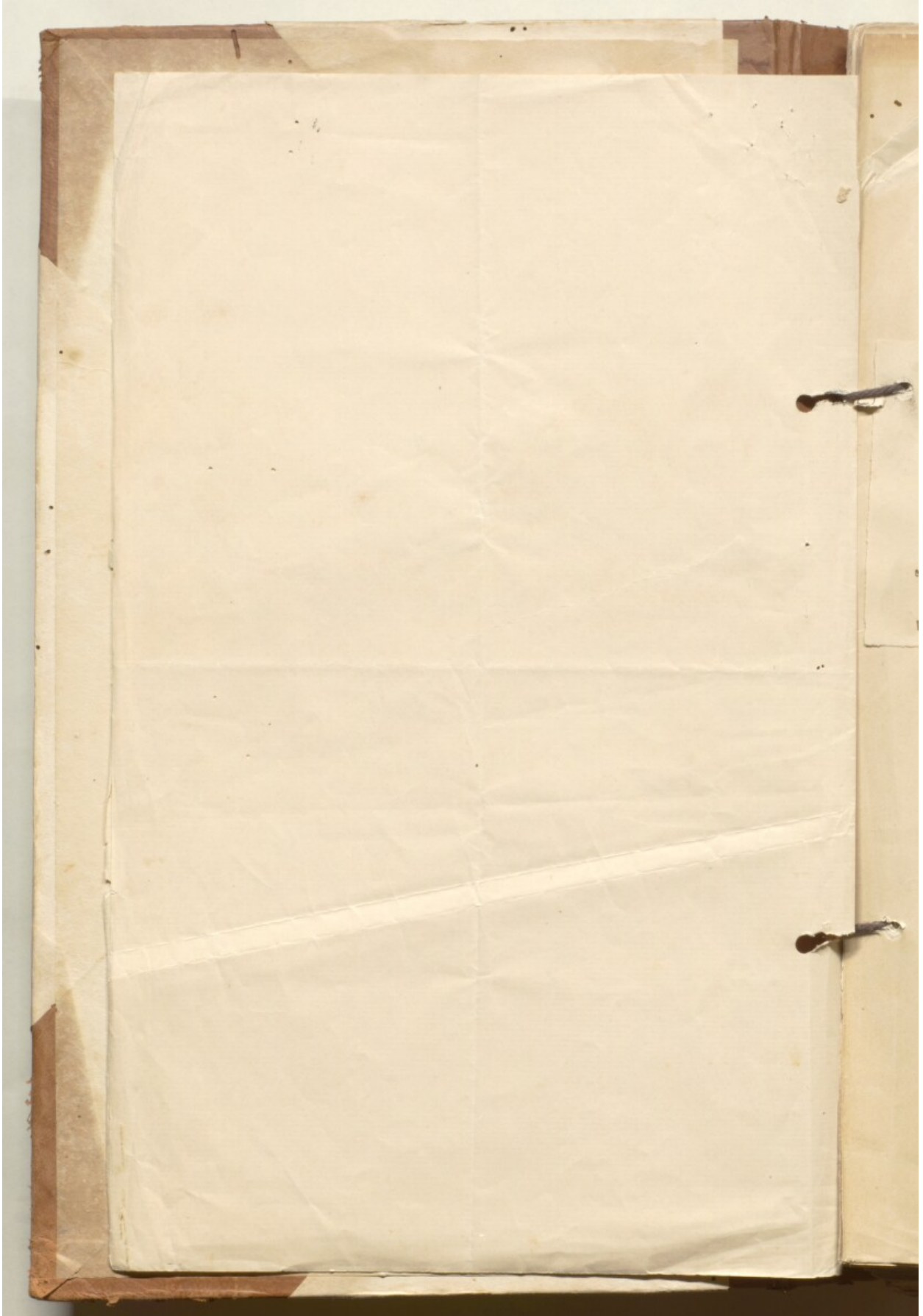
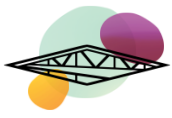
Tamara
Ba
12/4/11

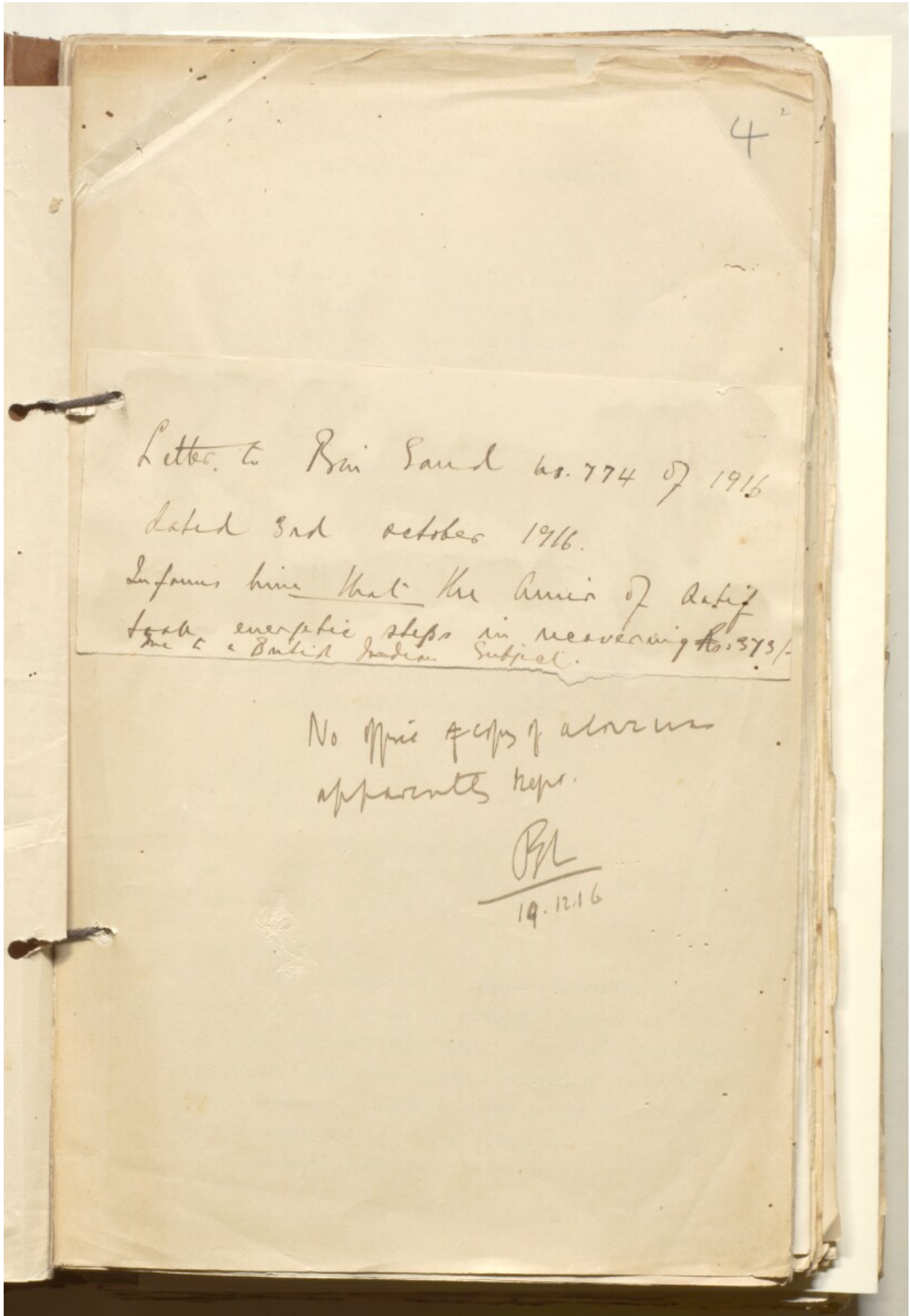
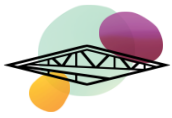


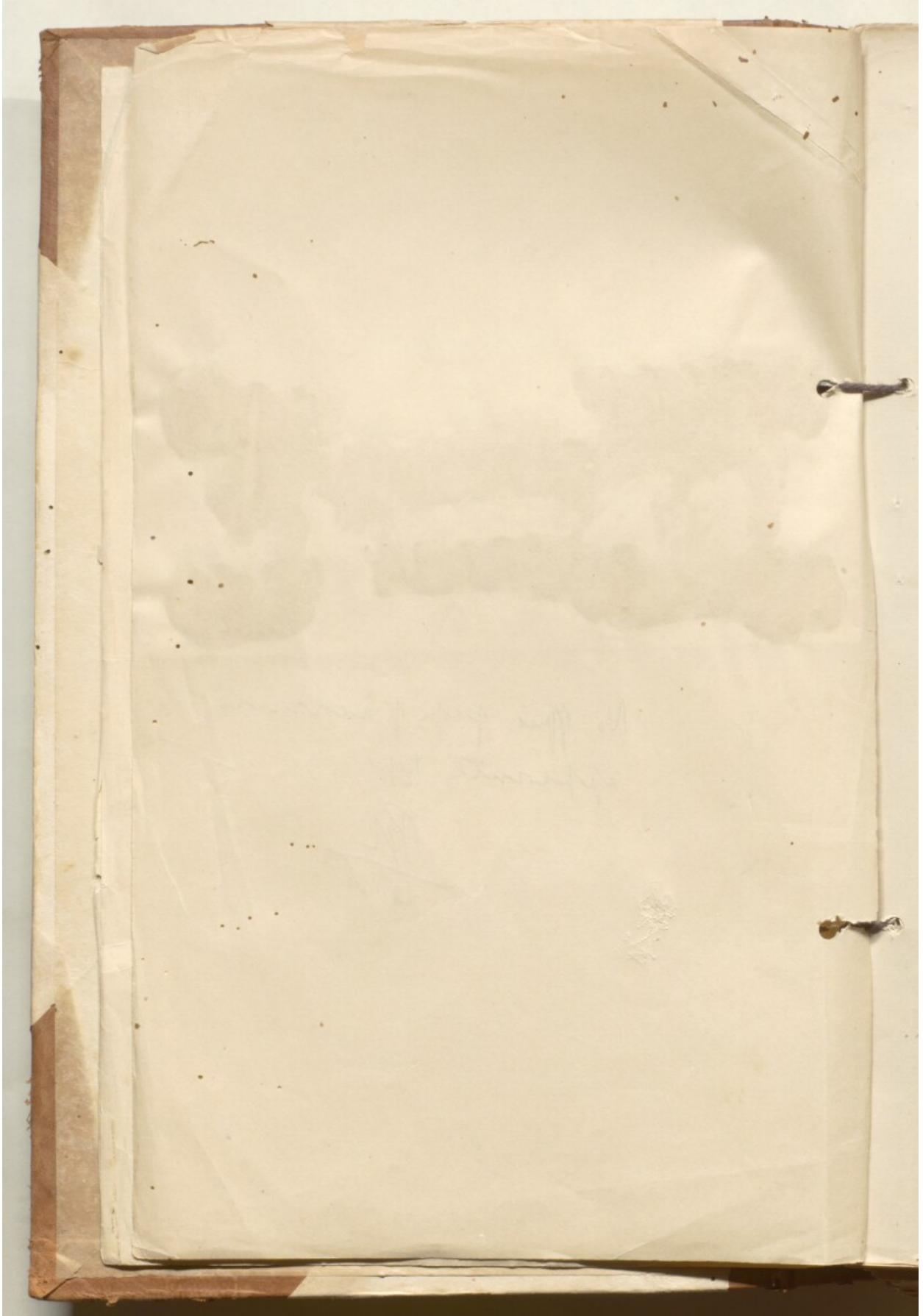


"الملف E 8 المجلد III بن سعود" [١ وأ] (٥٤٤/٥)











Telegram.R.

From Loch Bahrain

To FFF Cox Basrah repeated Trevor Bushire

No. 89 C

Dated 14.12.16.

Since the Turks were expelled from Qatif it has been the custom in the Political Agent's court that when a defendant has gone there a letter has been sent to the Amir asking him to recover the money or send the man to appear in court, and help in such cases has been given. In one case Shaikh 'Abd-al-'Aziz was thanked for the energetic steps taken by the Amir.

Recently I sent three such letters to the Amir. Shaikh 'Abd-al-'Aziz has now written objecting to this procedure and saying that there are Shara' and civil courts in Qatif and that if Bahrain subjects or others have claims against his subjects they should be transferred to his Amir who would send them to those courts. He awaits a reply to the above effect.

This opens what may prove an awkward question and I should be glad of an indication of the reply to be returned.

Addressed Basrah repeated Bushire.

Telegram.R.

From Trevor Bushire

To Loch Bahrain repeated Cox Basrah

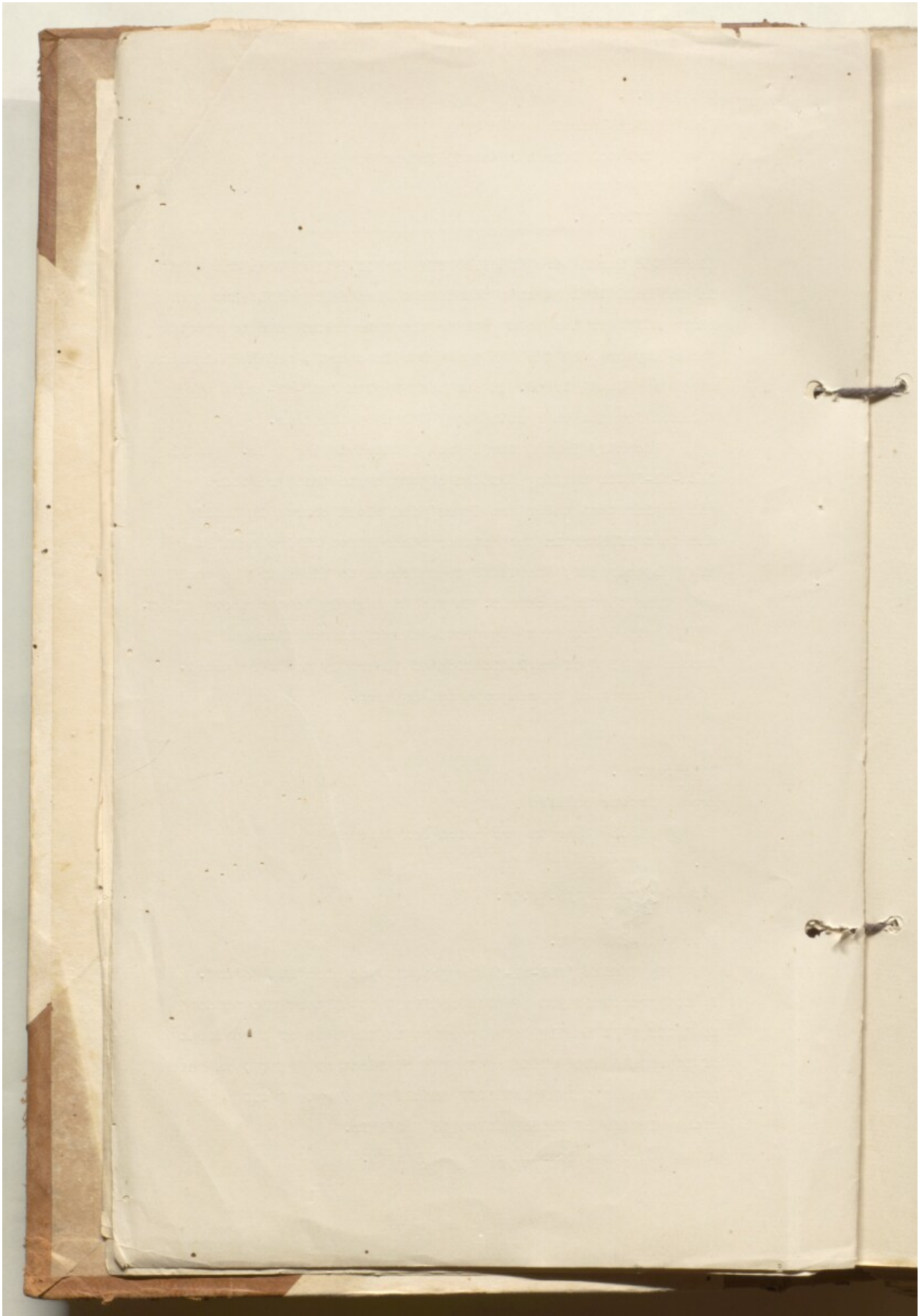
No. 2410

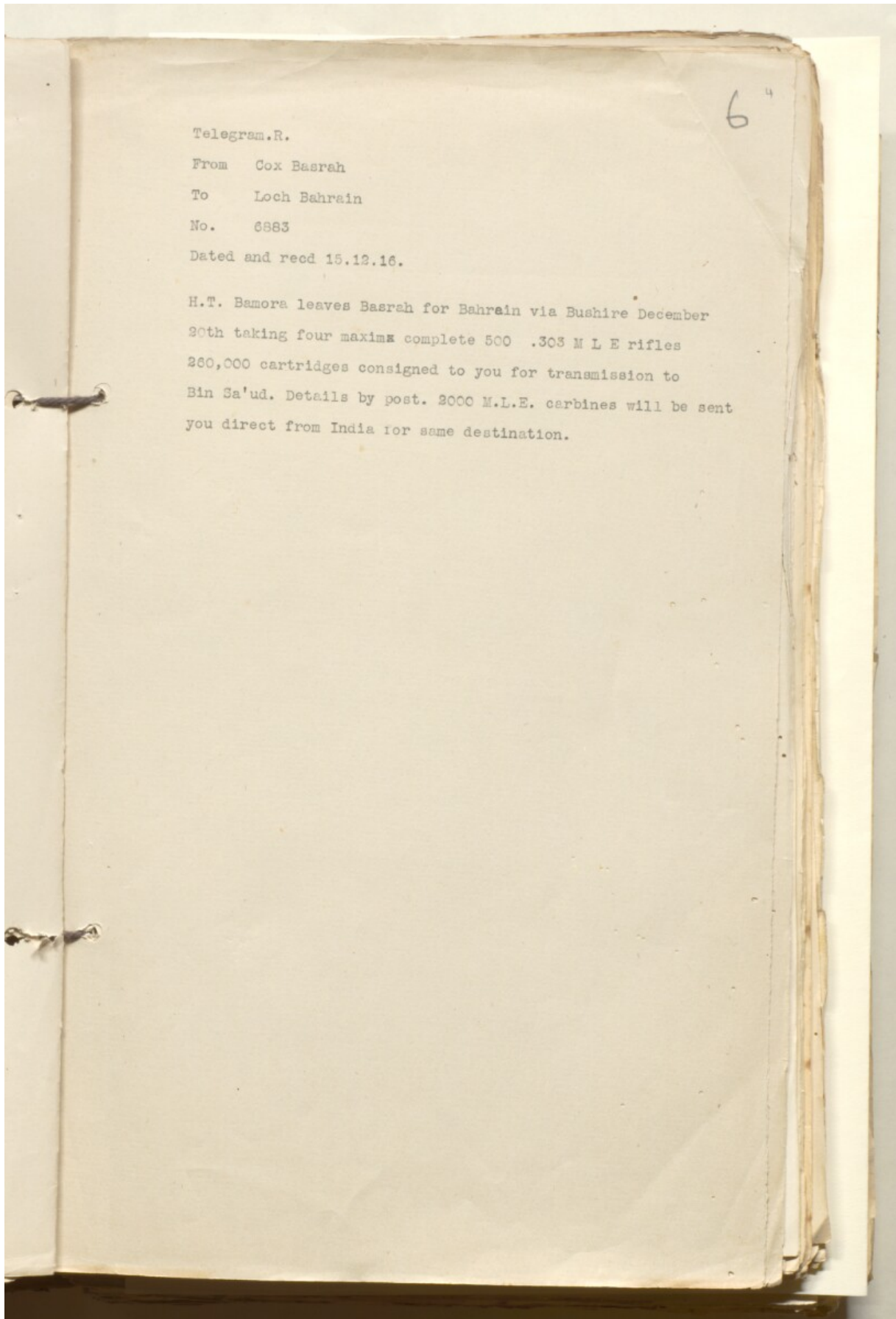
Dated and recd 14.12.16.

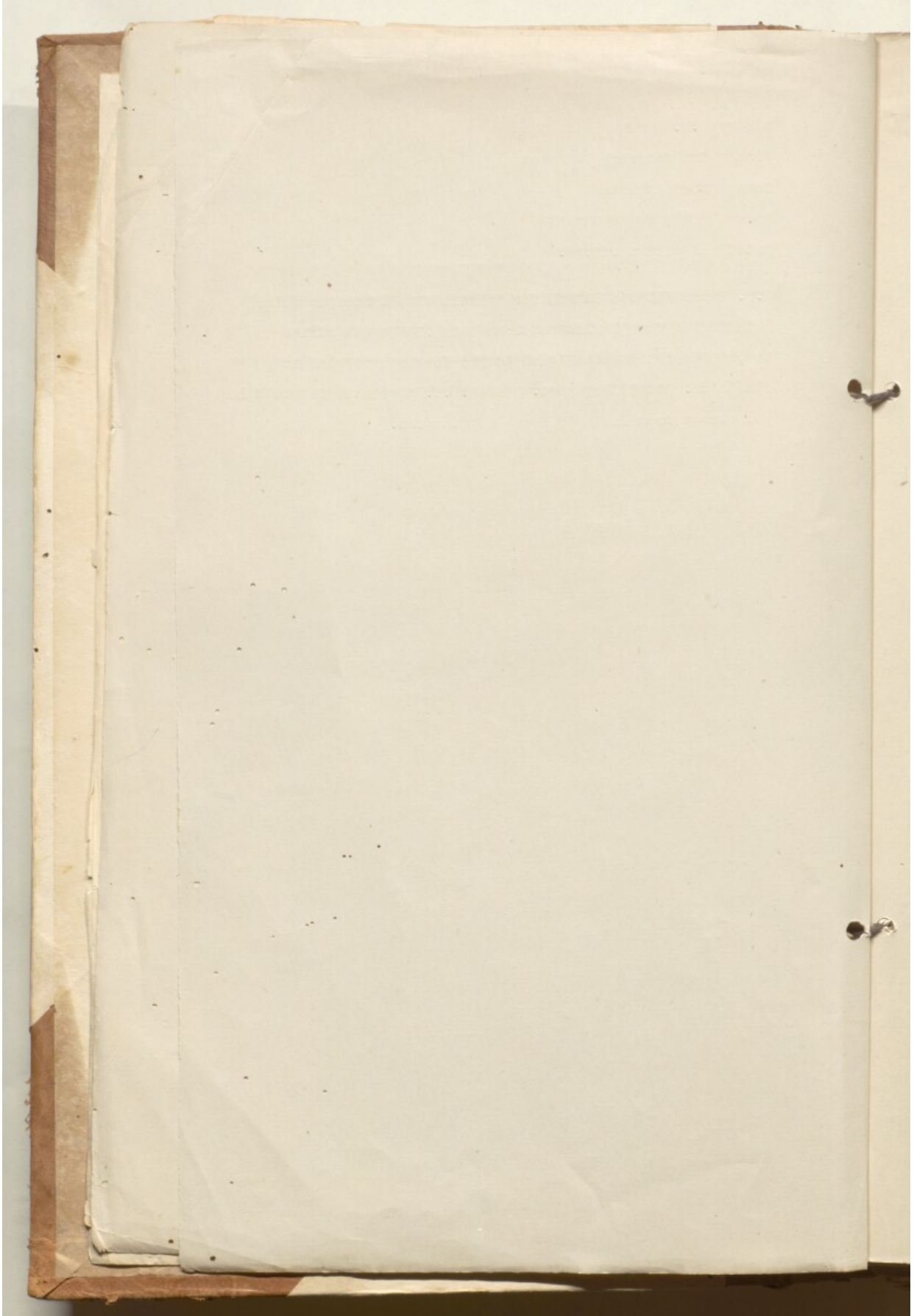
Your telegram 89 C.

By Shaikh 'Abd-al-'Aziz presume you mean "Bin Sa'ud". Is not procedure you mention confined to debtors who abscond to Qatif? It hardly seems correct in the case of a resident of Bahrain making claim against a resident of Qatif, in which case I should think plaintiff should go over to Qatif armed with a letter of introduction to the Amir.

Addressed Bahrain repeated Basrah.







Telegram.R.

From Loch Bahrain

To Trevor Bushire repeated Bolitical Basrah

No. 90 C

Dated 16.12.16

Your telegram No.2410 December 15th.

I meant Bin Sa'ud.

Procedure has been confined to absconding debtors; among them subjects of Bin Sa'ud , not necessarily subjects of Qatif.

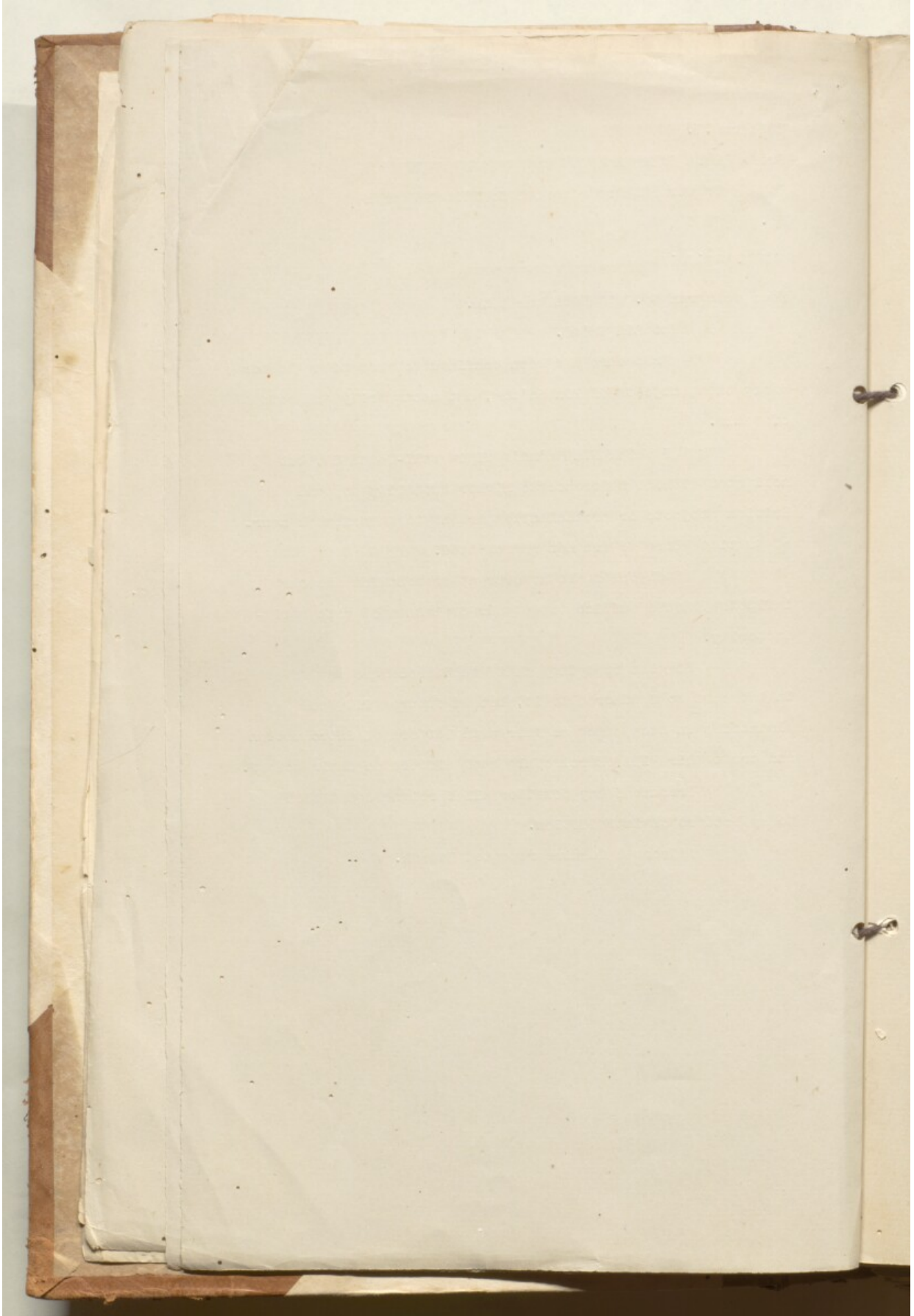
I think Bin Sa'ud's claim well-founded , but hesitated without reference to higher authority to send British subjects or protected ~~persons~~ persons to an oriental court of justice where we are not represented.

Such cases are however at present few and our influence should suffice to get our claims dealt with satisfactorily.

Suggest replying that such procedure was followed in the past so I adhered to it, but in future will send plaintiffs in such cases to Amir with letters of introduction and trust Amir will exercise his good offices on their behalf.

Presume I may consider all foreigners entitled to my letters of introduction.

Addressed Bushire repeated Basrah.





8

Telegram.R.

From Trevor Bushire

To Loch Bahrain repeated Cox Basrah

No. 2418

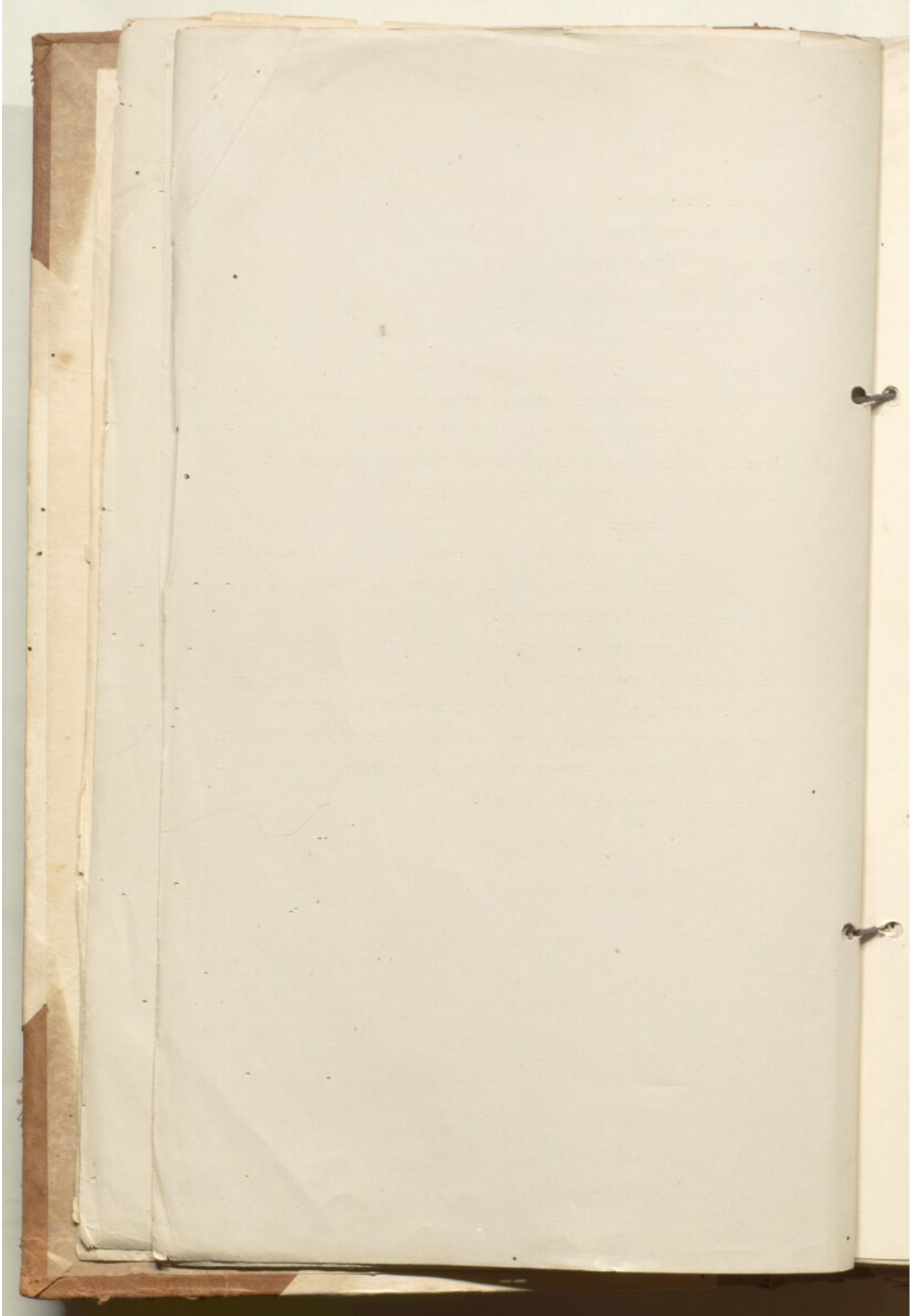
Dated 16.12.16 recd 17.12.16.

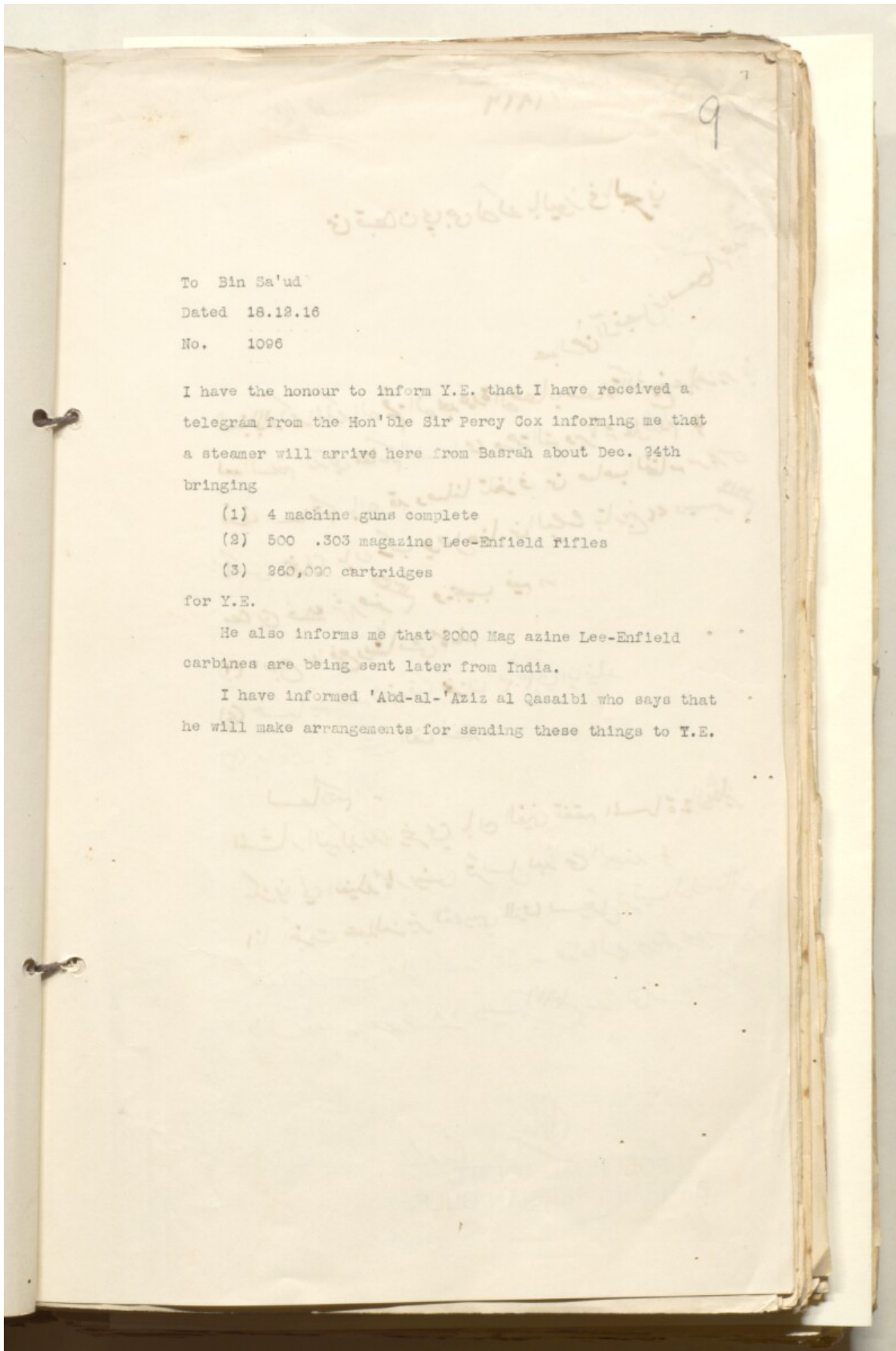
Your telegram 20 C.

It appears to me that former procedure was correct in the case of debtors absconding from Bahrain to Bin Sa'ud's territory: in the case of one of his subjects absconding to Bahrain to escape from his creditors, Bin Sa'ud would probably ask for his return.

As regards ordinary petitioners; if they made a claim against a man in Qatif or Hasa they should be told that the court has no jurisdiction in those places.

If applicant states he intends to go to Qatif to prosecute his claim and asks for letter he might be given letter to the Amir. I think it would be expedient to give introductory letters to British subjects and protected persons, and Persians and not to people from Qatar and Arabian mainland except Oman. Addressed Bahrain repeated Basrah.





To Bin Sa'ud

Dated 18.12.16

No. 1096

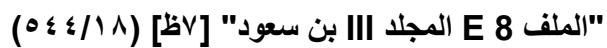
I have the honour to inform Y.E. that I have received a telegram from the Hon'ble Sir Percy Cox informing me that a steamer will arrive here from Basrah about Dec. 24th bringing

- (1) 4 machine guns complete
- (2) 500 .303 magazine Lee-Enfield Rifles
- (3) 260,000 cartridges

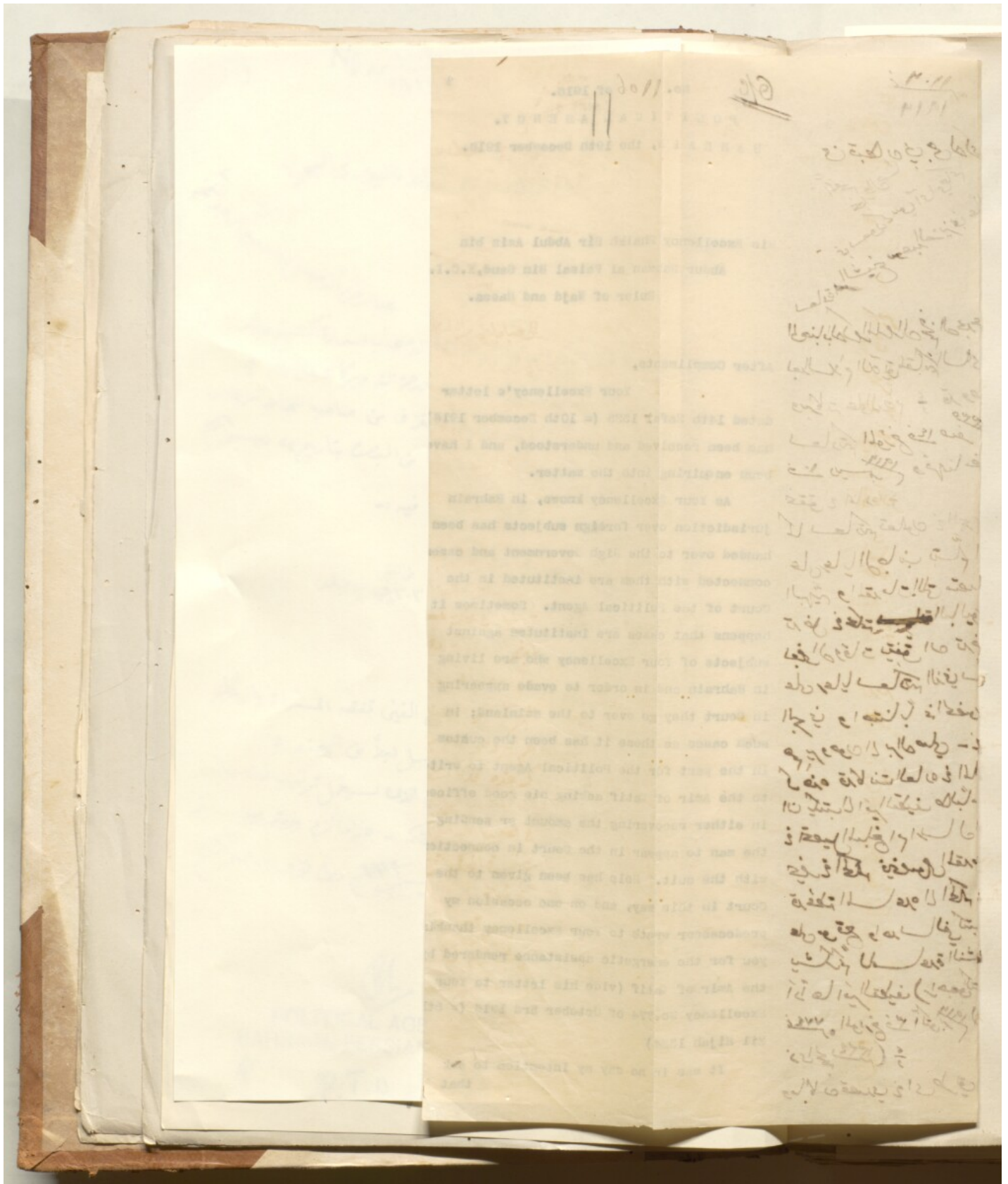
for Y.E.

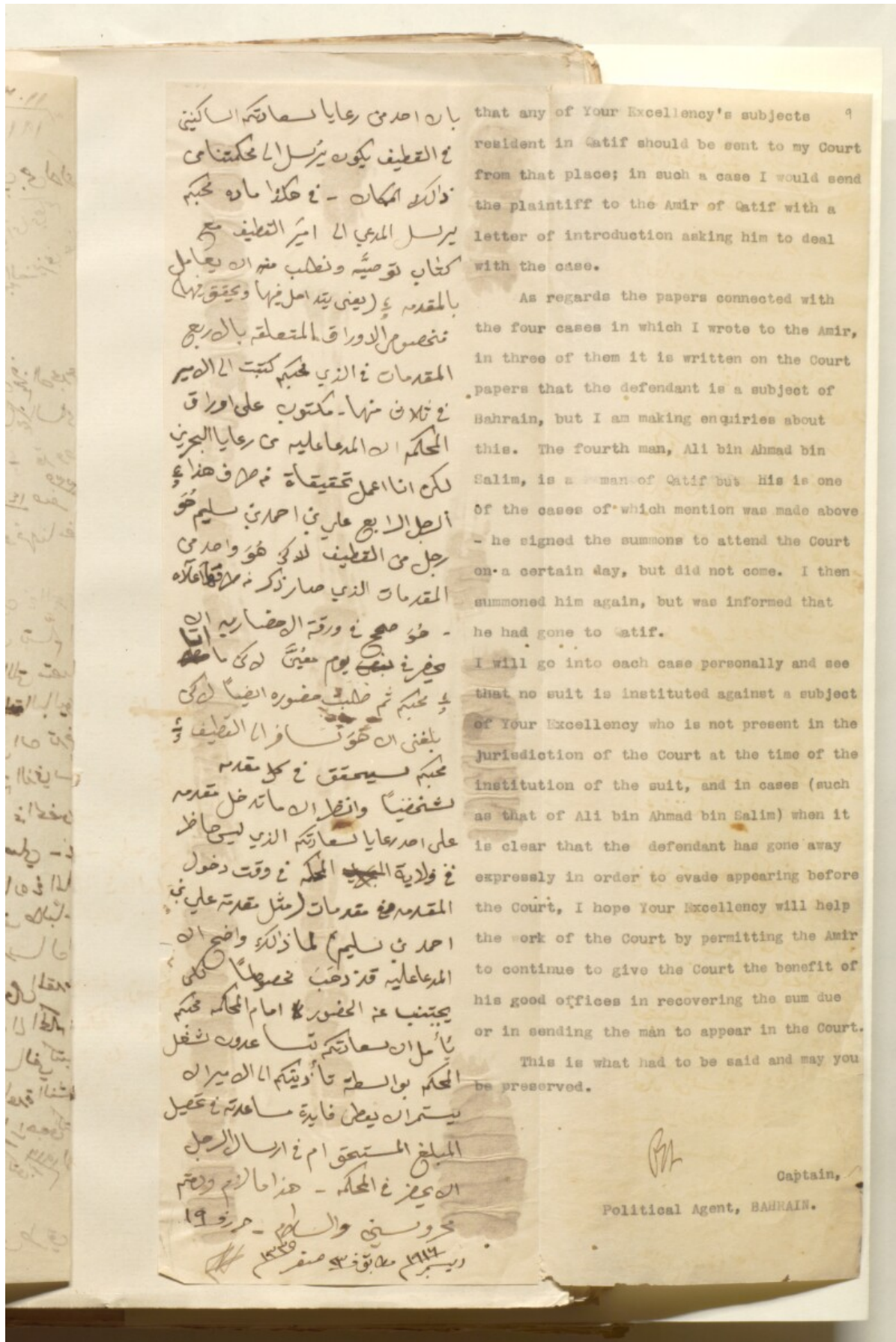
He also informs me that 2000 Magazine Lee-Enfield carbines are being sent later from India.

I have informed 'Abd-al-'Aziz al Qasaibi who says that he will make arrangements for sending these things to Y.E.



PM
Captain
POLITICAL AGENT,
BAHRAIN, PERSIAN GULF.
P.T.O. for English





بان احد من رعايا سعادتكم الساكنين
في القطيف يكون يرسل الى محكمتنا
فان كان هناك - في هكذا مادة حكمه
يرسل المدي الى امير القطيف مع
كتاب توصية ونطلب منه ان يعامل
بالمقدم في (يعني يتعامل فيها) ويحقق
منه من الاوراق المتعلقة بالمرجع
المقدمات في الذي حكمه كتب الى الامير
في ثلاثين منها - مكتوب على اوراق
الحكمه ان المدعي عليه من رعايا البحرين
لكن انا اعمل تحقيقا في هذا في
الصلح الرابع علي بن احمد بن سليم هو
رجل من القطيف الذي هو واحد من
المقدمات الذي صار ذكره في هذا
هو معي ورفقه الحاضرين ان
في هذا يوم معين له في
في حكمه ثم طلب من مضمونه ايضا له في
بلغني ان هو في اوراق القطيف في
حكمه يستحق في كل مقدم
شخصيا وانظر ان ما دخل مقدمه
على احد رعايا سعادتكم الذي ليس حاضرا
في ولاية البحرين المحكمه في وقت دخول
المقدمه في مقدمات (مثل مقدمه علي بن
احمد بن سليم) لما ذكره واضع
المدعي عليه قد ذهب فحسبنا
يجب ان الحضور امام المحكمه حكمه
نا مل ان سعادتكم تساعدت في شغل
المحكمه بواسطه تأديتكم الى الميراث
ليست ان يضل فايده ساعدت في تحقيق
المبلغ المستحق ام في ارساله الرجل
ان يحضر في المحكمه - هذا ما ارجو
مخبرني والى - مر ١٩
رئيسه مع بقوه من

that any of Your Excellency's subjects
resident in Qatif should be sent to my Court
from that place; in such a case I would send
the plaintiff to the Amir of Qatif with a
letter of introduction asking him to deal
with the case.

As regards the papers connected with
the four cases in which I wrote to the Amir,
in three of them it is written on the Court
papers that the defendant is a subject of
Bahrain, but I am making enquiries about
this. The fourth man, Ali bin Ahmad bin
Salim, is a man of Qatif but his is one
of the cases of which mention was made above
- he signed the summons to attend the Court
on a certain day, but did not come. I then
summoned him again, but was informed that
he had gone to Qatif.

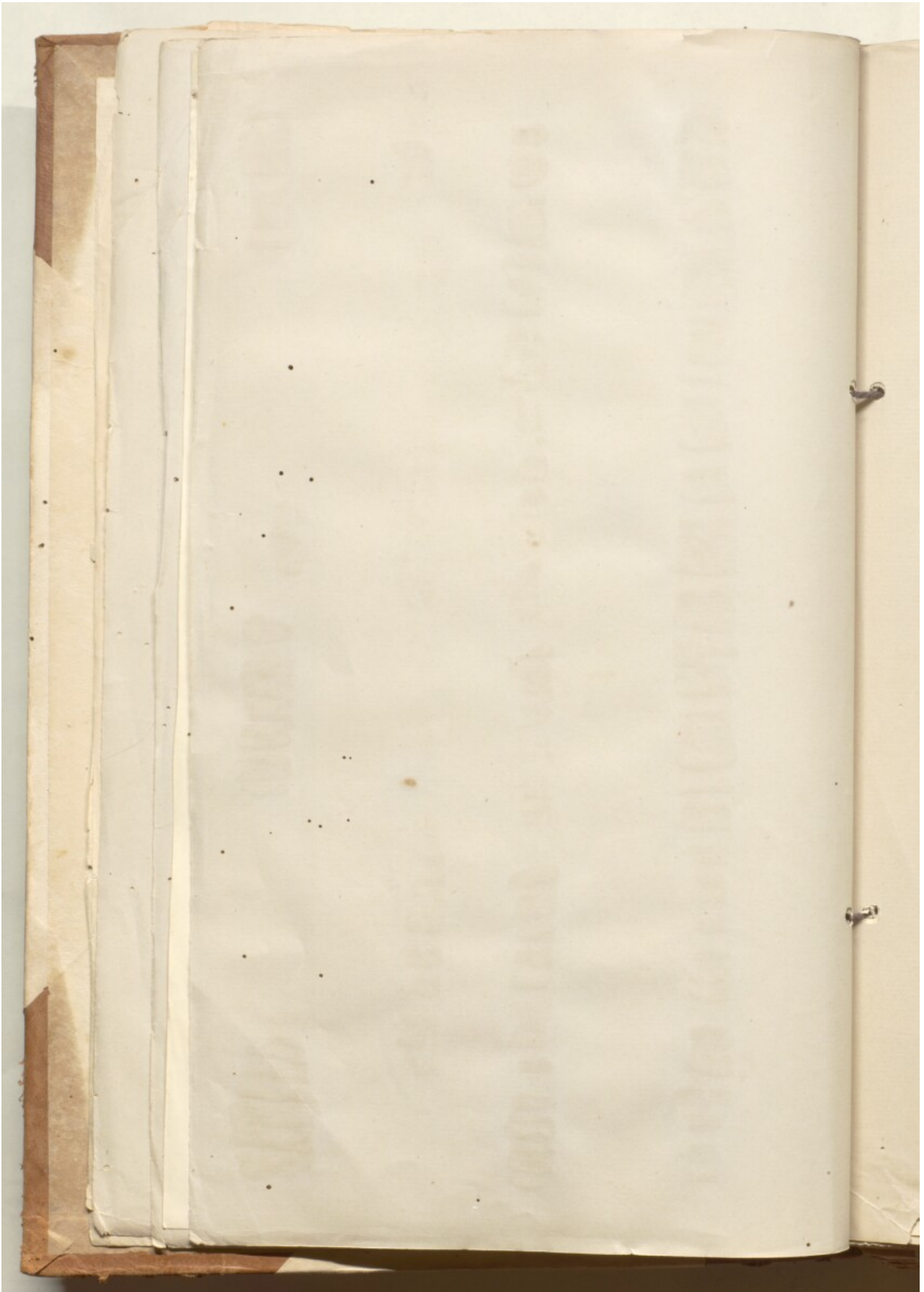
I will go into each case personally and see
that no suit is instituted against a subject
of Your Excellency who is not present in the
jurisdiction of the Court at the time of the
institution of the suit, and in cases (such
as that of Ali bin Ahmad bin Salim) when it
is clear that the defendant has gone away
expressly in order to evade appearing before
the Court, I hope Your Excellency will help
the work of the Court by permitting the Amir
to continue to give the Court the benefit of
his good offices in recovering the sum due
or in sending the man to appear in the Court.

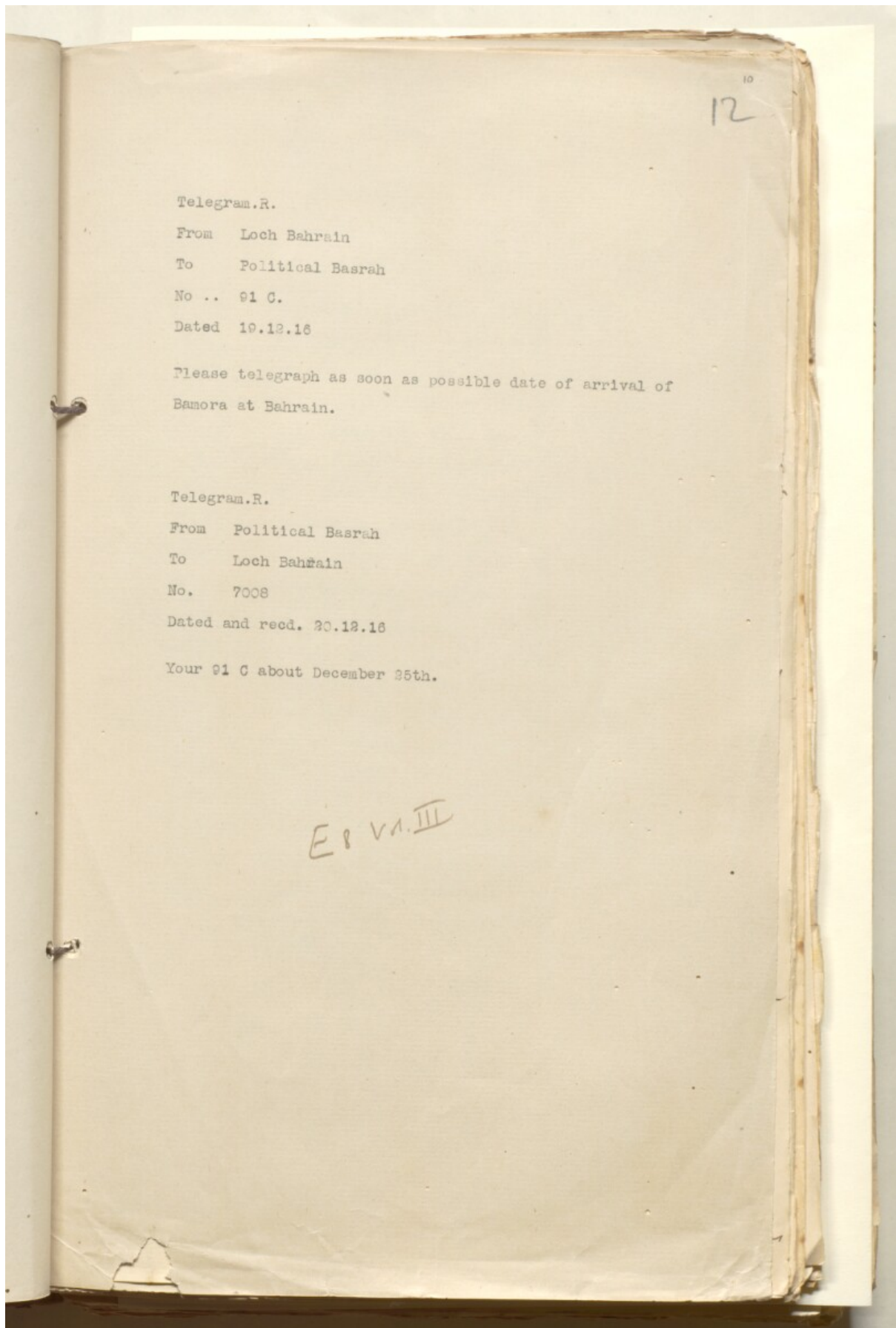
This is what had to be said and may you
be preserved.

BH

Captain,

Political Agent, BAHRAIN.





Telegram.R.

From Loch Bahrain

To Political Basrah

No .. 91 C.

Dated 19.12.16

Please telegraph as soon as possible date of arrival of
Bamora at Bahrain.

Telegram.R.

From Political Basrah

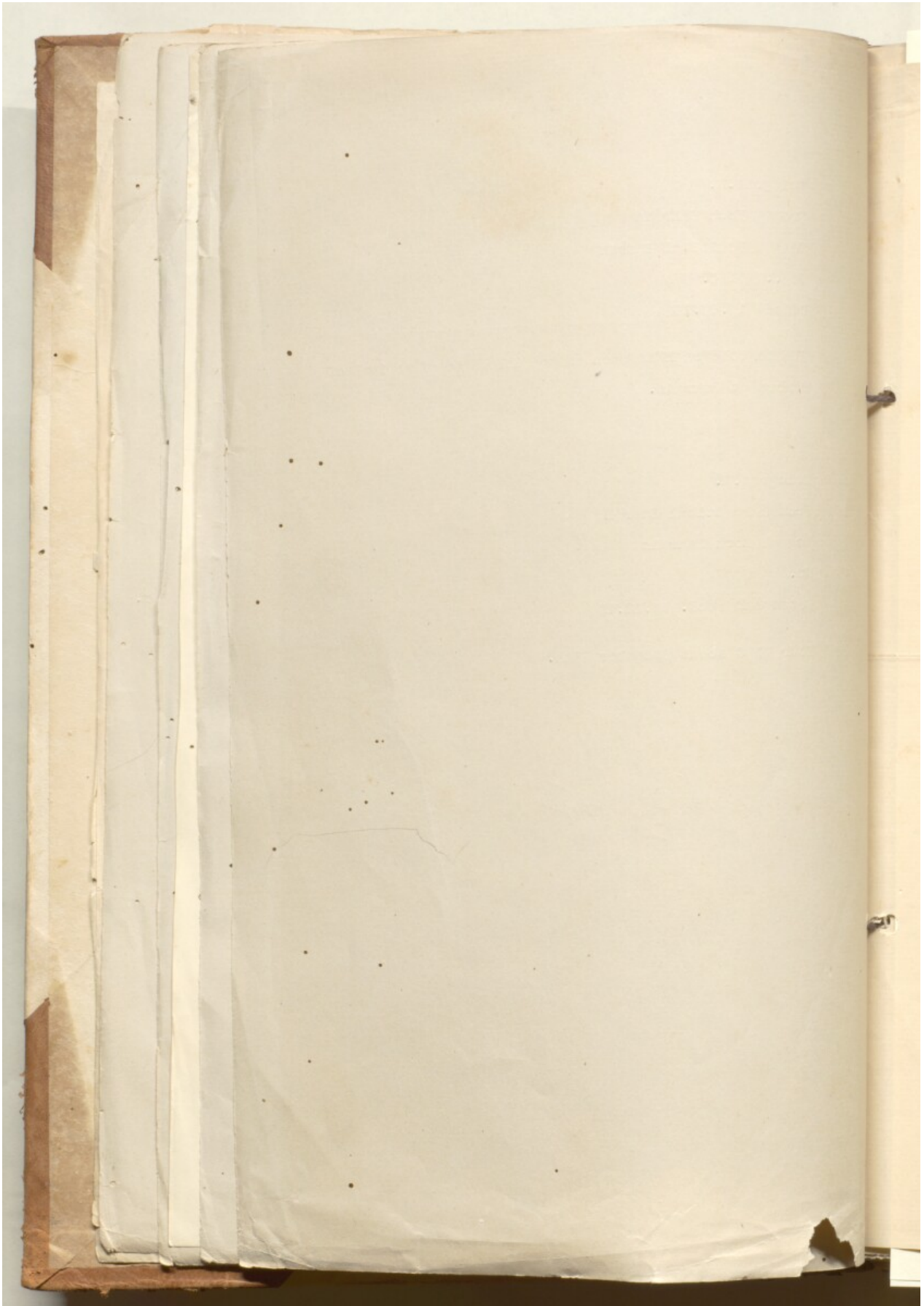
To Loch Bahrain

No. 7008

Dated and recd. 20.12.16

Your 91 C about December 25th.

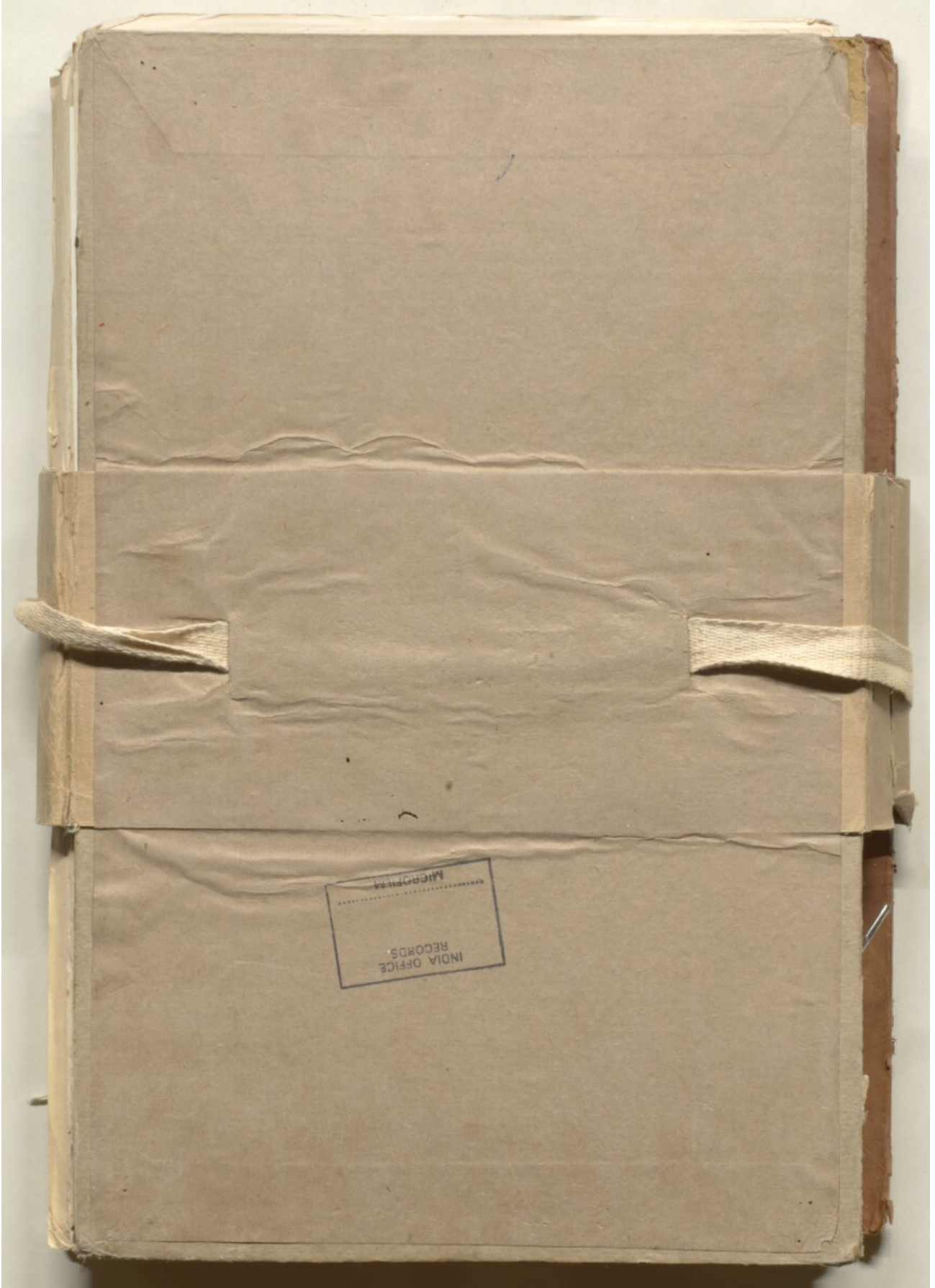
E 8 v. III



من عبد العزيز بن عبد الرحمن الفضل الجاني لاجل ربحه وحسنه حفظه محسن العز بقطان يبي جي لان قنصل الدولة الروسية في البحرين وامت
حفظه تقديراً لخدمته والسؤال عن زواجه المراجع لدمه ان شئتم عن فقهه وادبكم طيبين ولروابط المحنة والصدقة وراعيه
اخذناكم السلام المؤرخه ٩ و ١٠ و ١١ شهر صفر ١٢٤١ هـ وصلوا علينا وعزق سعادتكم عن ورودو والتعرف من حفظ
صاحب النقامه سرريسي كوكس تبليغكم محكم بنشكرانه محكم لموجب تعارفنا بالموادعه اليه من الكويت وهو كيان
يظهر السرور العظيم للراقات معنا ايضا لعل لنا اصحبنا معنا تذكارات طيبه من حبه زيارتنا نعمان نشكرانه
ومنونيتهم فلا شك ان محبا جمع يكره ويضاعف الشكرات والممنونيه لحضرتة فاما انظارها في السورور للملا فكل ايضا
فانا والله كثير النسيان في فراق ولكن زجره ان يقدّر لاجتماع على اصحابه فاما المذكرات الطيبه من زيارتنا فاني
نأمل ان يوجب انعماله الحمد ان نكتب بالنايخ تذكارات لاودنا بحسن نواياه وحمه ولا شك بعد اننا اودعكم ان تبليغهم
سلامي وتكثرون له تشكراتي ثم عرفناكم ان حفظه محبا سرريسي كوكس عرف حفظكم ان تعرفونا هل في حصره الذي تخافون
من تعذرات كيديه من الغفم وللارثي يصير فمان ان يحصل مقدار منظم كل شهر من لاهصا ام من المصميم محصور التعذرات
حبه لاف من الغفم وخمسه عشر من الموش كل شهر نعم وعرف حفظكم اما من حبه الموش فيمكن تعهدنا لانا قليله بطرفنا واما انظرنا
امانفس بل لاهصا بله القسم بين يدي هذا المقدار واما من العزبان الممنون من لاهصا الكويت ومن المصميم الرماهي محصور
الباديه فذلك يمكن ان يدرك فلكركم اذا ارسلتم الشكر الذي يشترك اوكم شخص فاني كرك منونيت وستعد لي لها فضيه
عليهم انه ورد الشكرتي على لاهصا فاماننا بالاهصا بجزءه من لاهصا الذي يحتاج اليهم لان ورد على القسم فامان القسم بفعلهم
كذلك المصنوع السب الذي يتوصل به الممرزنا شانه سالما نرحمكم شكرانه تعرفون حبهنا ومحبا سرريسي كوكس تعرفون ذلك
وفي انقام تظهرون سرور ولاقات حفظكم معنا في وجب الدولة الجديده المسمى جوف وتعرفون محكم العمل لكل شئ مساعدا
ام وكلانا انا ممنون فمشكرن حفظكم ومستعد لما يبدوكم من اللزم اكون ممنون فذلك ثم في الكتاب الثاني عرف حفظكم
بارحال سعادتكم الشاكران صاحب النقامه كل سرريسي كوكس ومينجر هلالان باليولا الكويت كنه بذلك ممنون شكرانه حفظكم
كذلك ايضا الابلاغ الاردن حفظ العظم شريف مكي يا صلح جديده مع مكنوب لحضرة صاحب النقامه سرريسي كوكس فاما ابداع
حفظ الشرف ان كان هو واليكم منه فجوابة تشنونه انتم وان كان وارد الى حفظه سرريسي كوكس فجوابة ترسلونه اليه ثم نقدر
الى حضرتكم من تاخير جواب كتابكم المؤرخه ٩ لجاننا انه ما ورد علينا الا بتاريخ ١٧ منه حرر بدي والتم ودمت محرم



"الملف E 8 المجلد III بن سعود" [١١ ظ] (٥٤٤/٢٦)





Translation of a letter dated Safar 1335
(= December 1916) from H. S. Sir,
Sheikh Abdul Aziz bin Abdul Rahman
al Fozal Bin Saud R. C. I. E.
Ruler of Najd.

To. Captain P. G. Lach, Political
Agent, Bahrain.

After Compliments,

I have the honor to acknowledge
receipt of your letter dated respectively
the 9th, 10th and the 12th of Safar
1335 (= 5th, 6th, & 8th Dec, 16) informing me
of the receipt of a telegram from the
Honorable Sir Percy Cox conveying his
thanks to me for my kind reception
from Kuwait and that he wishes
to express pleasure at meeting me
again and that he hopes that
I carried away with me good recollections
of my visit - Very truly his - Thanks



and gratefulness as well that the
friend of all should be respected
and added to with thanks and
gratefulness, and with reference to
his expression of pleasure at meeting
me again, I am by God, very
sorry for having left him;
but I hope ~~that~~ God, will enable
me to see him again in the best-
of conditions. With regard to the recollection
of my visit, I hope, that for the
kindness I have seen to write in
history the recollection for my sons
for his good intentions and
a high wisdomness. Doubtless I should
bid you farewell to convey my salutations
to him with numerous thanks.

You have also mentioned that
my friend the Hon^{ble} Sir Percy Cox
has informed me to inform me
that in case you would require.



large numbers of Sheep and ¹³ 46
Cattle with it possible to get a
regular monthly supply from Hasa
or Qasim, especially 5000 Sheep and
500 Cattle every month - Yes, I
beg to inform you that as regards
the Cattle, it is impossible to procure
them, as ~~it is~~ they are very few
at ~~the~~ our side and as regards
the Sheep such a supply cannot be
procured in Hasa and Qasim,
but from the Arabs ^{bordering upon them} ~~between~~ Hasa
~~to~~ ^{from} Koweit and ^{Qasim} ~~and~~ ^{to} Riyadh
especially in the ^{desert of Arabia} ~~the~~ ^{frontier} of the
~~land~~ it will be possible to procure
from them your requirement if
you could send out the person
~~buying~~ who will buy or some
persons whom I will be glad
~~and prepared~~ to ~~protect~~ safeguard them, and
if the buyer will ^{come via} ~~be~~ Hasa



My friend of these will send
here to accompany him and if the
Lugers comes via, Assin the Amie.
If Assin will do the same to
him, the object being to make him
reach his destination safely.

I request you will inform Allah
inform my friend Sir Percy Cox
by telegraph about the ~~same~~ above.
~~and~~ that In conclusion you have
expressed pleasure at meeting me
on H. P. ship "Tuna", and offered
to do any thing in assisting me
or my Agents - I am much obliged,
and thankful to you and am well
prepared ^{and will be glad} to do any thing you
may require but. -

In the second letter you have
mentioned that you sent the
telegrams to the Hon. ^{Col.} Sir
Percy Cox and Major Hamilton

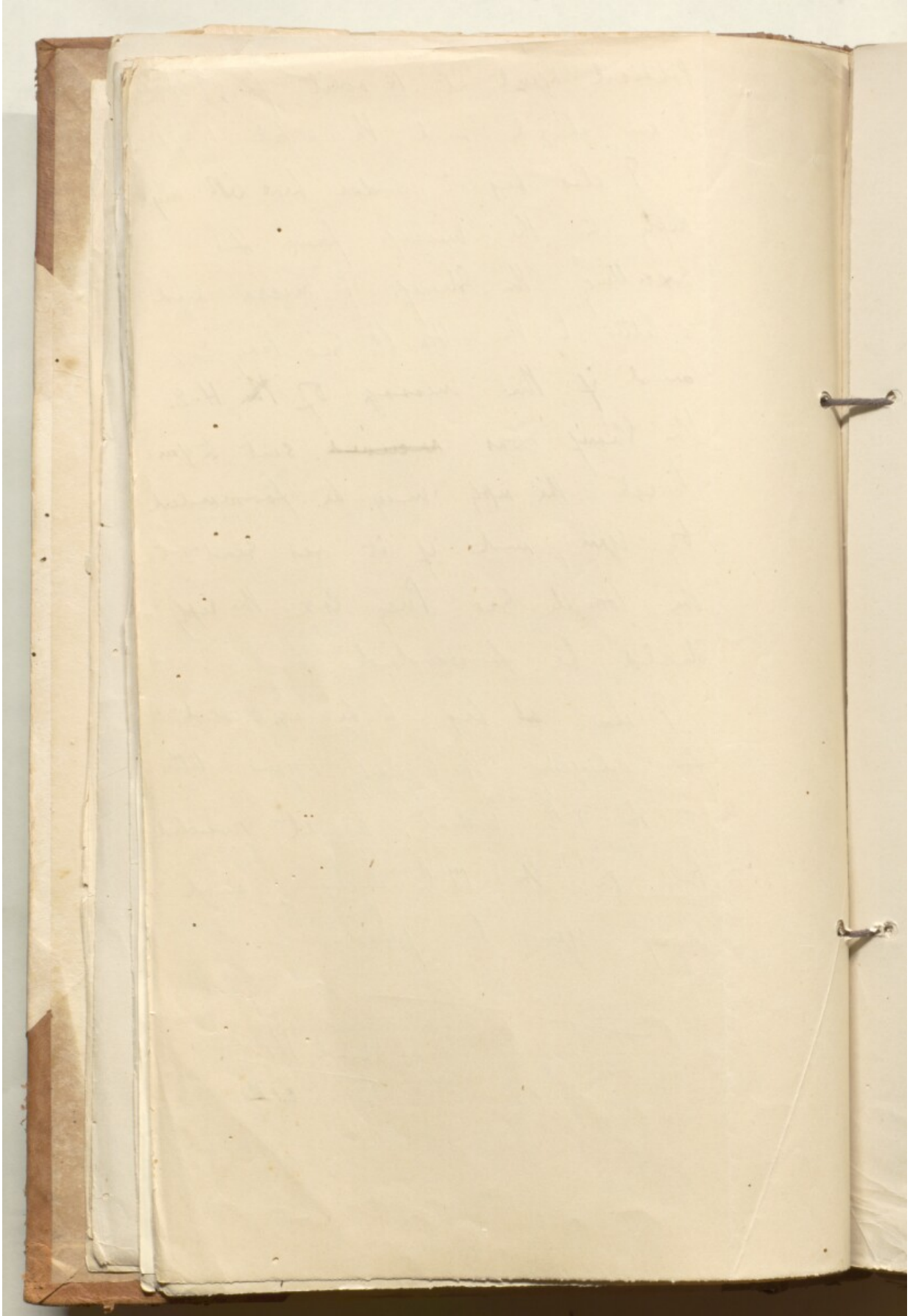
Political Agent it is as it for which
I am obliged and thankful to you.

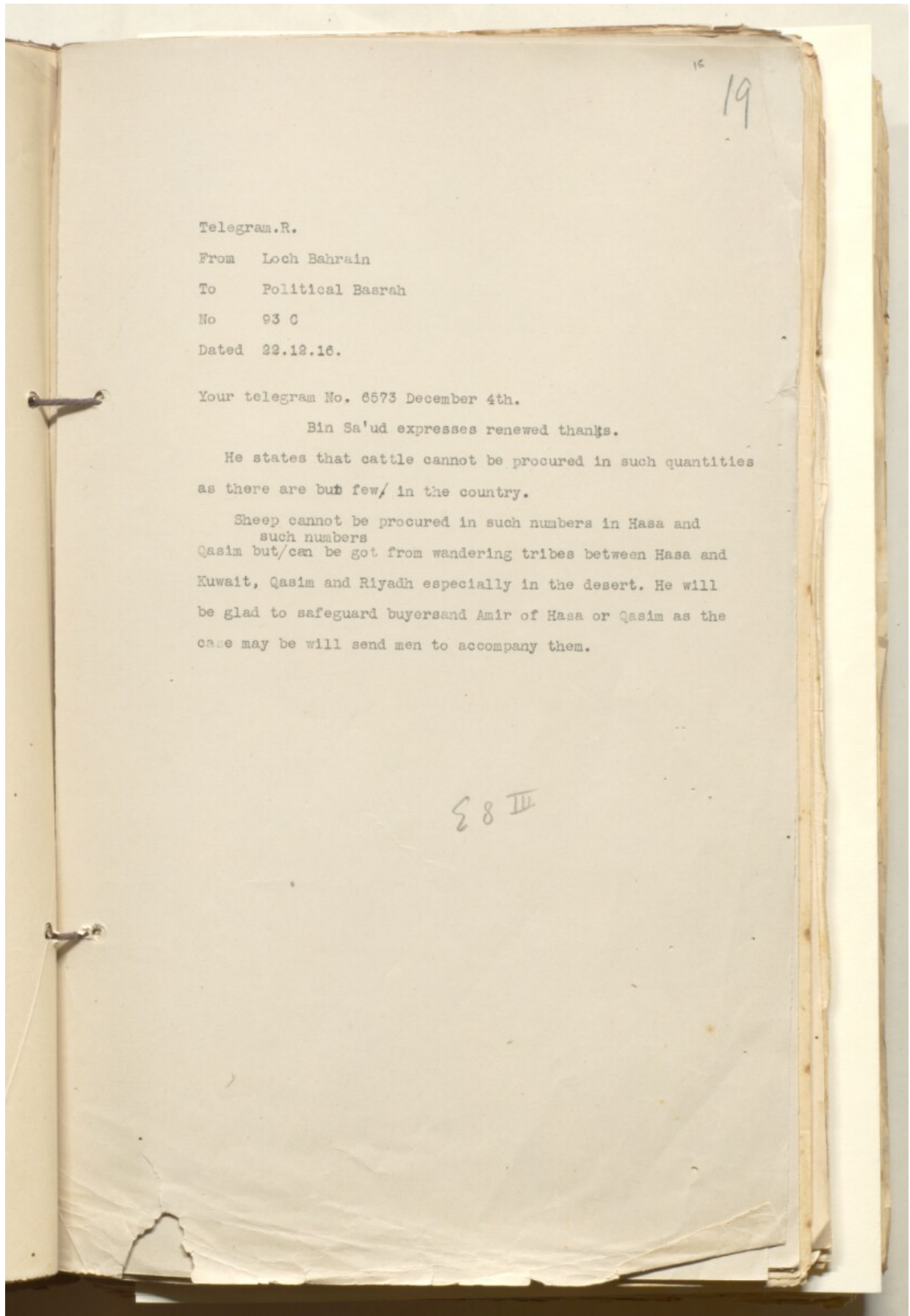
I also beg to enclose herewith my
reply to the message from His
Excellency the Sheriff of Mecca and
a letter to the Hon.ble Sir Percy Cox
and if the message of the H.E.
the Sheriff was ~~received~~ sent to you
direct the reply may be forwarded
by you, and if it was sent to
the Hon.ble Sir Percy Cox the reply
should be forwarded to him.

I also beg to be excused
for delaying the reply to your letter
of the 9th instant, as it reached
only on the 17th instant; and
may you be preserved.

At the Hosaini

21/12/16





Telegram.R.

From Loch Bahrain

To Political Basrah

No 93 C

Dated 22.12.16.

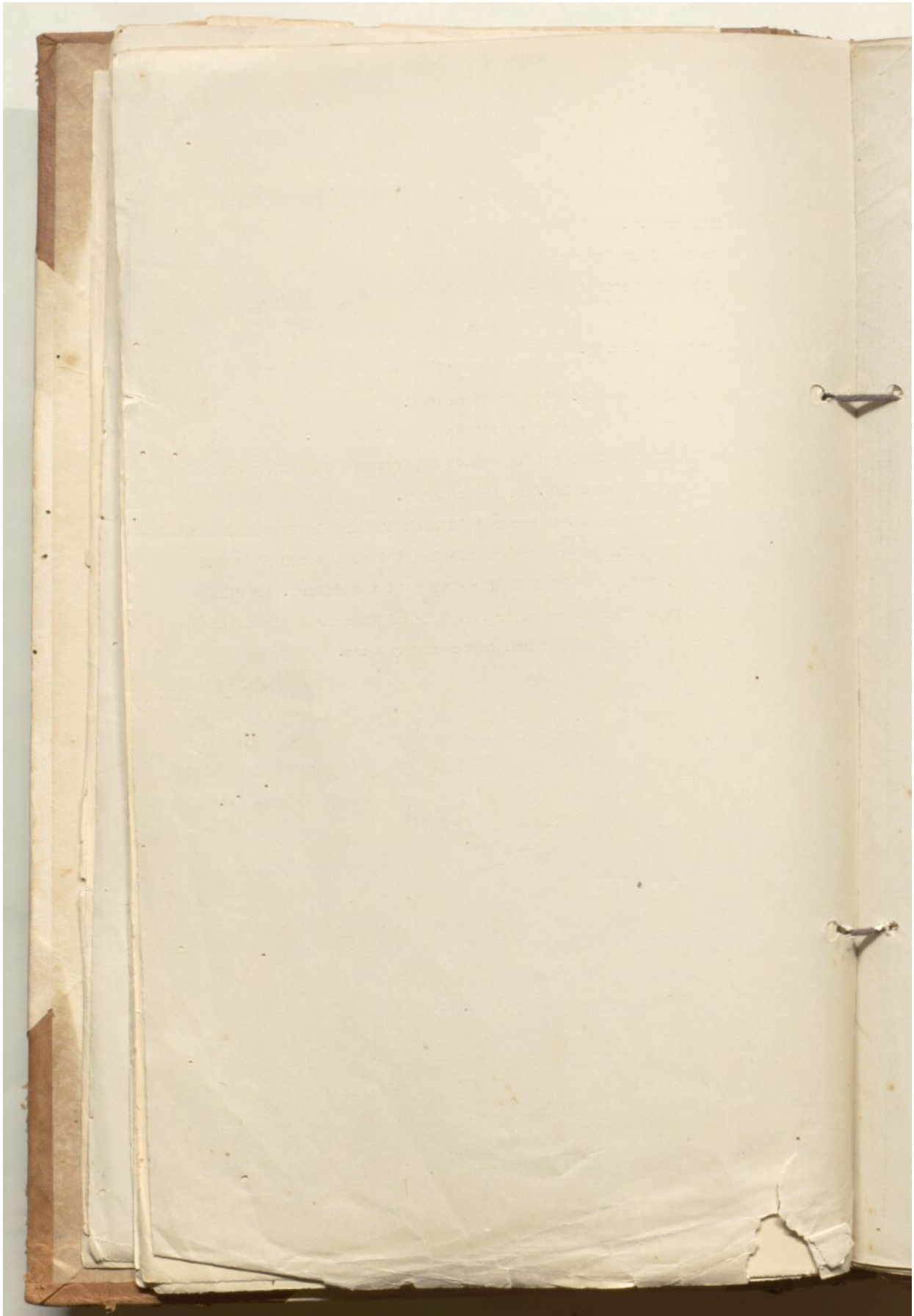
Your telegram No. 6573 December 4th.

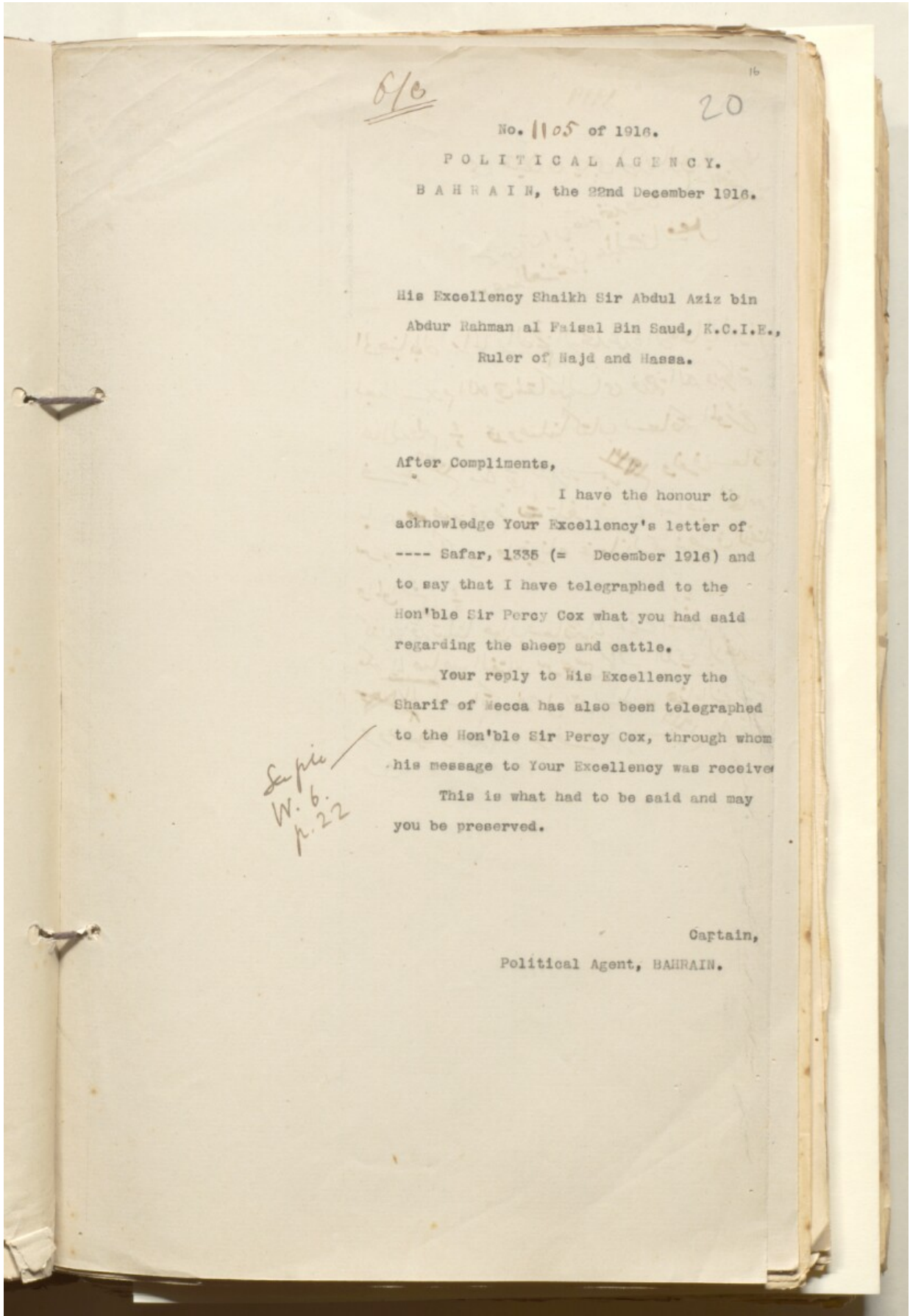
Bin Sa'ud expresses renewed thanks.

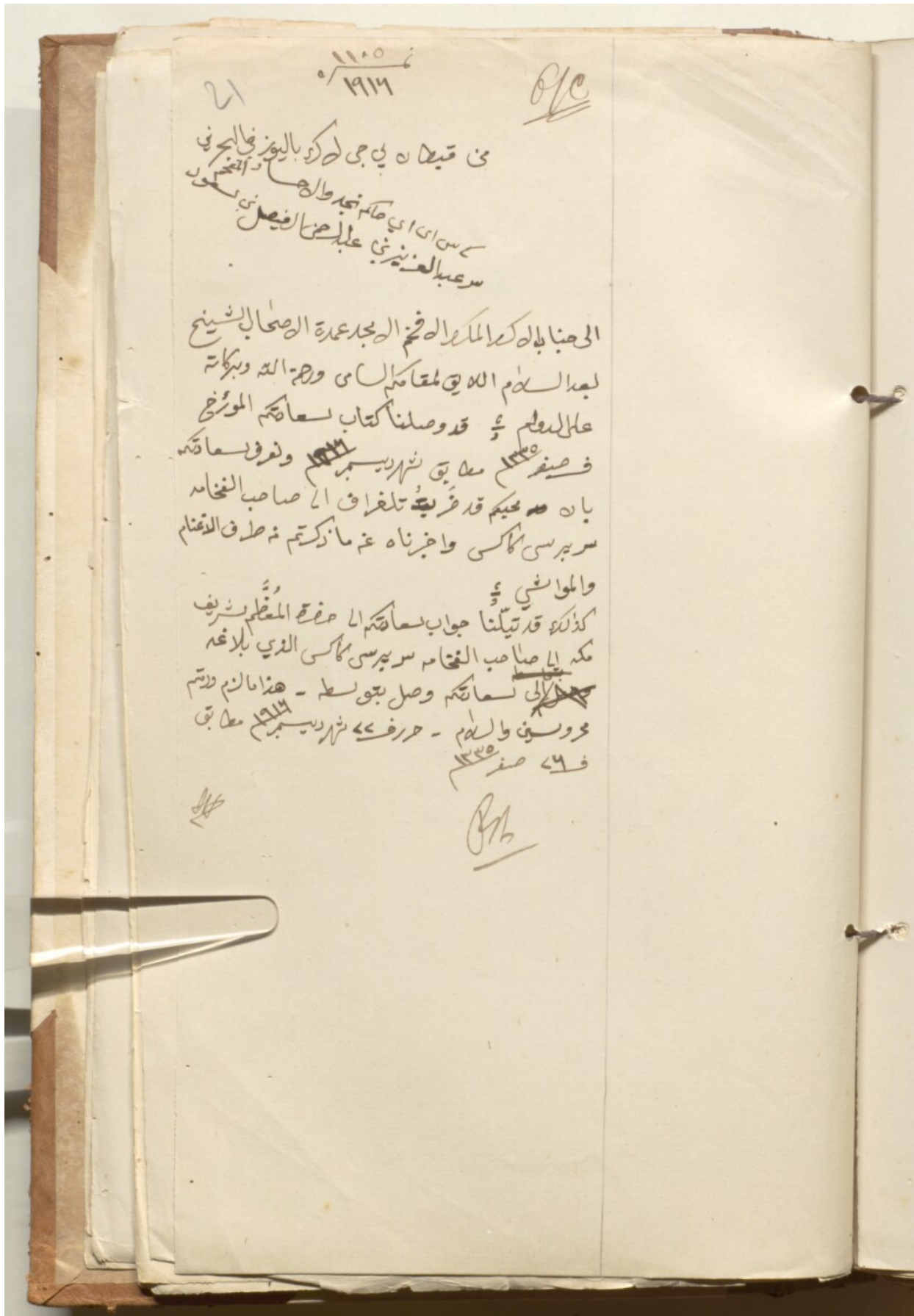
He states that cattle cannot be procured in such quantities as there are but few/ in the country.

Sheep cannot be procured in such numbers in Hasa and such numbers Qasim but/can be got from wandering tribes between Hasa and Kuwait, Qasim and Riyadh especially in the desert. He will be glad to safeguard buyers and Amir of Hasa or Qasim as the case may be will send men to accompany them.

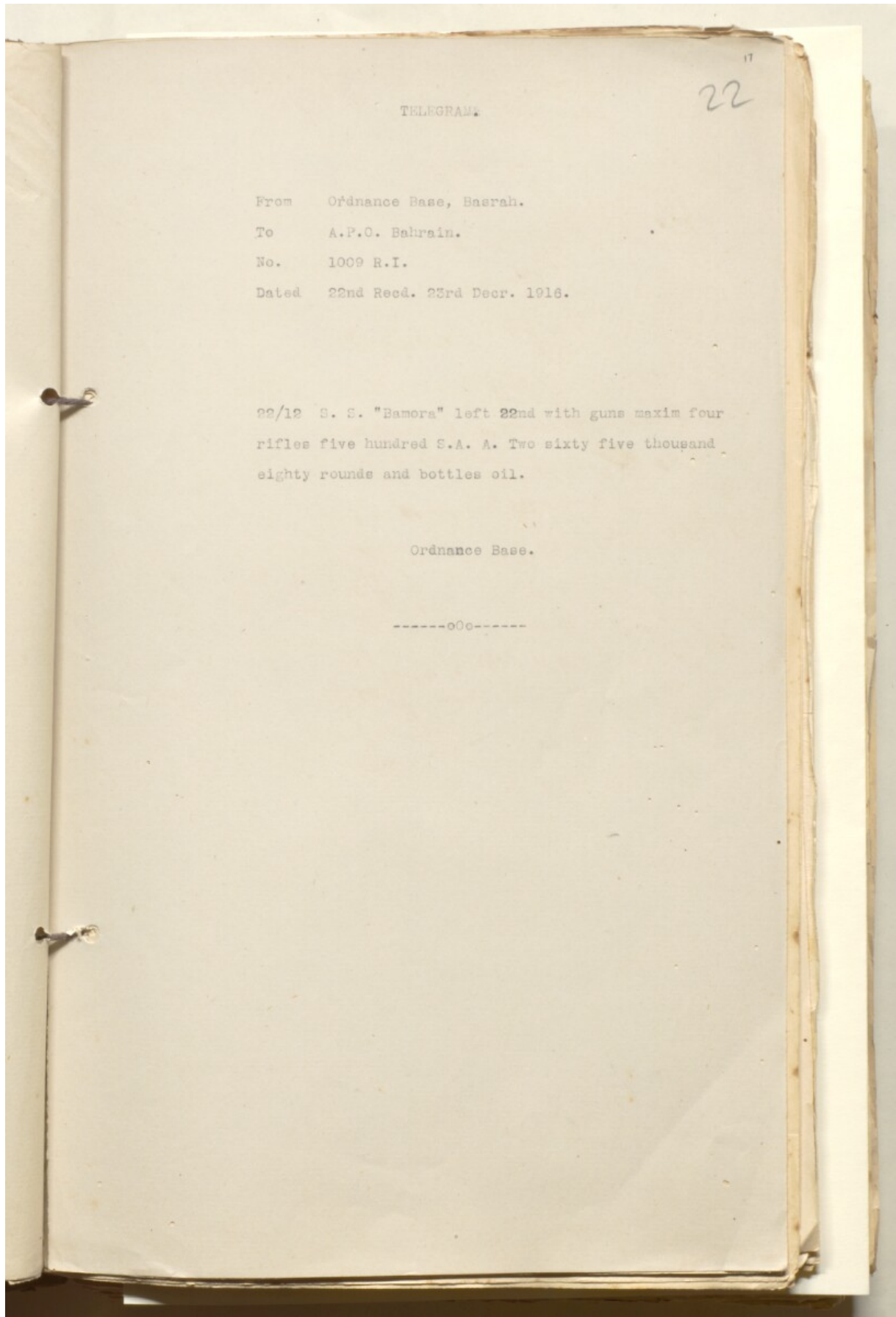
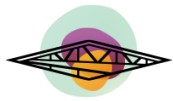
8 III

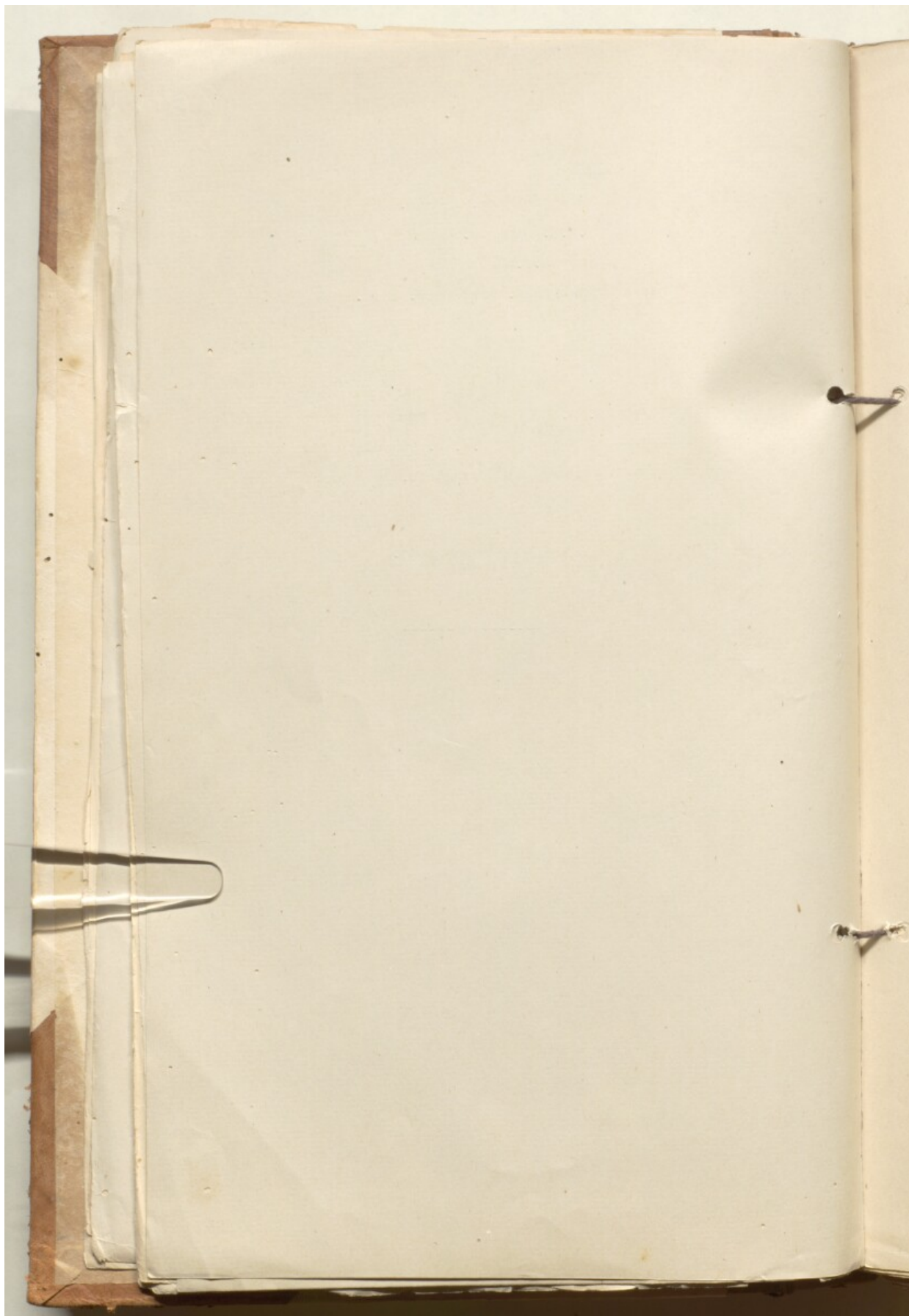
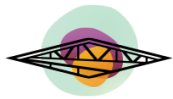


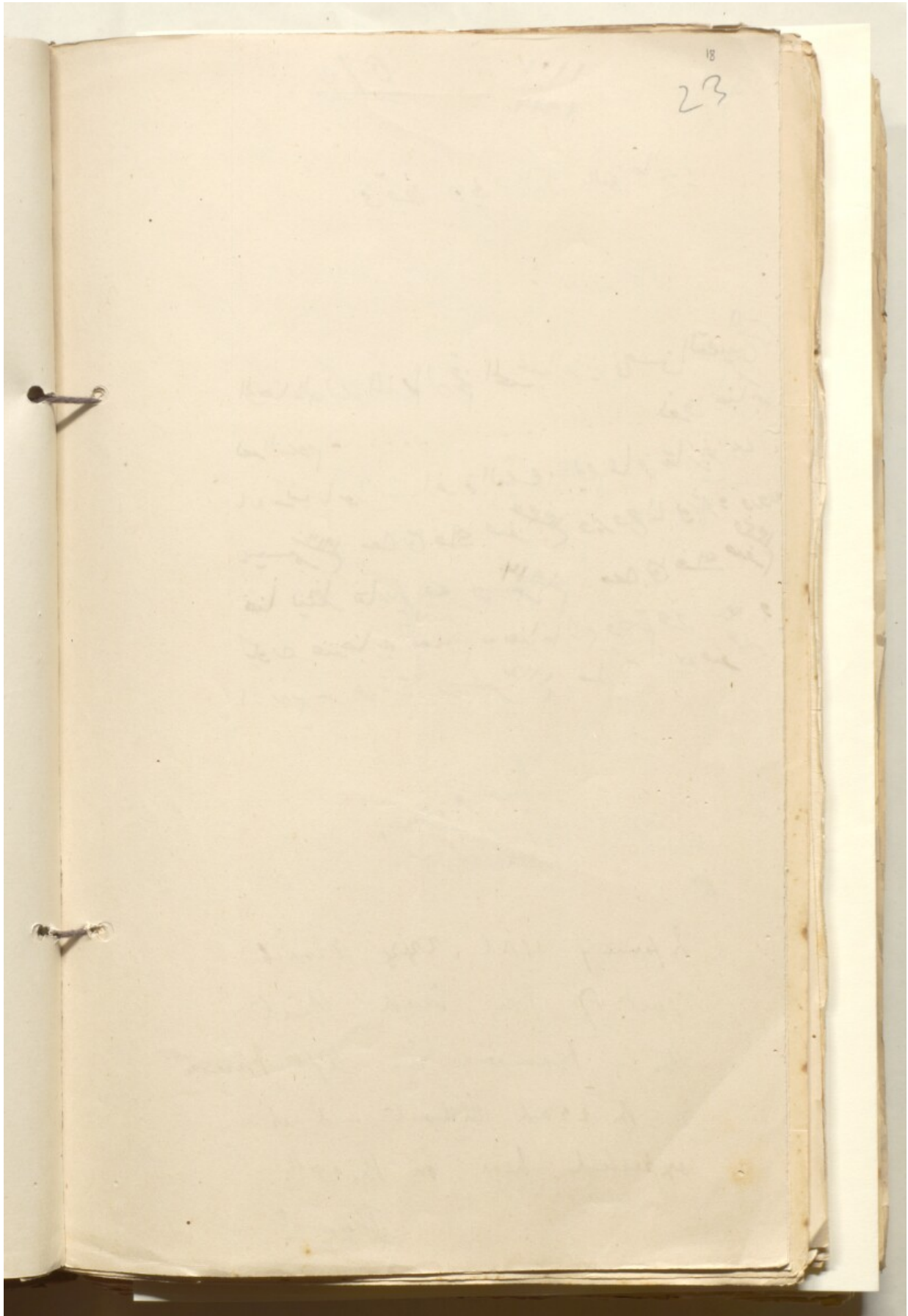
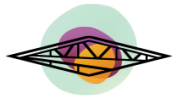


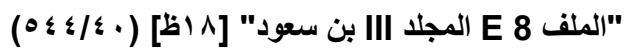


٢١
١٩١٦
O/C
من قبيلته بن جى له كر بالوزير في البحر في
سنة ١٩١٦
سر عبد الغني بن عبد الرحمن الفيصل بن سعود
الى جناب لالة كرام الملكة الهمزة المجددة الصالحات الشيع
بعد السلام الله في مقامكم الى ورحمة الله وبركاته
على الدوام في قد وصلنا كتاب سعادتكم الموقر
فصنفه مع بقى نشره في شهر ربيع الاول
بان مع محكم قد فرقت تلغراف الى صاحب الختام
سريرسي المكسي واجزناه غم ما ذكرتم ثم طرقت الاغنام
والمواشي في
كذلك قد تليقنا جواب سعادتكم الى عفة المعظم شريف
مكة الى صاحب الختام سريرسي المكسي الذي بلاغه
موسى والهم وصل بقوله - هذا ما لم نر
في صنفه مع بقى نشره في شهر ربيع الاول
في صنفه مع بقى نشره في شهر ربيع الاول









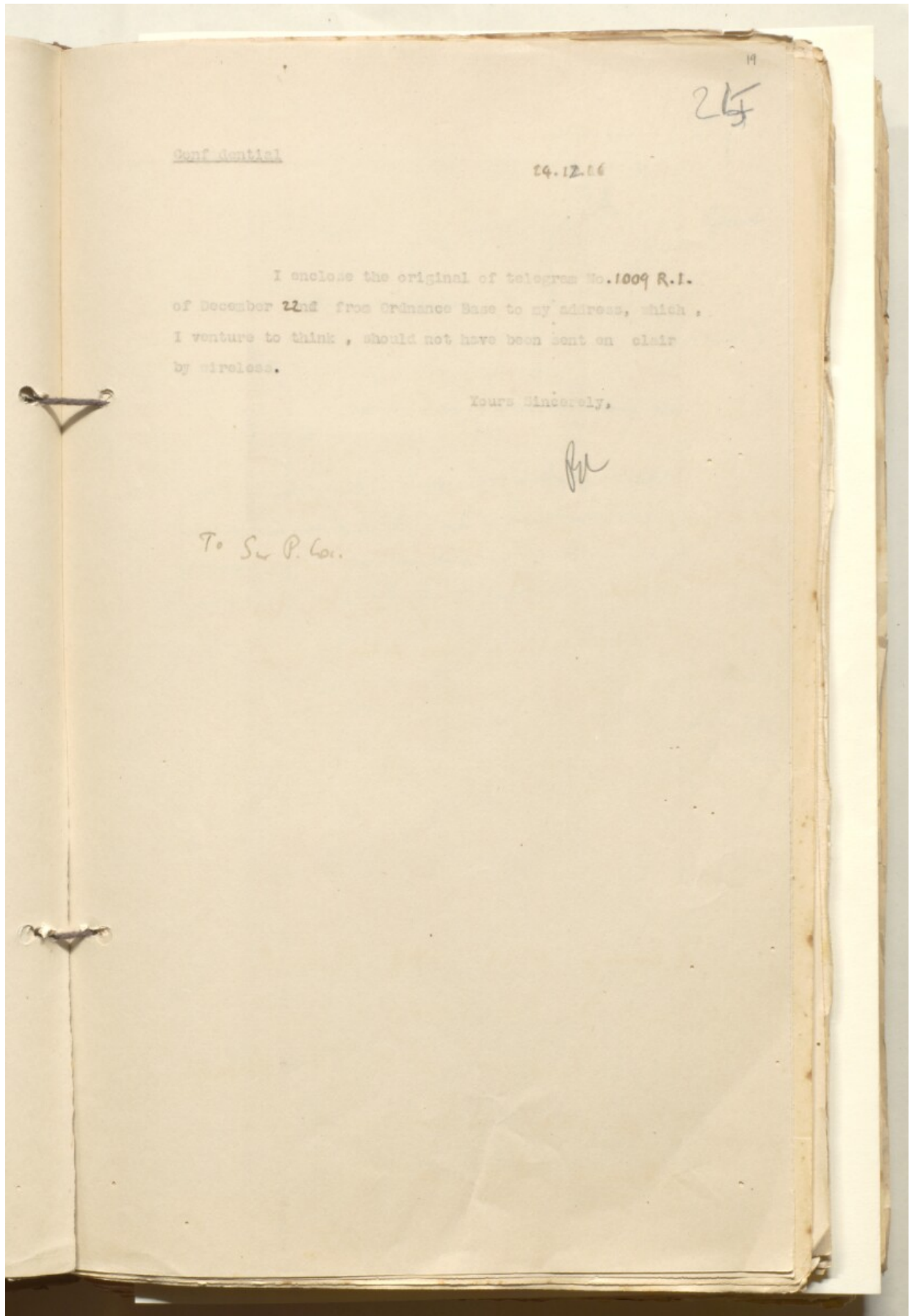
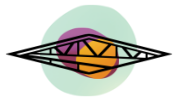
منه في حب الله باليو في الجنا

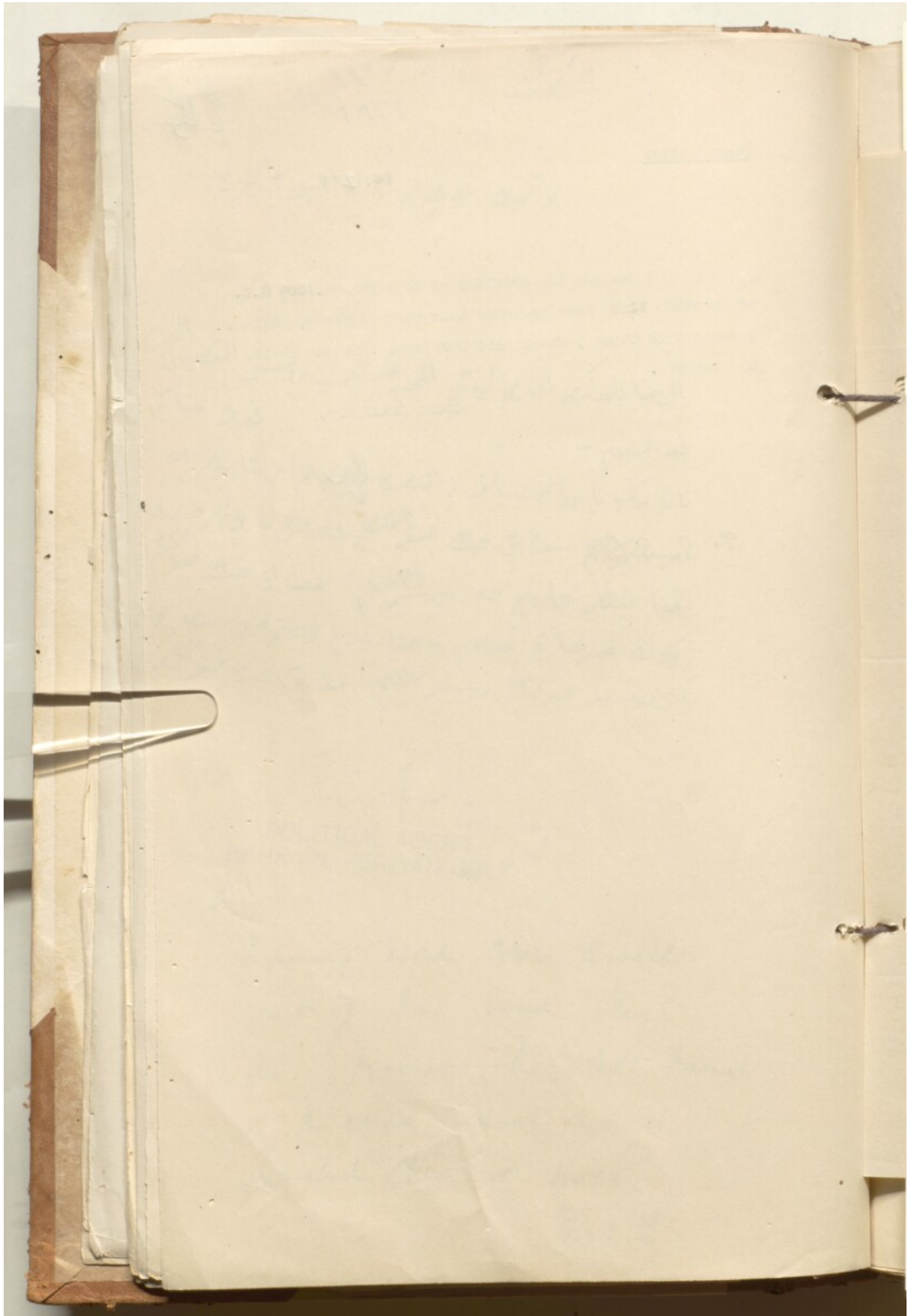
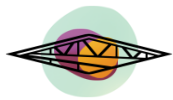
الحمد لله
المحب عبد العزيز بن أبي القتيبي
فوق حنايه
بعد السلام -
بانه ملك بابوا ساخره اليه يوم الما من بتاريخ ١٩١٤
ديسمبر ١٩١٤ م. بق ٢٩ صف ٤٤ وروى
حنا ينظر بتاريخ ١٩١٤ م. بق ٢٩ صف ٤٤
يكون عند حنايه معلوم - هذا ما انم وستم حو و
السلام - حرف ٣٢ ديسبر ١٩١٤ م. بق ٢٩ صف ٤٤

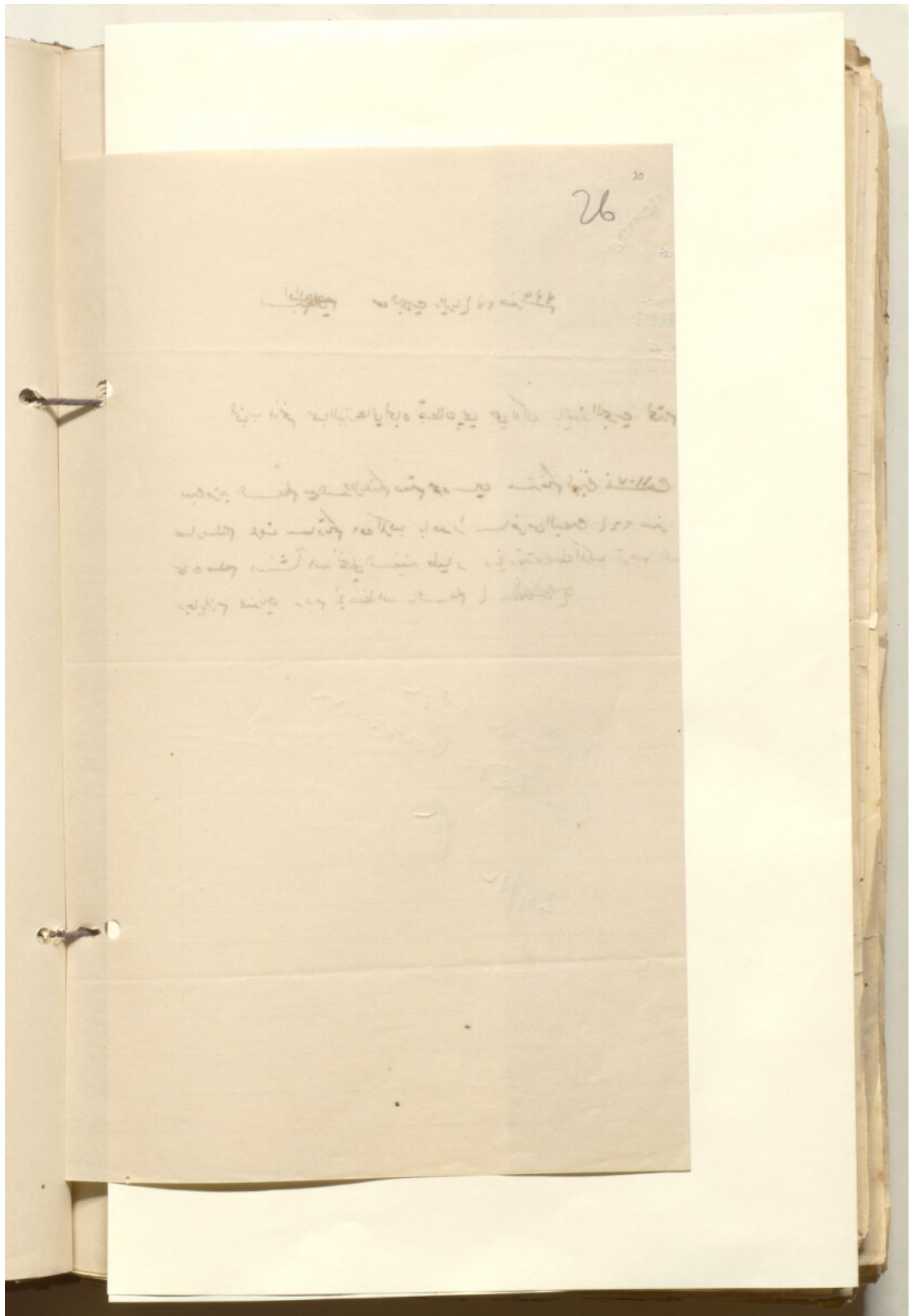
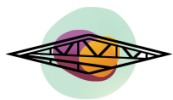
POLITICAL AGENT,
BAHRAIN, PERSIAN GULF.

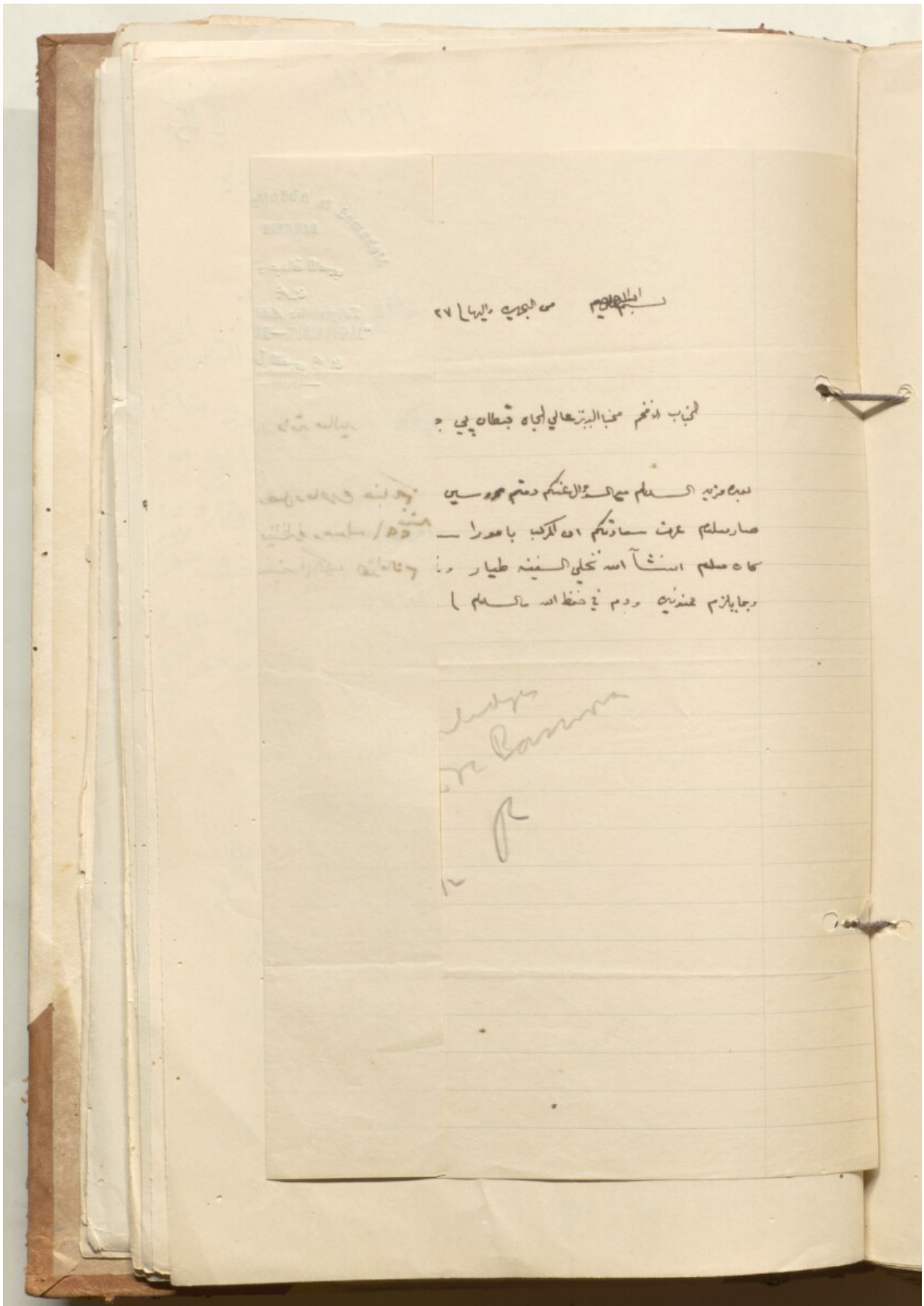
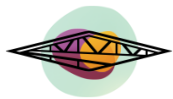
Informing Mr. Aziz Asaidi,
agent of Piri Sand that
the Samarra has left Basrah
on the 22nd instant, and is
expected here on the 25th.

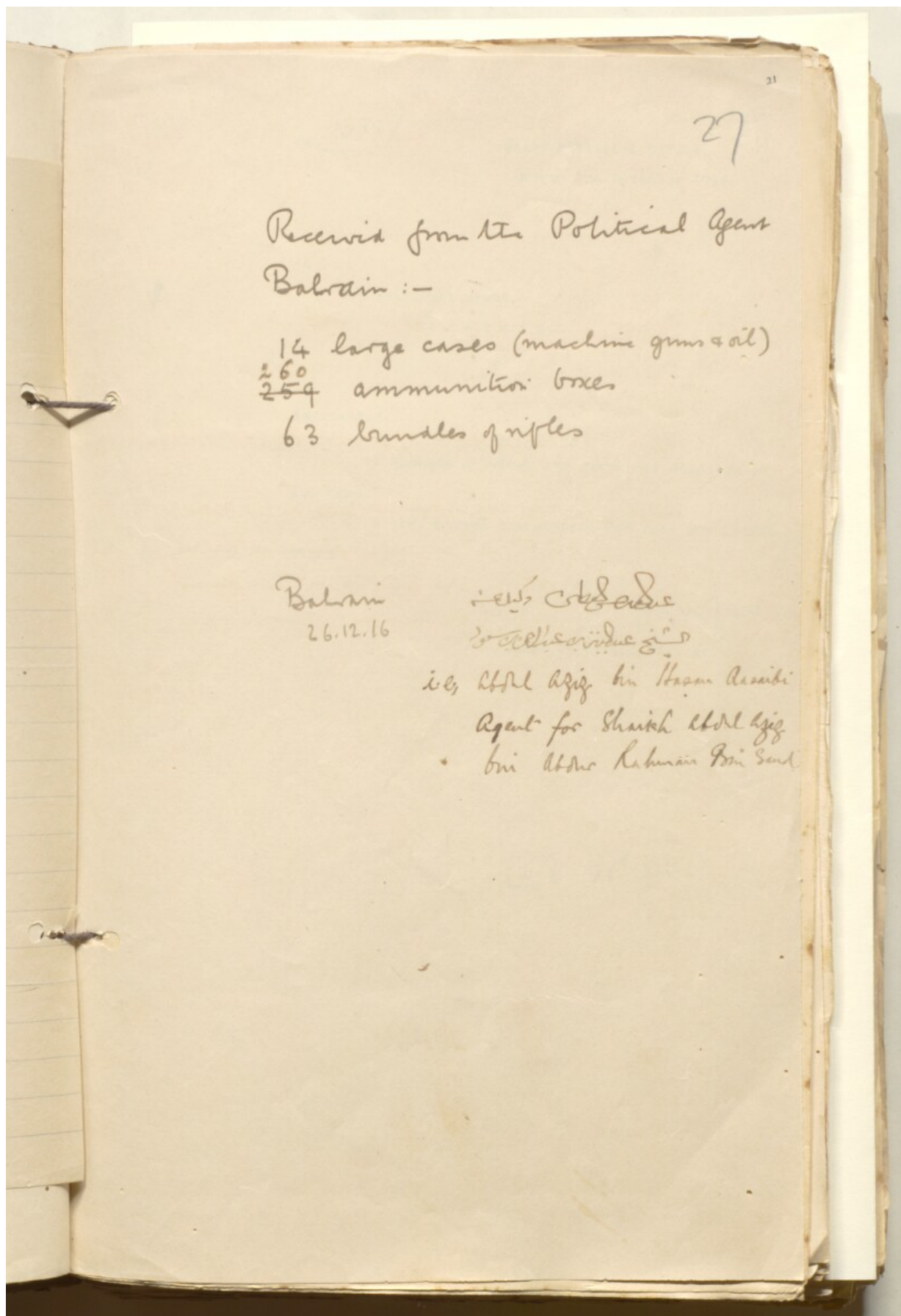
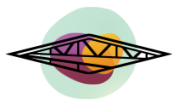
#23 $\frac{12}{16}$

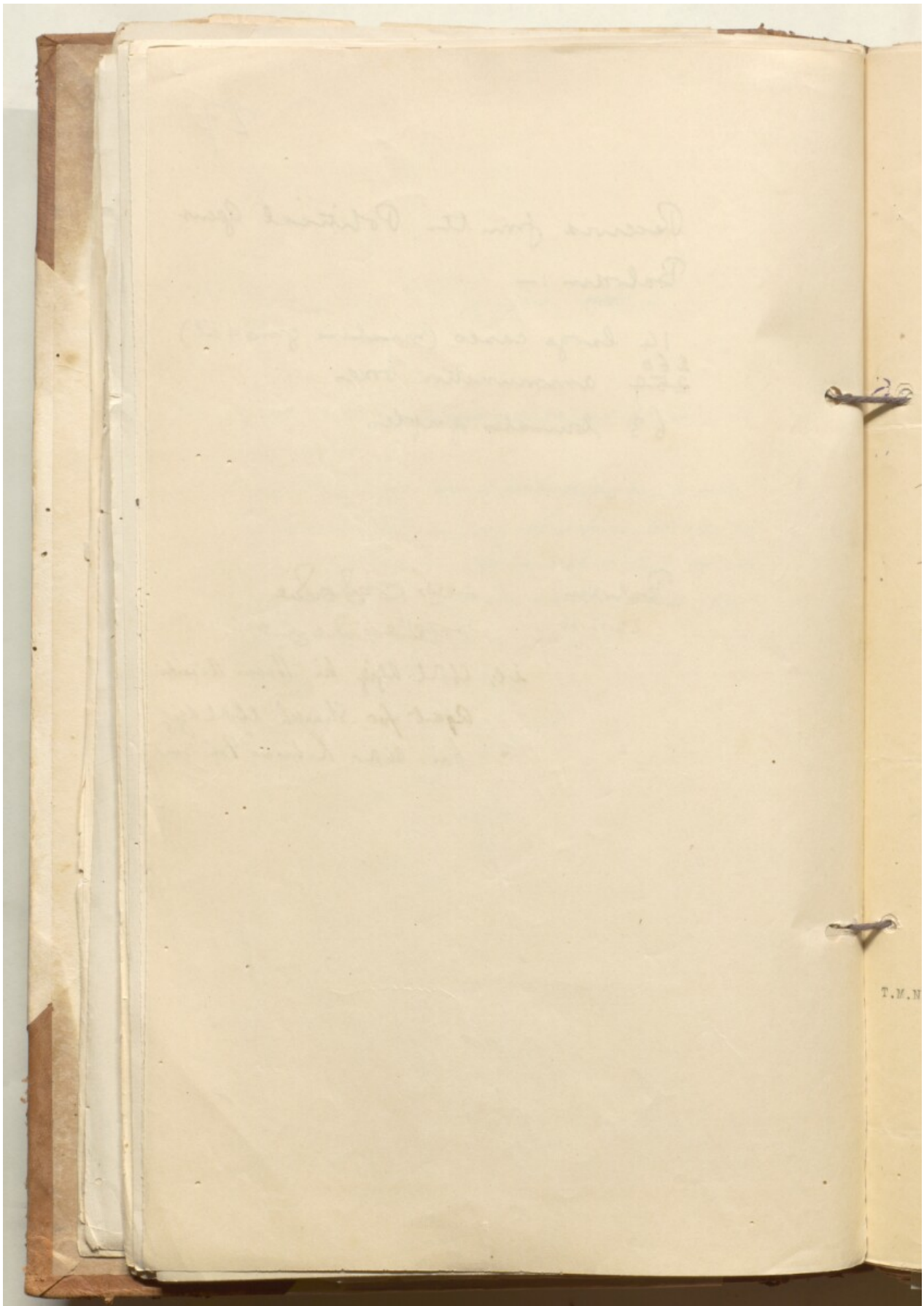
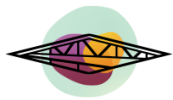


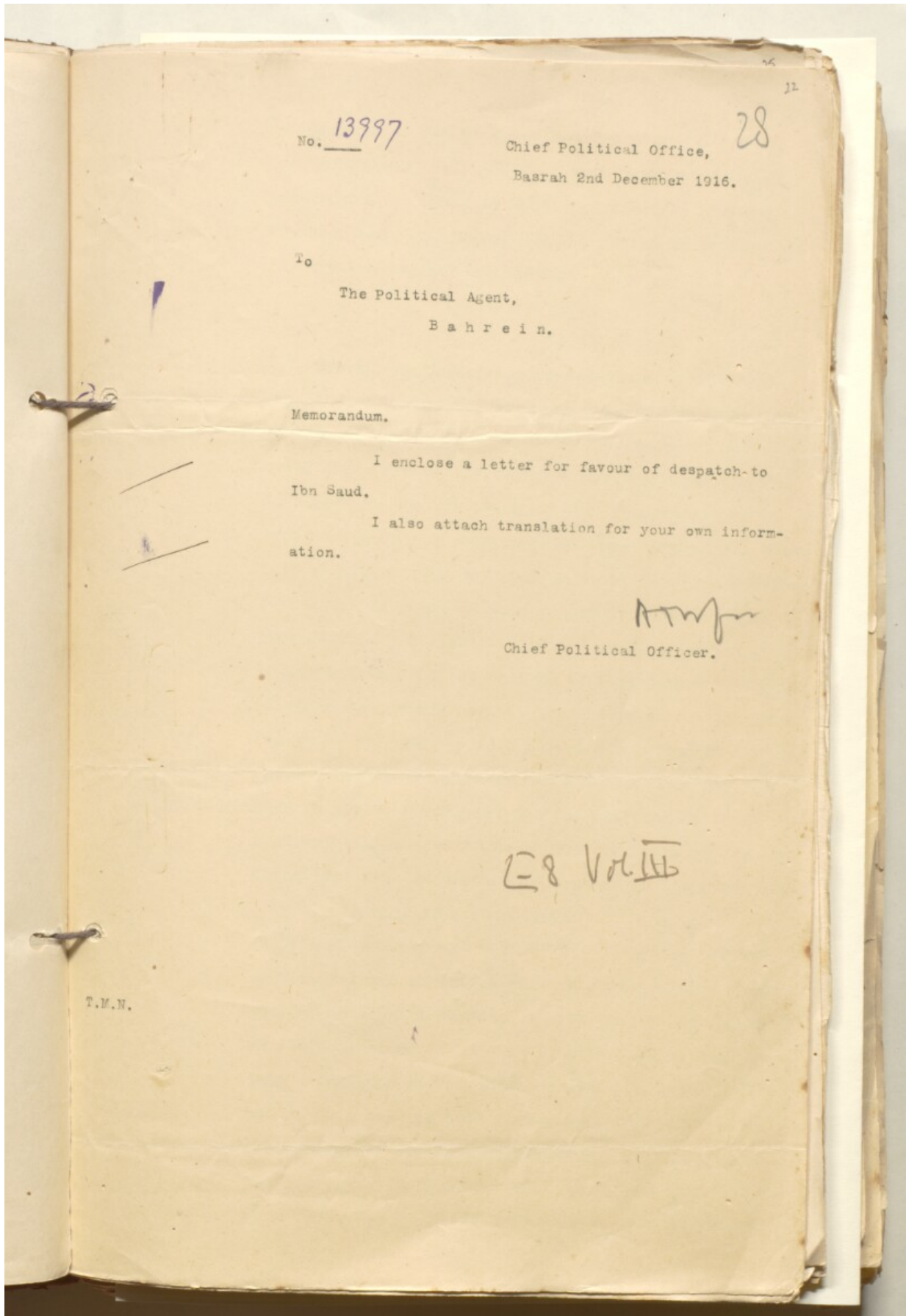
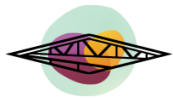


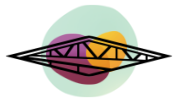












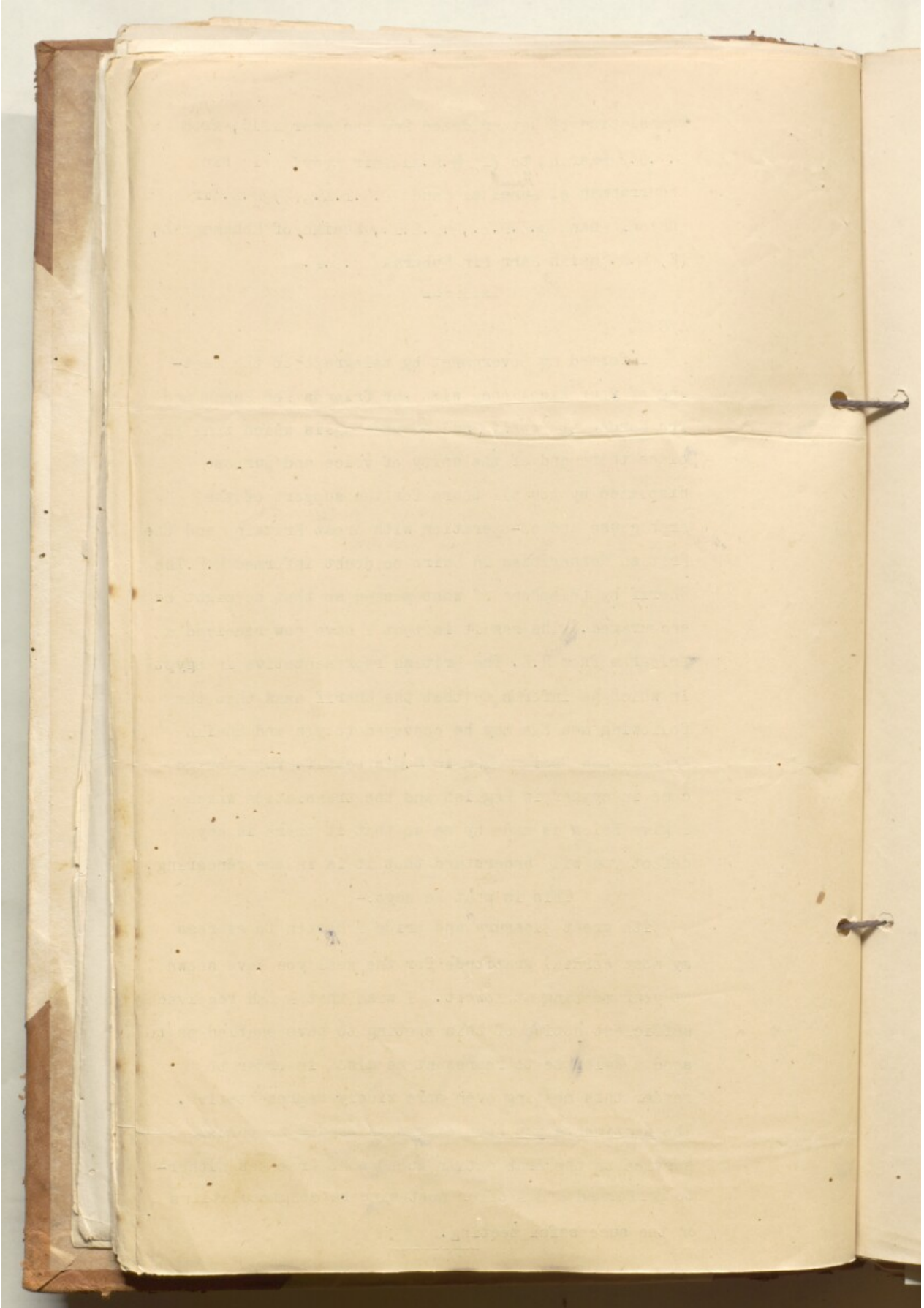
29 23
Translation of letter dated 2nd December 1916, from
C.P.O. Basrah, to (1) H.E. Al Amir Abdul Aziz bin
Abdurrahman el ^{Haisal} Lunel al Saud, K.C.I.E., (2) H.E. Sir
Khazaal Khan, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Shaikh of Mohammarah,
(3) H.E. Shaikh Jabr bin Mubarak, C.S.I.

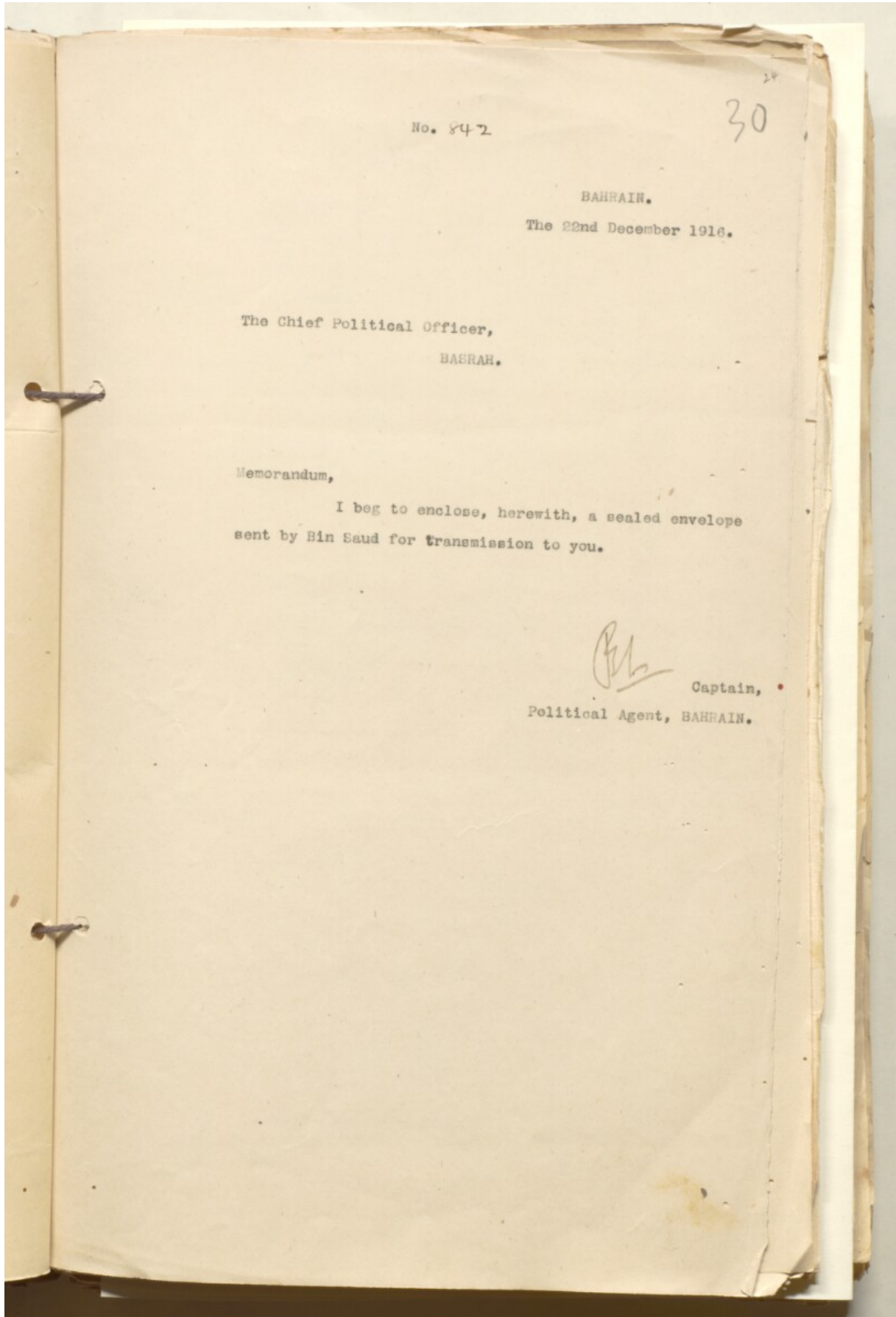
A/C

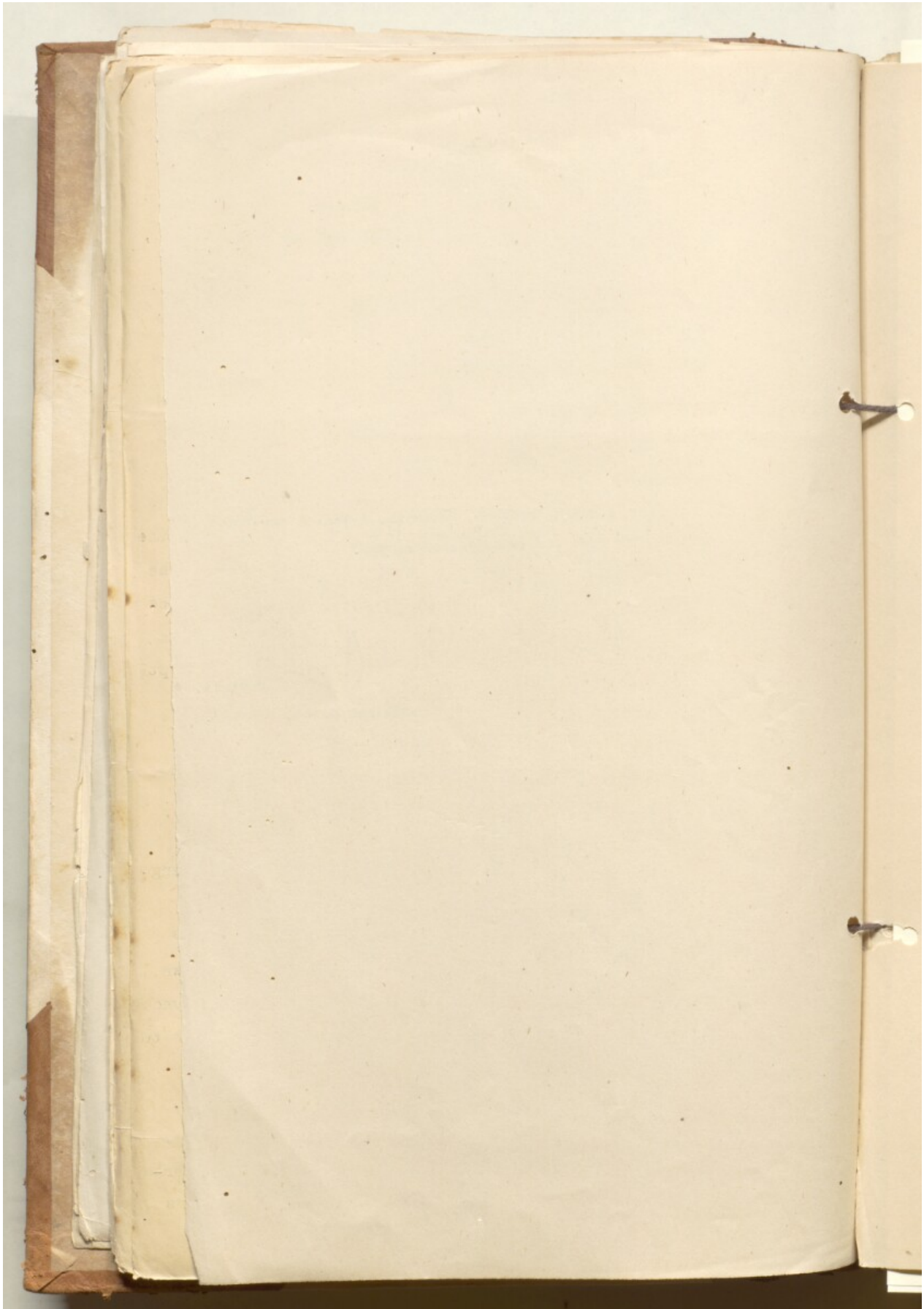
Informed my Government by telegraph of the meet-
ing of Your Excellency with our friends Ibn Subah and
Ibn Mardao at Koweit, and of the Majlis which took place
place there and of the unity of voice and purpose
displayed by you all there for the support of the
Arab cause and co-operation with Great Britain, and the
British authorities in Cairo no doubt informed H.H. The
Sherif by telephone of what passed so that he might be
encouraged. The result is that I have now received a
telegram from H.E. The British representative in Egypt
in which he informs me that the Sherif asks that the
following message may be conveyed to you and Shaikh
Khazaal and Shaikh Jabr in H.M.'s behalf. The message
came in cypher in English and the translation which
I give below is made by me so that if there is any
defect you will understand that it is in the rendering.

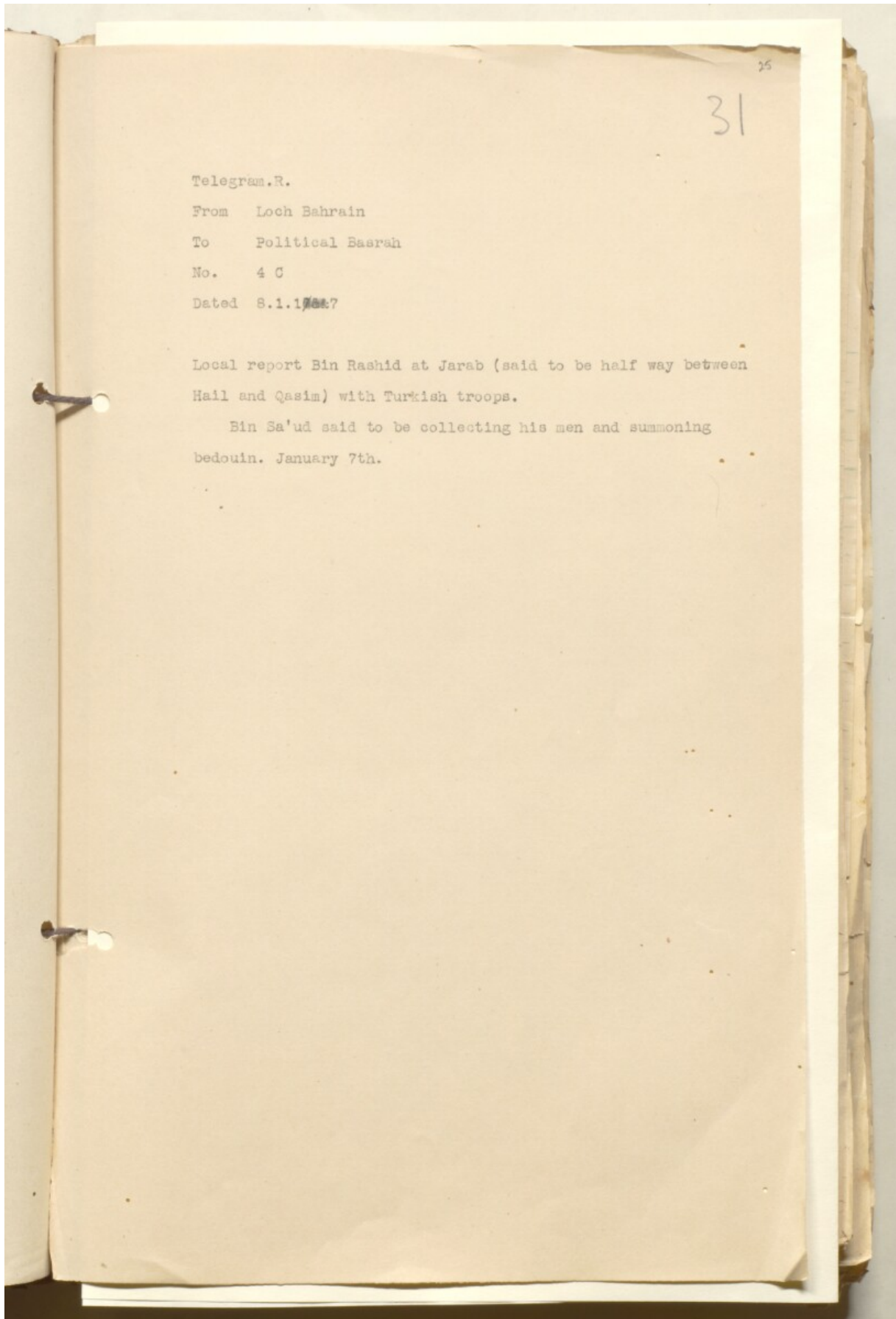
This is what he says:-

With great pleasure and pride I hasten to express
my most cordial gratitude for the zeal you have shown
at your meeting at Koweit. I wish that I had received
sufficient notice of this meeting to have enabled me to
send a delegate to represent me also, in order to
render this meeting even more widely representative.
The sentiments you have expressed are an honourable
service to the Arab nation such as no Arab has hith-
erto performed and I offer most sincere congratulations
on the successful meeting.









Telegram.R.

From Loch Bahrain

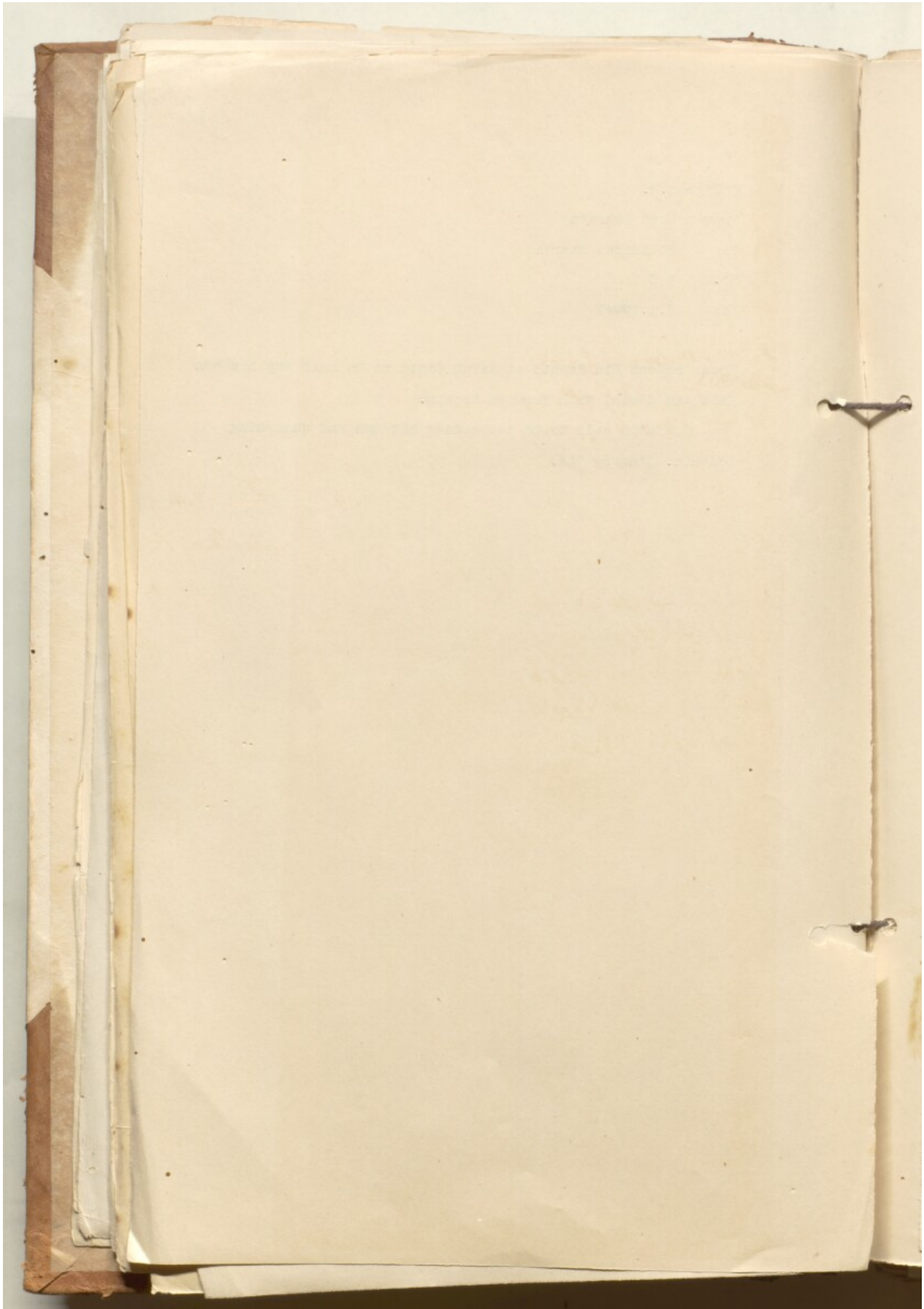
To Political Basrah

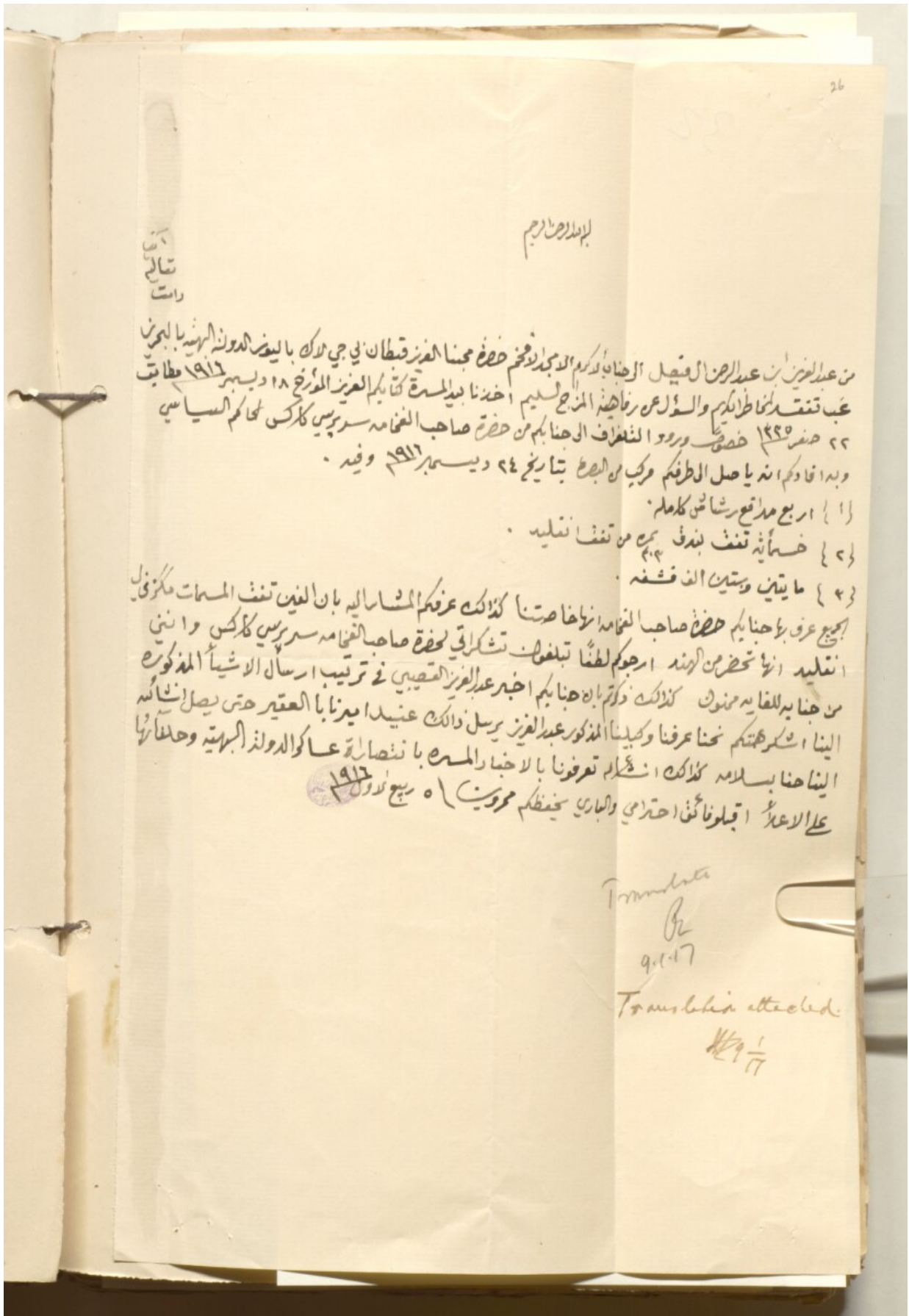
No. 4 C

Dated 8.1.1927

Local report Bin Rashid at Jarab (said to be half way between Hail and Qasim) with Turkish troops.

Bin Sa'ud said to be collecting his men and summoning bedouin. January 7th.





26

للملوك والارباب

تسليم
راست

من عبد العزيز بن عبد الرحمن الفيصل آل سعود والملك عبدالعزيز بن سعود
عبد تقي الدين بن علي بن عبد الرحمن الفيصل آل سعود والملك عبدالعزيز بن سعود
٢٢ صفر ١٣٤٩ هـ
وبه افادكم انه يا جل الطيفكم مركب من البصر بتاريخ ٢٤ ديسمبر ١٩٣٠ وفيه .

{ ١ } اربع مدافع رشاشات كالم
{ ٢ } خمسين نفث نفث من نفث نفث
{ ٣ } مائتين وستين الف نفث

ابحرج عرف بانه جنابكم حفظ صاحب القمامة نواخاستنا كذلك عرفكم المسار الى بان الفين نفث المسحات المذكورة
انقلبه انما تحضر من الهند ارجوكم لطفا تبغوا تشكراتي بحفظ صاحب القمامة سربرين كل كس وانني
من جنابكم للفقيه ممنون كذلك ذكرتم بانه جنابكم اخبر عبد العزيز الفيصل في ترتيب ارسال الاشياء المذكورة
الينا اشكرهتمكم نحنا عرفنا وحيثنا المذكور عبد العزيز يرسل ذلك عنيد ايزنا بالعقير حتى يصل انشاء
الينا احنا بسلامه كذلك انقلبه تعرفونا بالاخبار المسرة بان نصاراة عا كوال الدولة البرهية وحملنا
على الاعداء اقبلونا في احترام والباري يحفظكم محروين ١٠ ربيع الاول ١٣٤٩

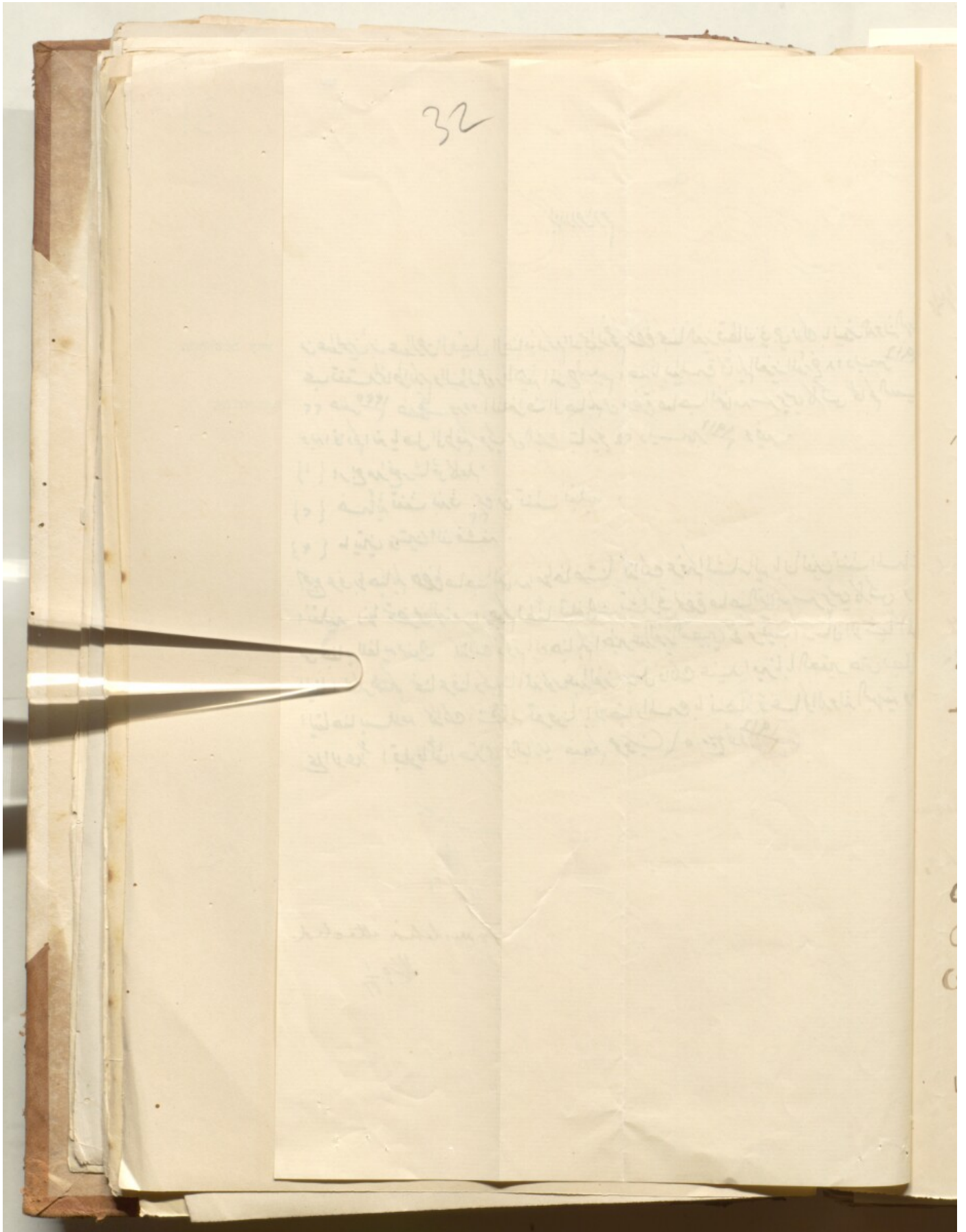
Translata

Be

9.1.17

Translation attached

١١/٩



Translation of a letter dated 5th Rabi-ul-
awal 1335, (= 31st Dec, 1916) from H. E. 33
Shuteh Sir, 441 Aziz, bin Athar Rahman al
Leawal Bin Saud Ruler of Najd
and Dependents, K. E. I. E.
To: Captain P. G. Lach, Political Agent,
Bahran.

After Compliments,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt
of your letter dated 18th December 1916
(= 22nd Safar 1335) informing me of a
telegram received by you from the Honble
Sir Percy Cox, Chief Political Officer,
~~in which he~~ has informed you ~~in it~~ that
a steamer will arrive at your port
~~with~~ on 24th December 1916 with the
following :-

- (1) Four machine guns - Complete.
- (2) 500 rifles ^{magnifying} 405 of enfield rifles.
- (3) 260,000 Cartridges.

That the Honble Sir Percy Cox has informed
you that all these are for me and
also that 2000 rifles named magnifying
enfield will come from India.

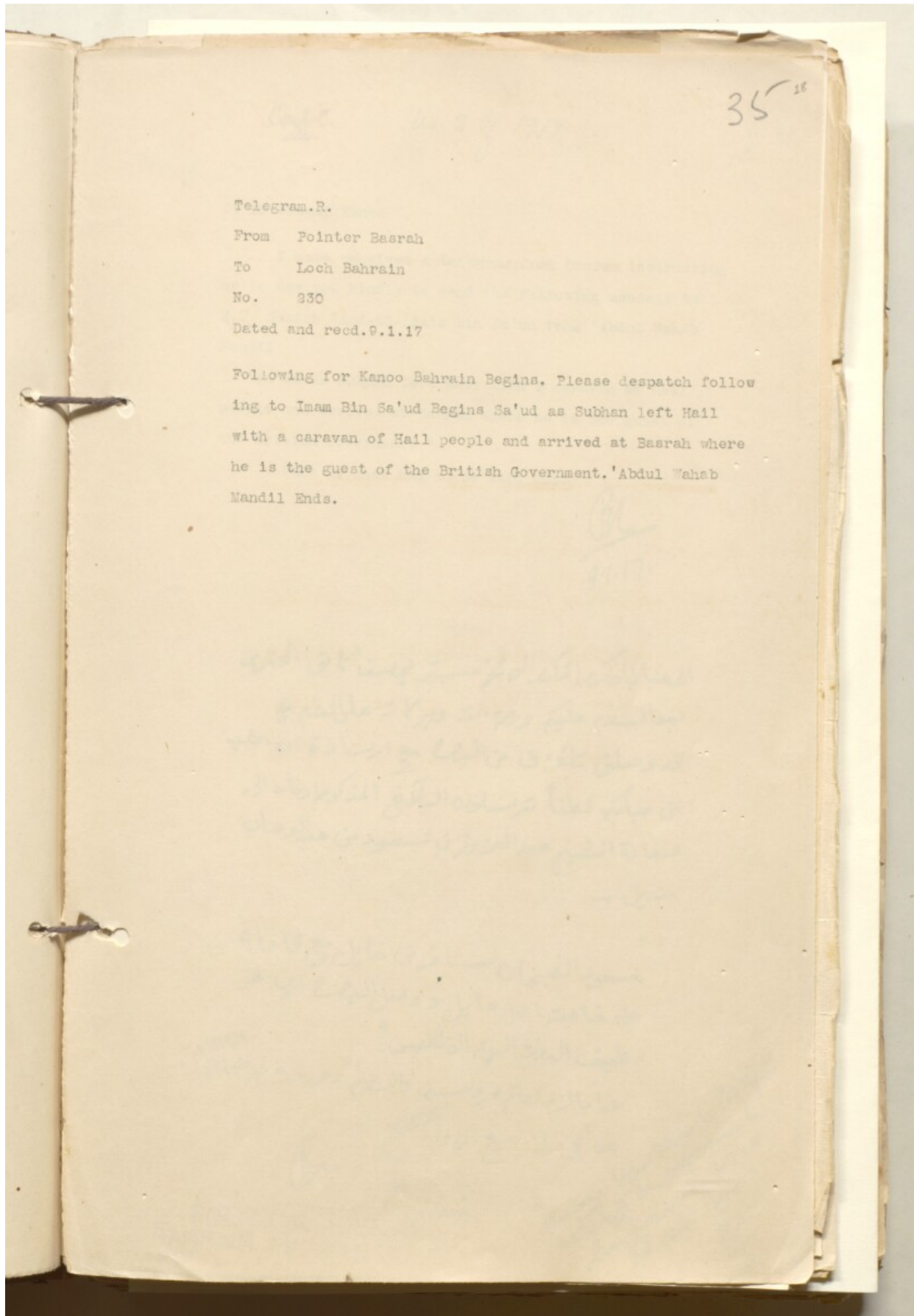


I request you kindly to convey my
thanks to the Hon. Mr. Sir Percy
Cox to whom I am very greatly
obliged. You have also mentioned
that you have informed Mr. Sir
Qasbi to arrange the dispatch
of the articles mentioned above to
me, ~~and I thank you~~
~~for your kind efforts.~~ I have
informed my aforesaid agent Mr.
Sir to dispatch same through my
Agent at Agre in order that
they Insha Allah reach me.

I am quite well and Insha Allah
you will also at one time pleasing
news of the victories of the troops
of the High British Government
and their allies over the enemies.

Accept my best respects and
may God, preserve you.

Abd. Hosain
9/17



35¹⁶

Telegram.R.

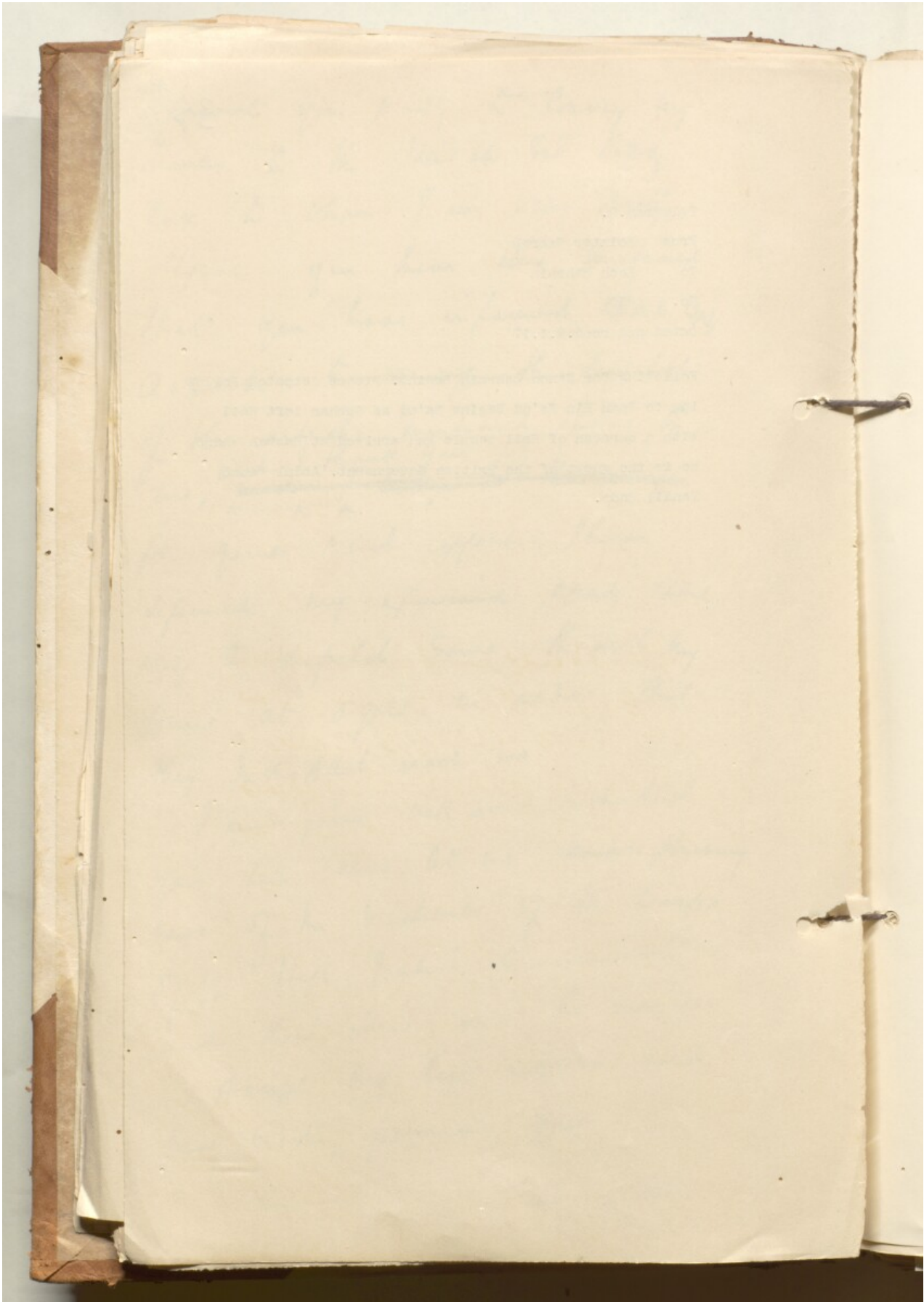
From Pointer Basrah

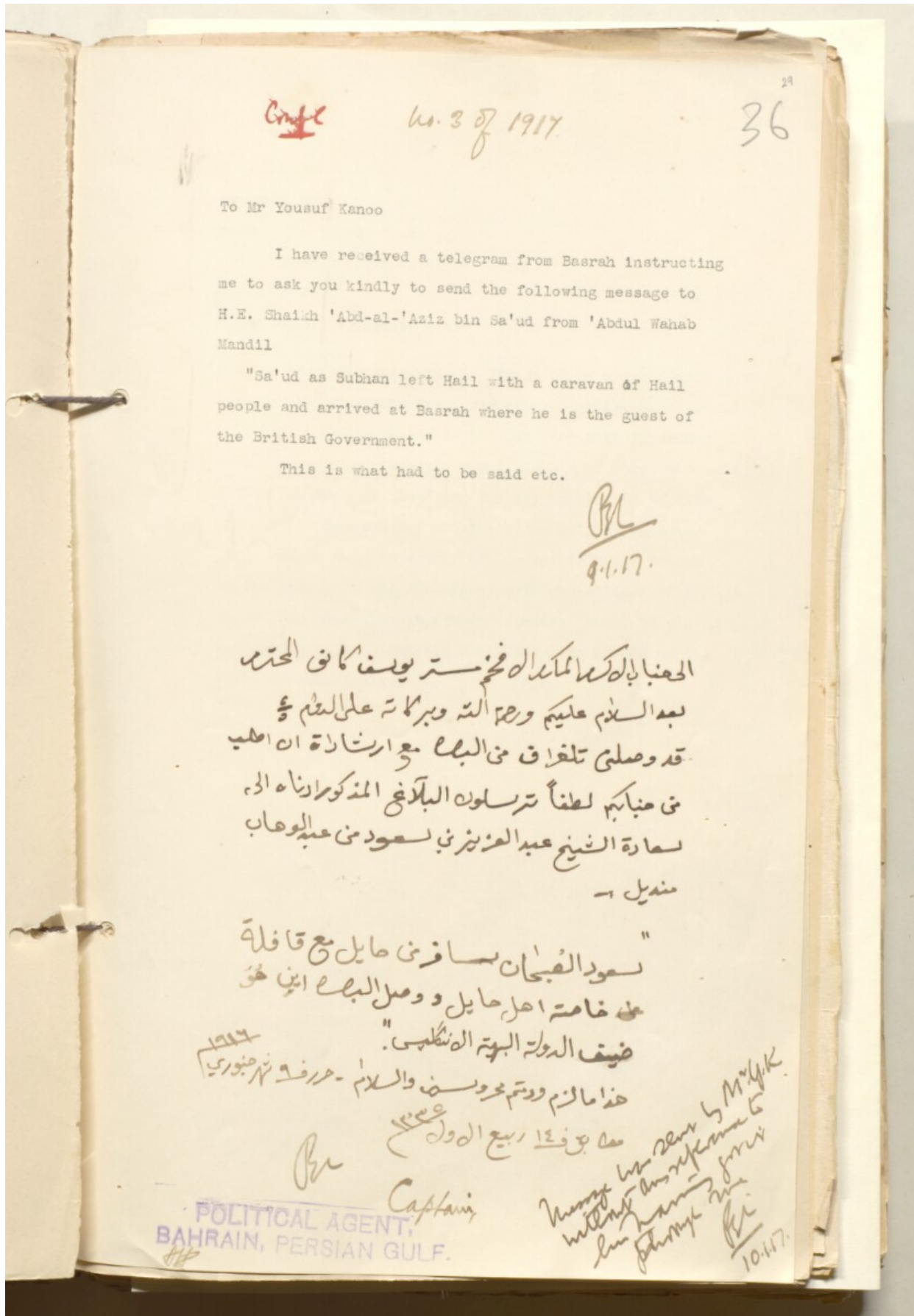
To Loch Bahrain

No. 330

Dated and recd. 9.1.17

Following for Kanoo Bahrain Begins. Please despatch follow
ing to Imam Bin Sa'ud Begins Sa'ud as Subhan left Hail
with a caravan of Hail people and arrived at Basrah where
he is the guest of the British Government. 'Abdul Wahab
Mandil Ends.





To Mr Yousuf Kanoo

I have received a telegram from Basrah instructing me to ask you kindly to send the following message to H.E. Shaikh 'Abd-al-'Aziz bin Sa'ud from 'Abdul Wahab Mandil

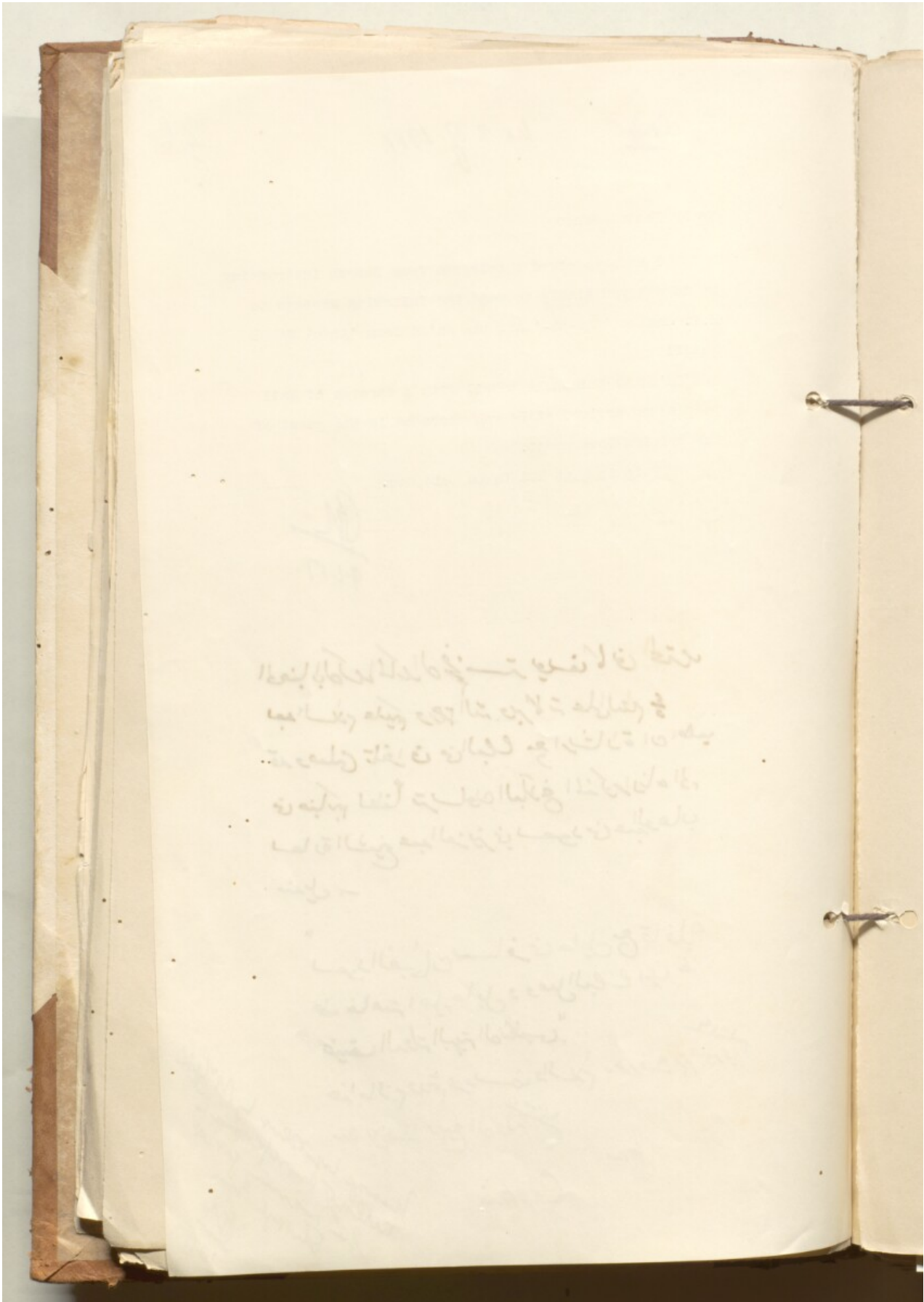
"Sa'ud as Subhan left Hail with a caravan of Hail people and arrived at Basrah where he is the guest of the British Government."

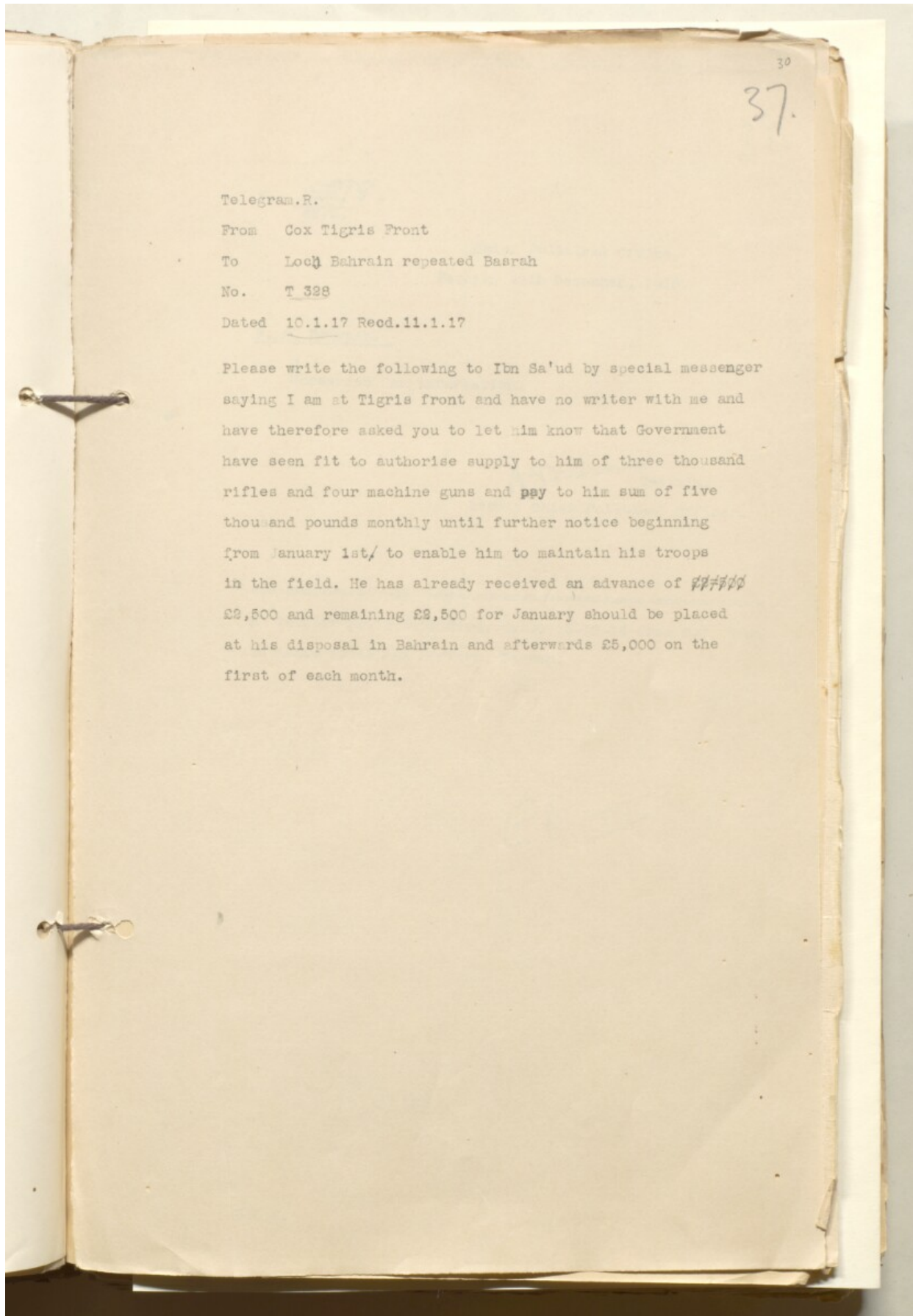
This is what had to be said etc.

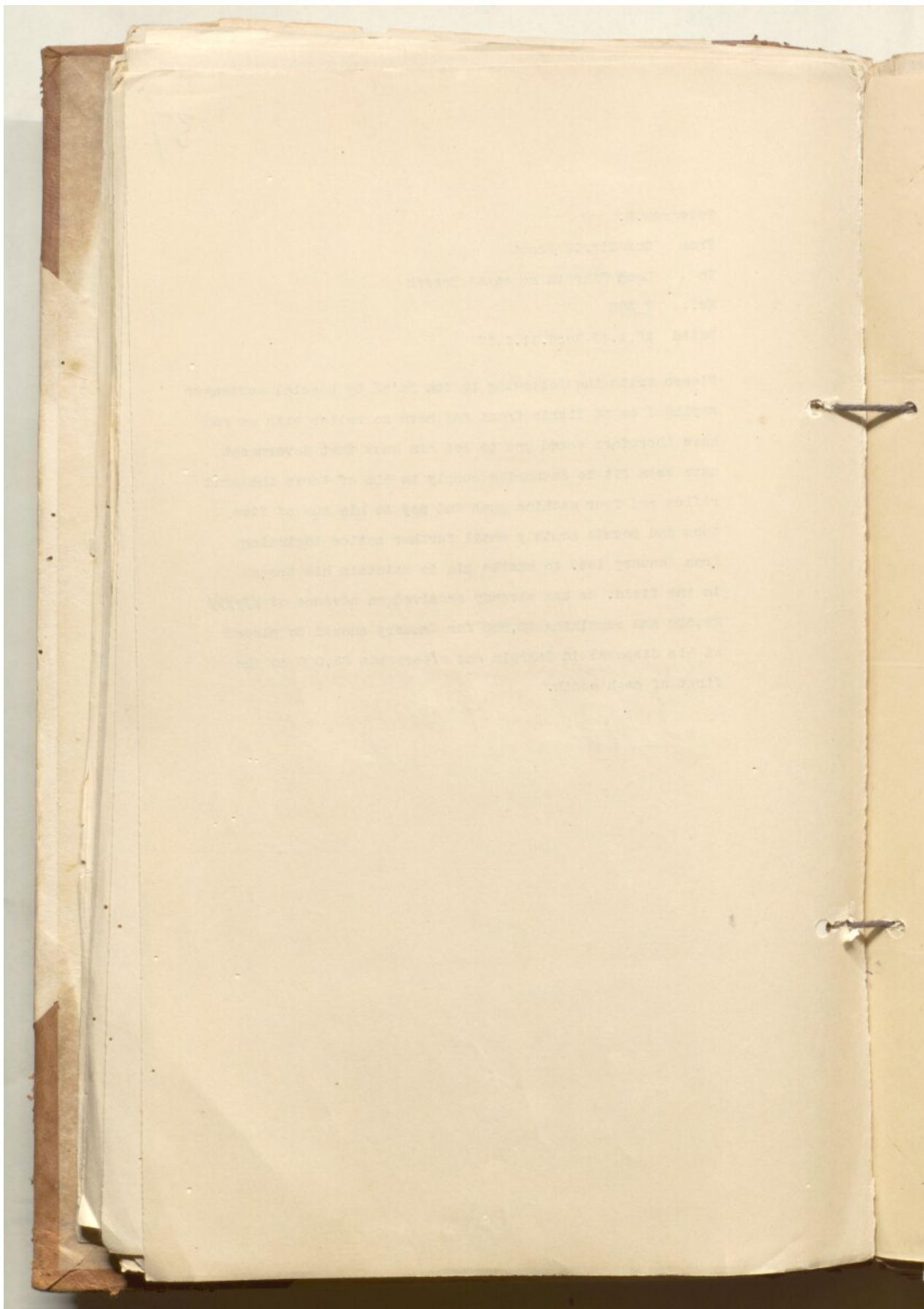
9.1.17.

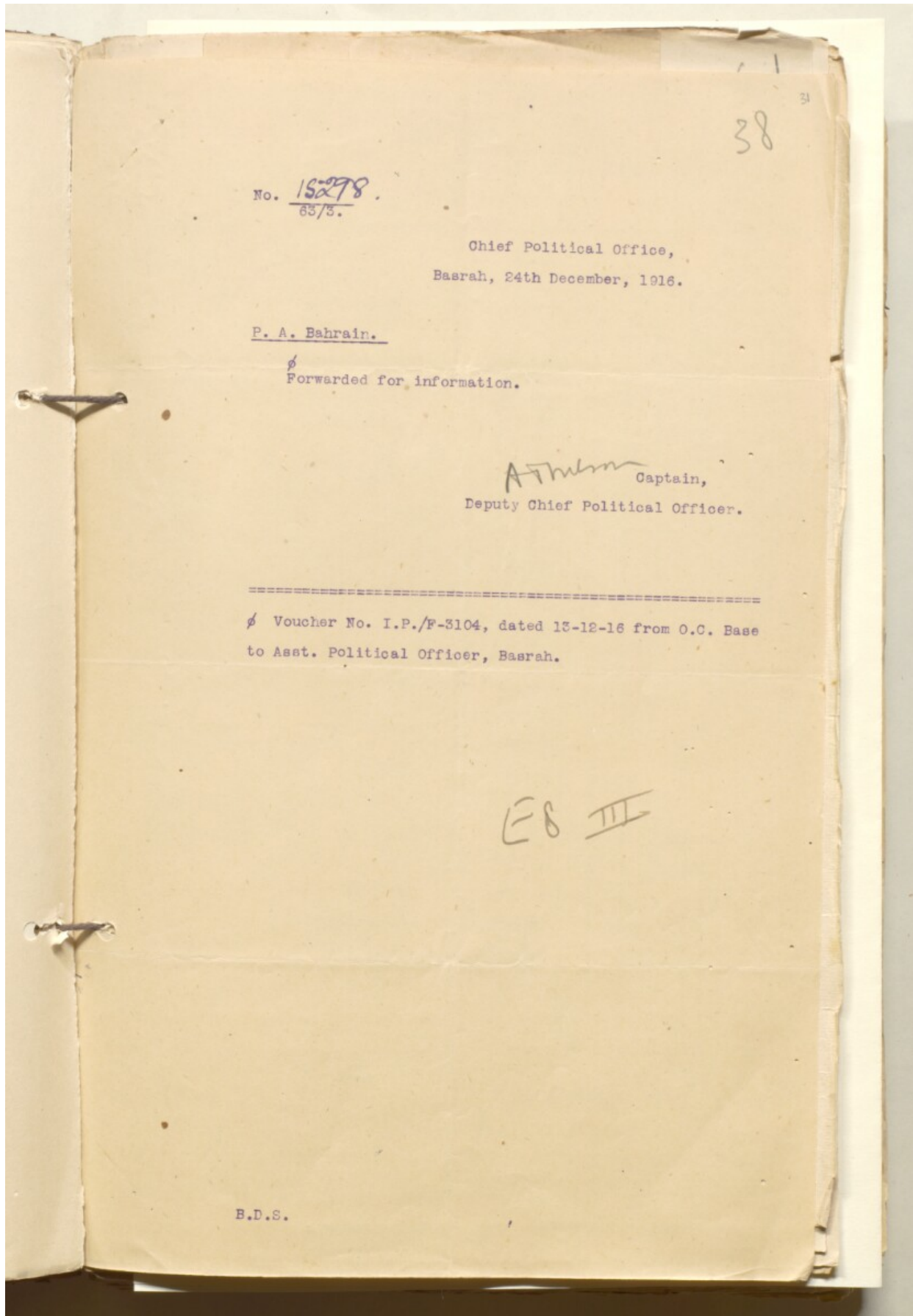
الحبيب بالكرما لما كماله فخره مستر يوسف كمانى المحترم
بعد السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته على الرغم من
قد وصلنى تلفاز من البهلاء مع اشارة ان اهل
من ميناكهم لطفاً ترسلون البلاغ المذكور اذناه الى
سعادة الشيخ عبد العزيز بن سعود من عبد الوهاب
منديل -

"سعود الفيحان سافر من حائل مع قافلة
من خامة اهل حائل ووصل البهلاء ابن هو
ضيف الدولة البهلاء الشكلى."
هذا ما نتم وودع يوسف والسلام - حرفه نور منوري
مع جوفاء ربيع الاول ١٣٣٧
Captain
POLITICAL AGENT,
BAHRAIN, PERSIAN GULF.
Nunayy has seen by Mr. H. K.
with my reference
has been sent for
10.1.17.









No. 15278.
63/3.

Chief Political Office,
Basrah, 24th December, 1916.

P. A. Bahrain.

φ
Forwarded for information.

Atm Captain,
Deputy Chief Political Officer.

=====

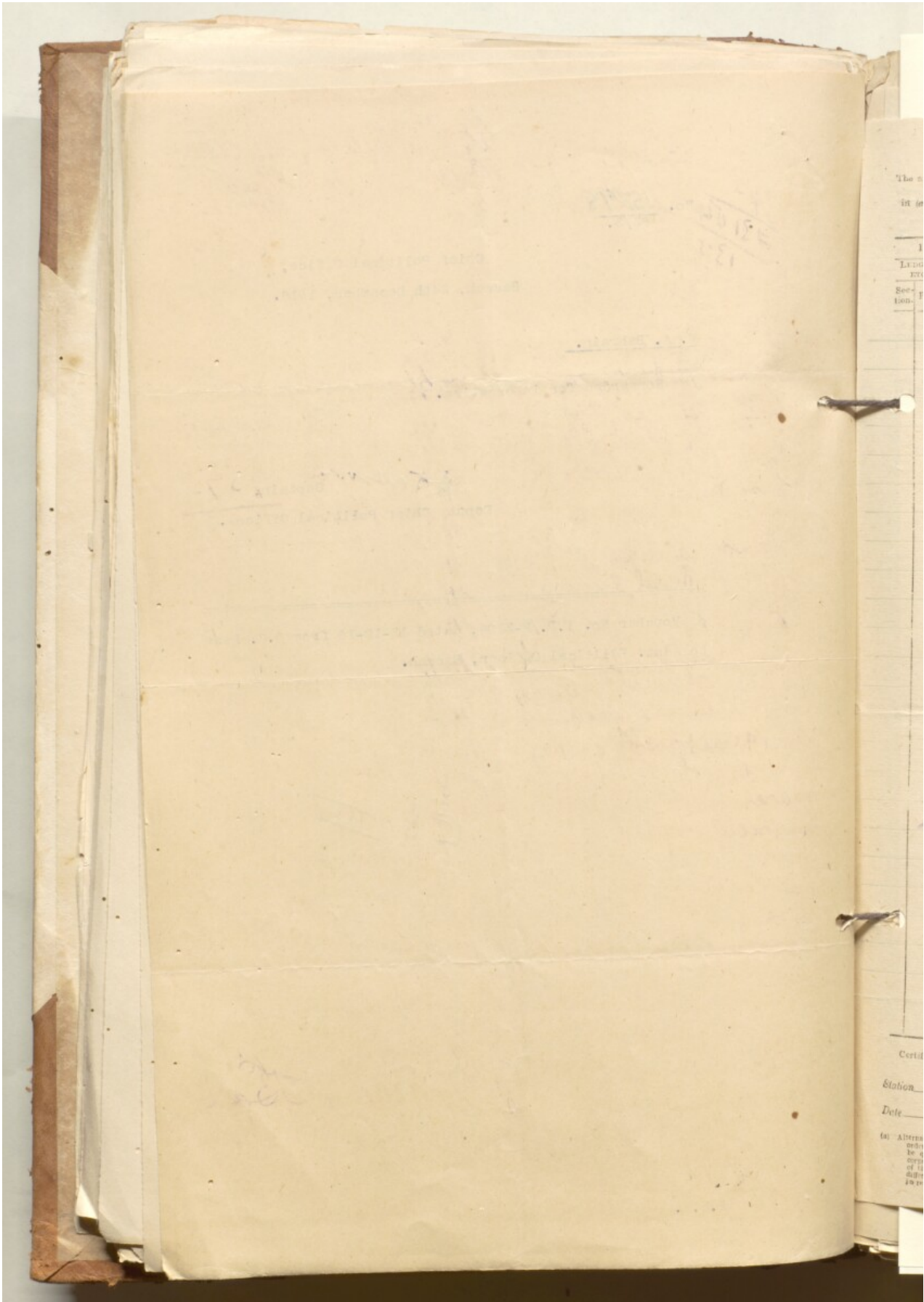
φ Voucher No. I.P./F-3104, dated 13-12-16 from O.C. Base
to Asst. Political Officer, Basrah.

E8 III

B.D.S.



"الملف E 8 المجلد III بن سعود" [٣١ ظ] (٥٤٤/٦٦)





Delivery
(a) Receipt
(b) Expense

Voucher No. I. A. R. 22096. 32

Gratia.

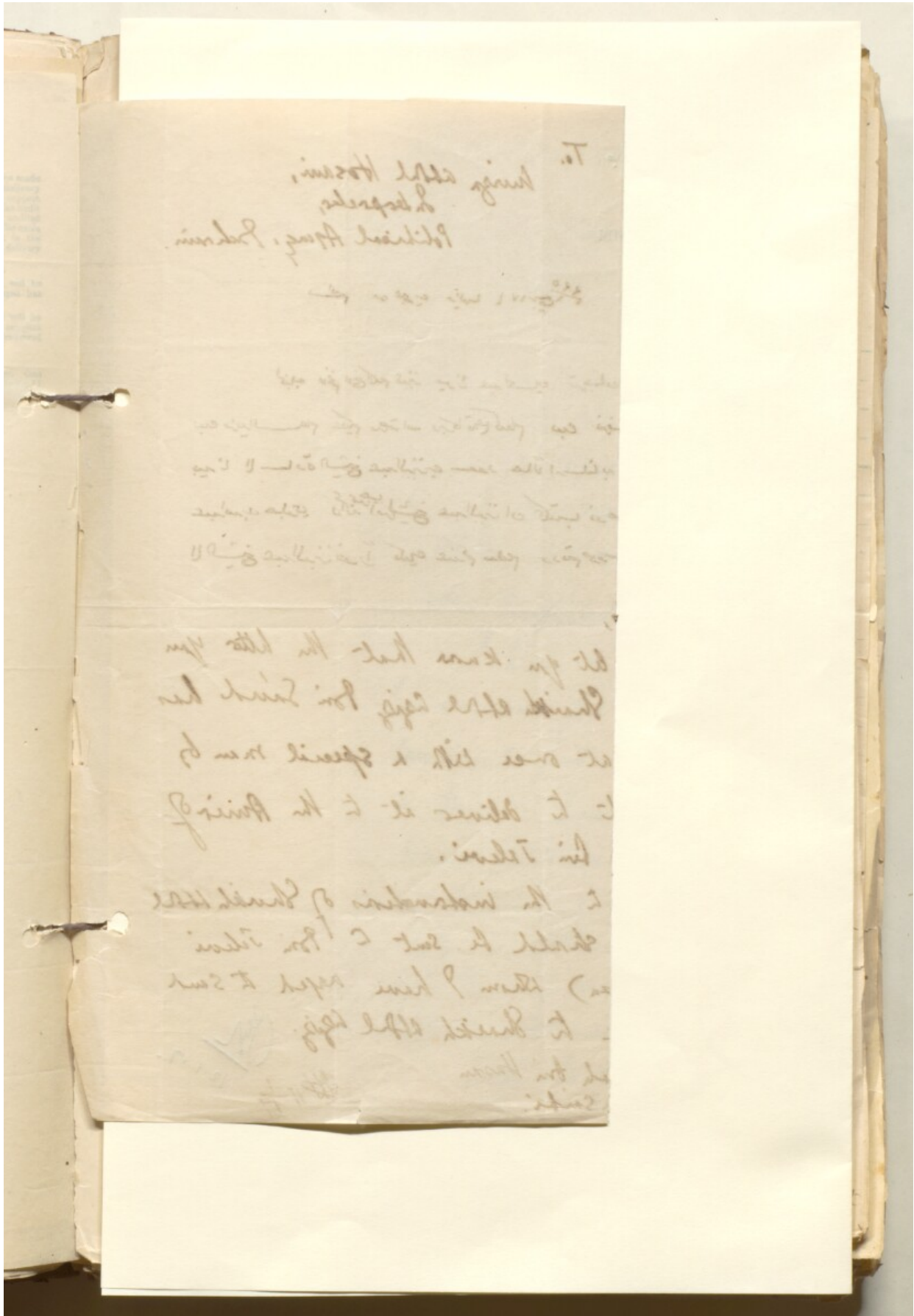
The articles enumerated below have been (a) Issued to (b) Asst. Political Officer 39
in (a) full compliance with (c) Ind 13/15 928 9/12-12-16
(a) Expended under the authority of (c) Bahen

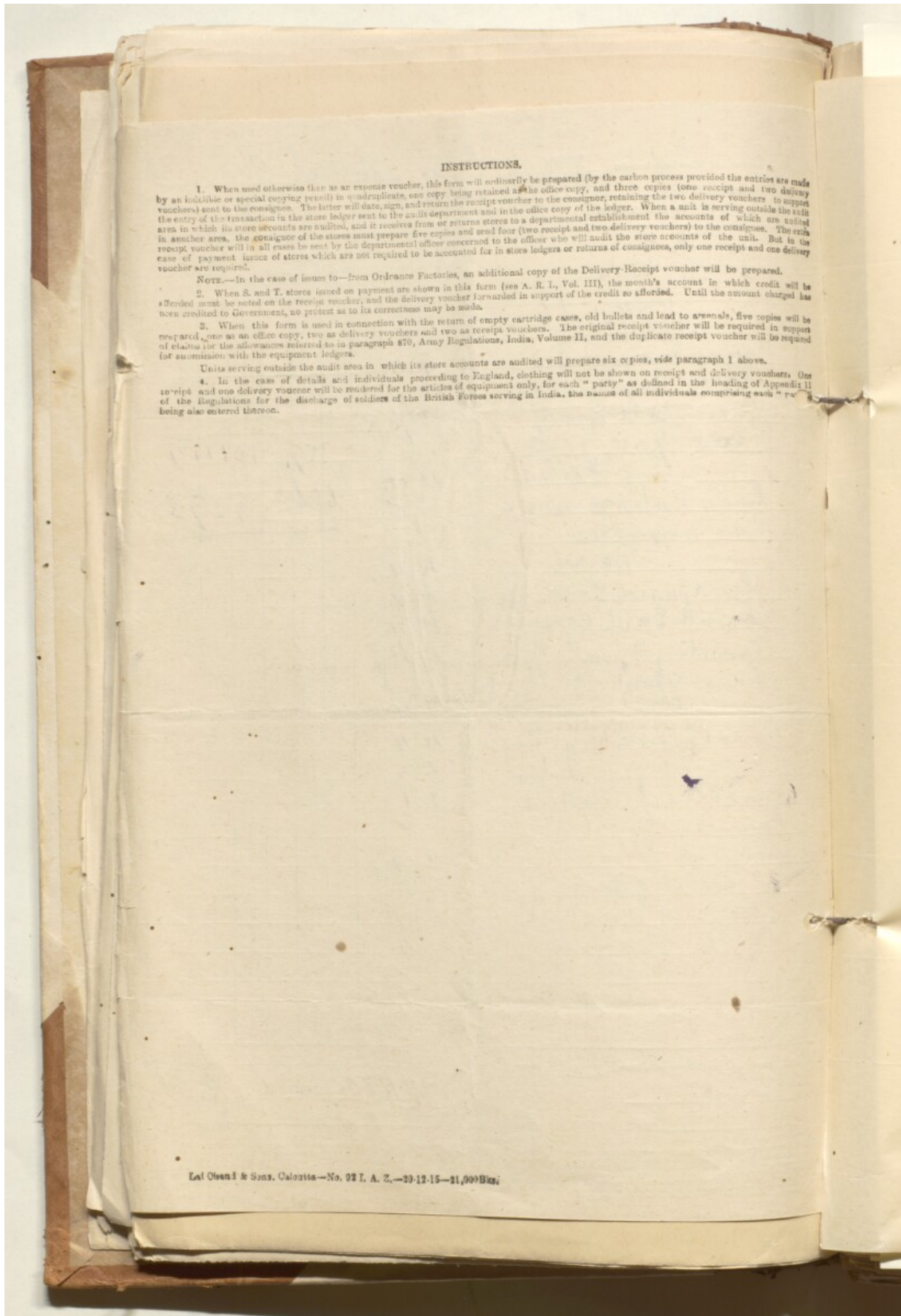
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|--------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|------|-------------|-------------------------|
| LEDGER, ETC. | Articles (d) | No. of pack-ages (e) | NUMBER OR QUANTITY | RATE | TOTAL VALUE | |
| Sec-tion. | Page. | Total (d) | S. | R. | U. | Per Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p. |
| | <u>Section 16 B</u> | | | | | |
| | Guns Maxim 303 | 4 | 14 | | | |
| | Bells Ann. 2.50 Rs | 96 | 96 | | | |
| | Boxes Bell Ann. | 96 | 96 | | | |
| | Boxes Spare Part | | | | | |
| | Imp Filled | 14 | 14 | | | 359, 10:44 |
| | Guns Water Maxim | 8 | 8 | | | 6868, 9393 |
| | Guns Maxim 303 | | | | | |
| | Barrels | 4 | 4 | | | |
| | Handguards Barrel 6pc | 14 | 14 | | | |
| | Barrel casing | 14 | 14 | | | |
| | Mounting Tripod | 14 | 14 | | | |
| | Boxes spare barrel | | | | | |
| | cleaning rod | 14 | 14 | | | |
| | Condensers steam Sops | 14 | 14 | | | |
| | Tubes | 14 | 14 | | | |
| | Machines filling felt | 1 | 1 | | | |
| | bars oil 5pt | 8 | 8 | | | |
| | bars - a - | 14 | 14 | | | |
| | Pins securing clut. gear | 14 | 14 | | | |
| | Pins front crosshead | 14 | 14 | | | |
| | Rods blanning | 14 | 14 | | | |

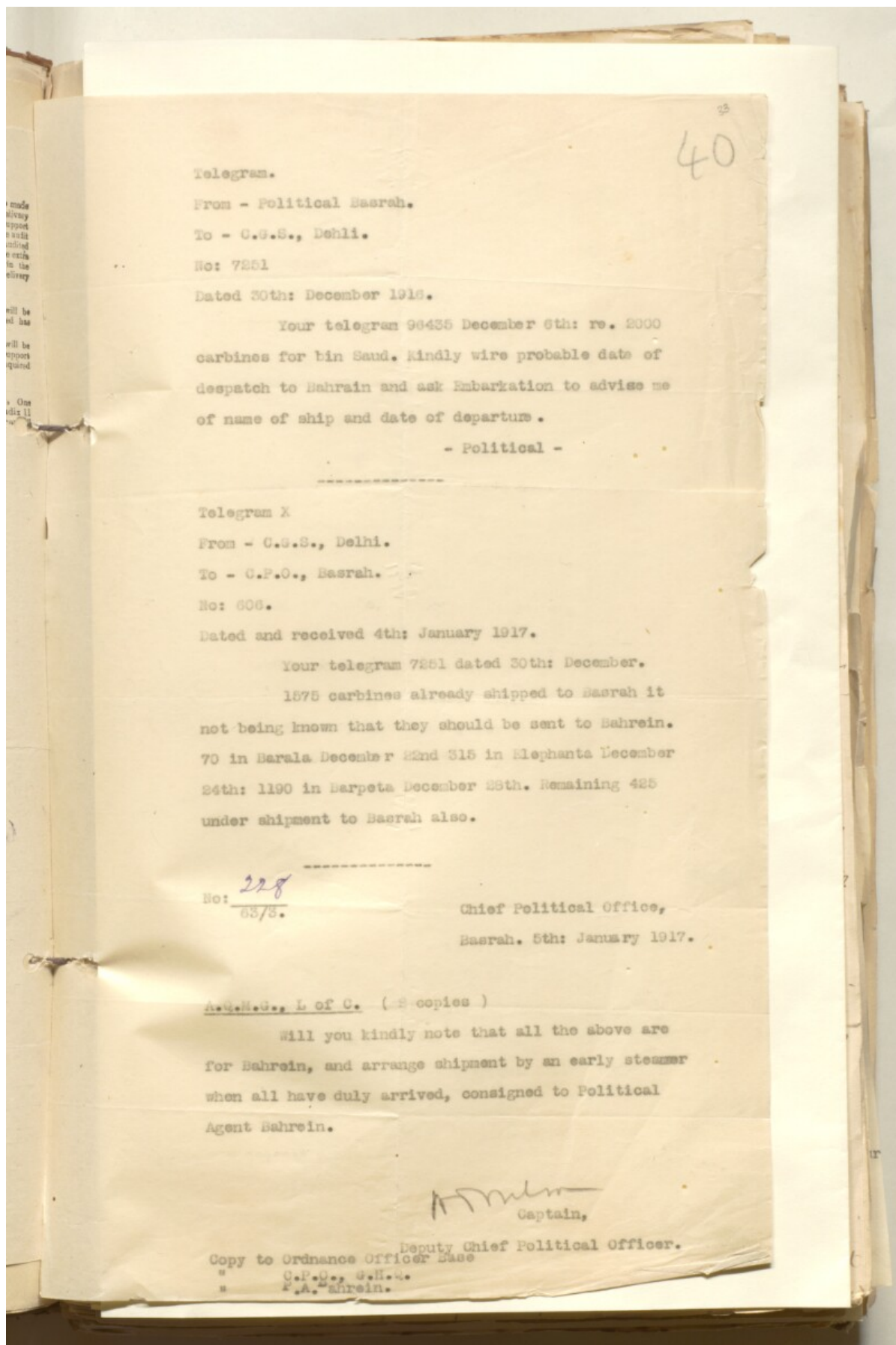
Certified that the above articles have been brought on charge (a) in my (g) charged off

Station Bahen Signature WR Diamond 13 RR
Date 1912 19 Designation for No Base

(a) Alternative entries not required should be expensed. (b) Corps, department, arsenal, depot, factory, etc. (c) When the authority is a regulation or an order of other order already in the possession of the office to whom the stores are being sent, or a resolution from some officer, the date and volume or number and title need not be quoted; otherwise the original authority or a certified copy must be attached. (d) Only columns 2 and 4 will be filled in when articles are returned, no entry of receipt and department. Columns 5 and 7 will only be used for payment issues. (e) When used by the Medical Store Department, this column will give the description of the article, i.e., "L" for articles purchased locally, and "A" for articles manufactured in British stores (imports). (f) In the case of ordnance stores, those of different store sections should, as far as possible, be shown on separate sheets. (g) Not required to be completed in the case of ordnance stores which are accounted for in returns rendered to the Military Accounts Department.







Telegram.

From - Political Basrah.

To - C.G.S., Delhi.

No: 7251

Dated 30th: December 1916.

Your telegram 96435 December 6th: re. 2000 carbines for bin Saud. Kindly wire probable date of despatch to Bahrain and ask Embarkation to advise me of name of ship and date of departure.

- Political -

Telegram X

From - C.G.S., Delhi.

To - C.P.O., Basrah.

No: 606.

Dated and received 4th: January 1917.

Your telegram 7251 dated 30th: December.

1875 carbines already shipped to Basrah it not being known that they should be sent to Bahrain. 70 in Barala December 22nd 315 in Elephanta December 24th: 1190 in Barpeta December 28th. Remaining 425 under shipment to Basrah also.

No: 228
65/3.

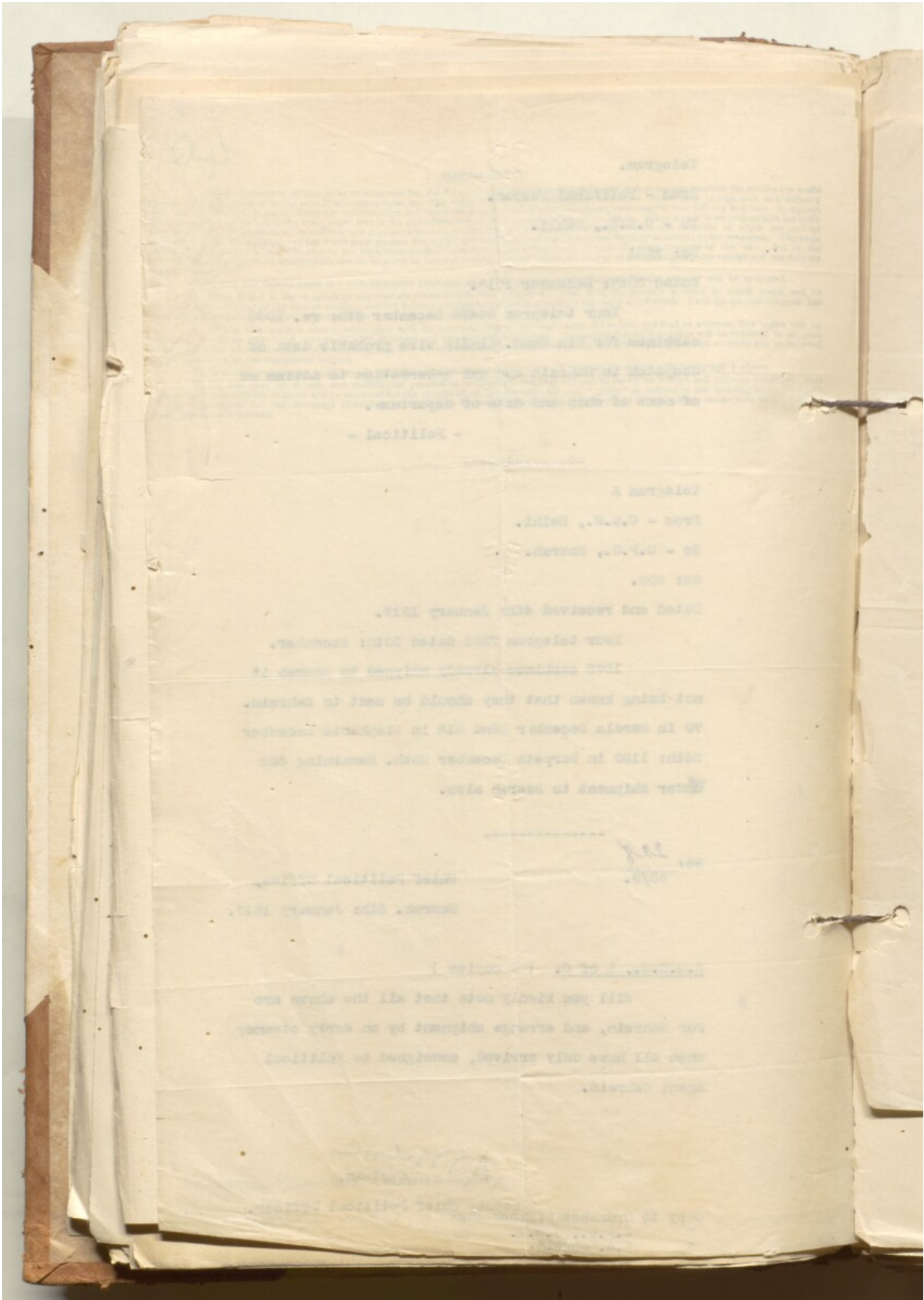
Chief Political Office,
Basrah. 5th: January 1917.

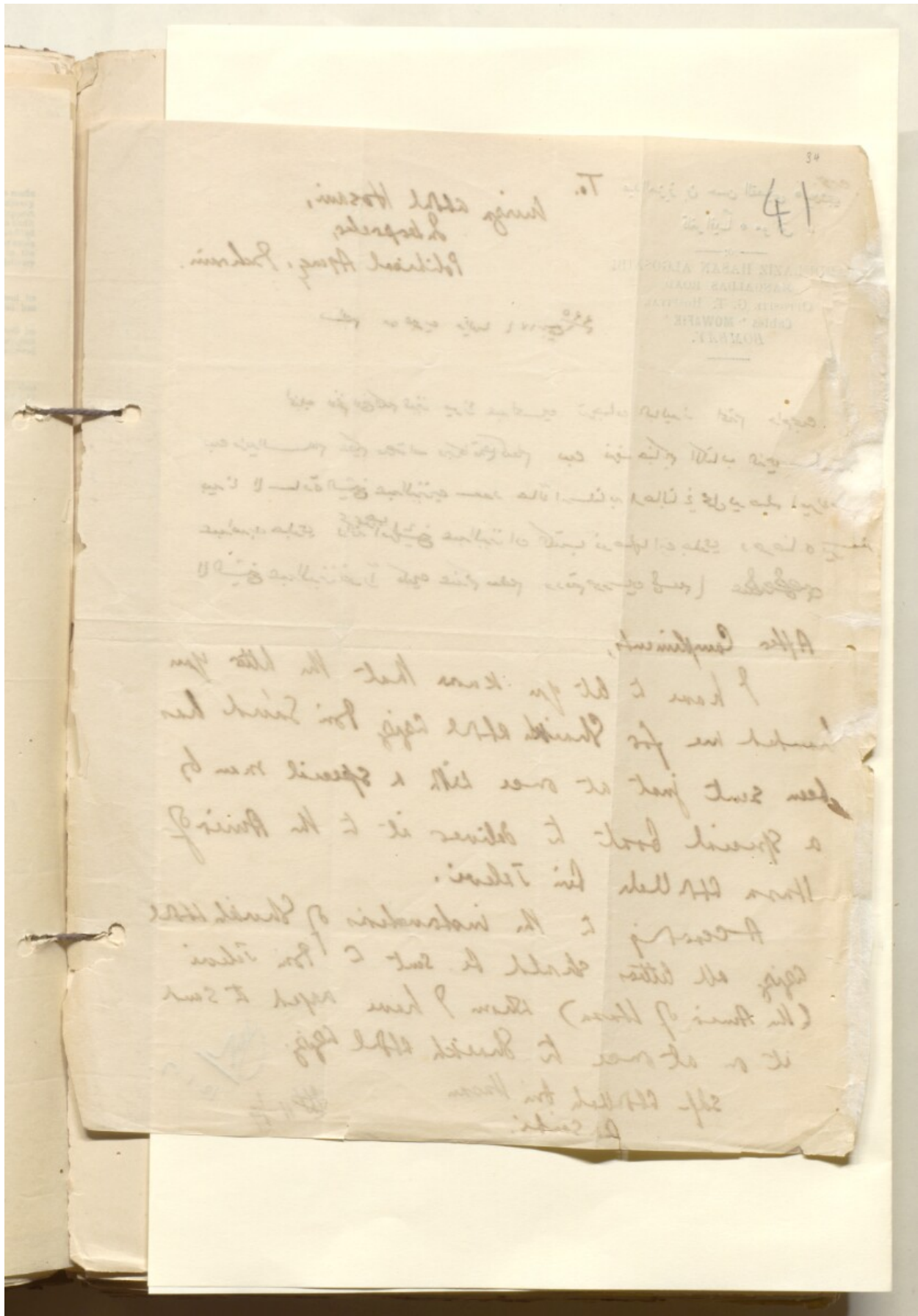
A.G.M.C., L of C. (2 copies)

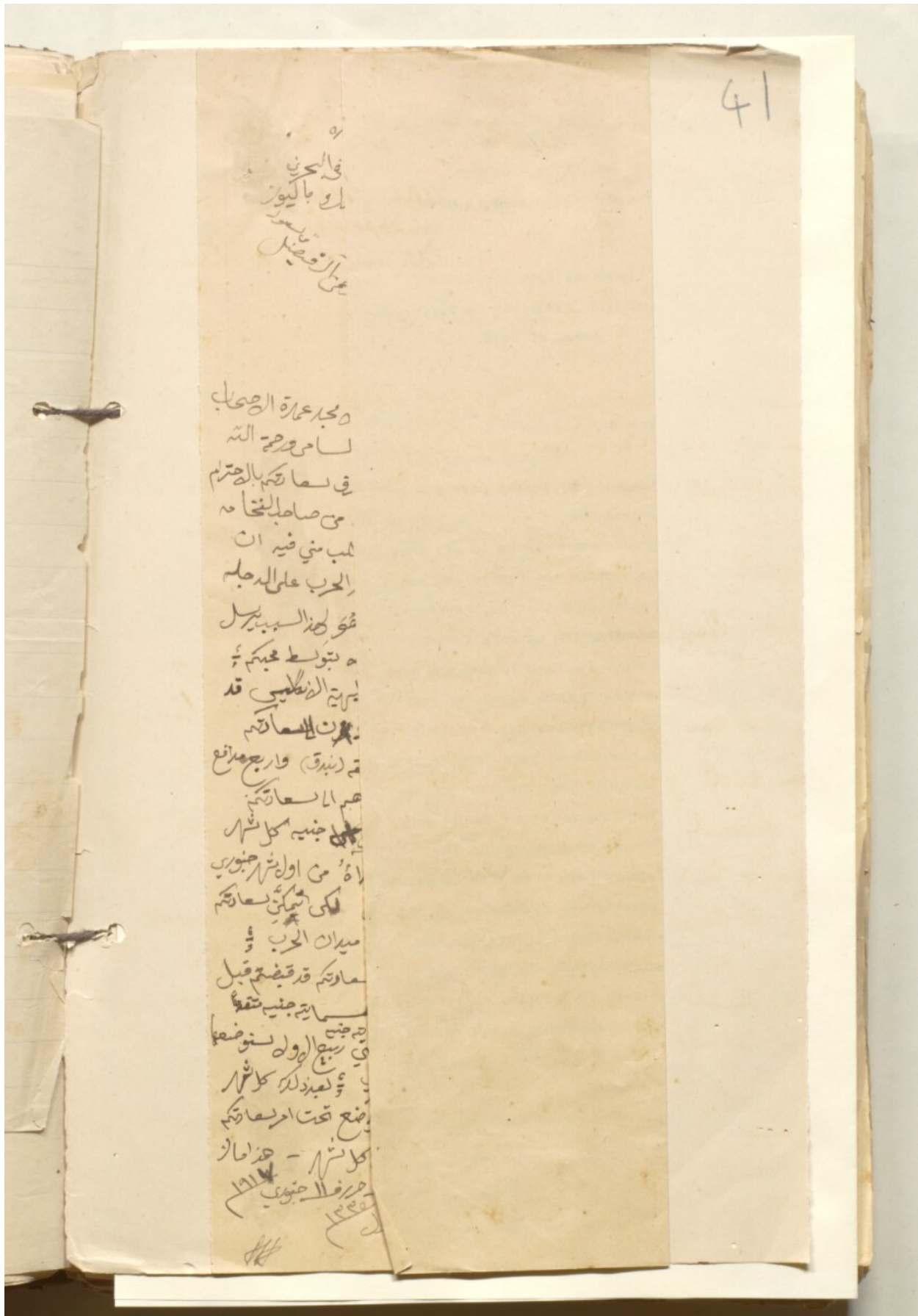
Will you kindly note that all the above are for Bahrain, and arrange shipment by an early steamer when all have duly arrived, consigned to Political Agent Bahrain.

[Signature]
Captain,

Deputy Chief Political Officer.
Copy to Ordnance Officer Base
" C.P.O., S.H.-C.
" A.A. Bahrain.

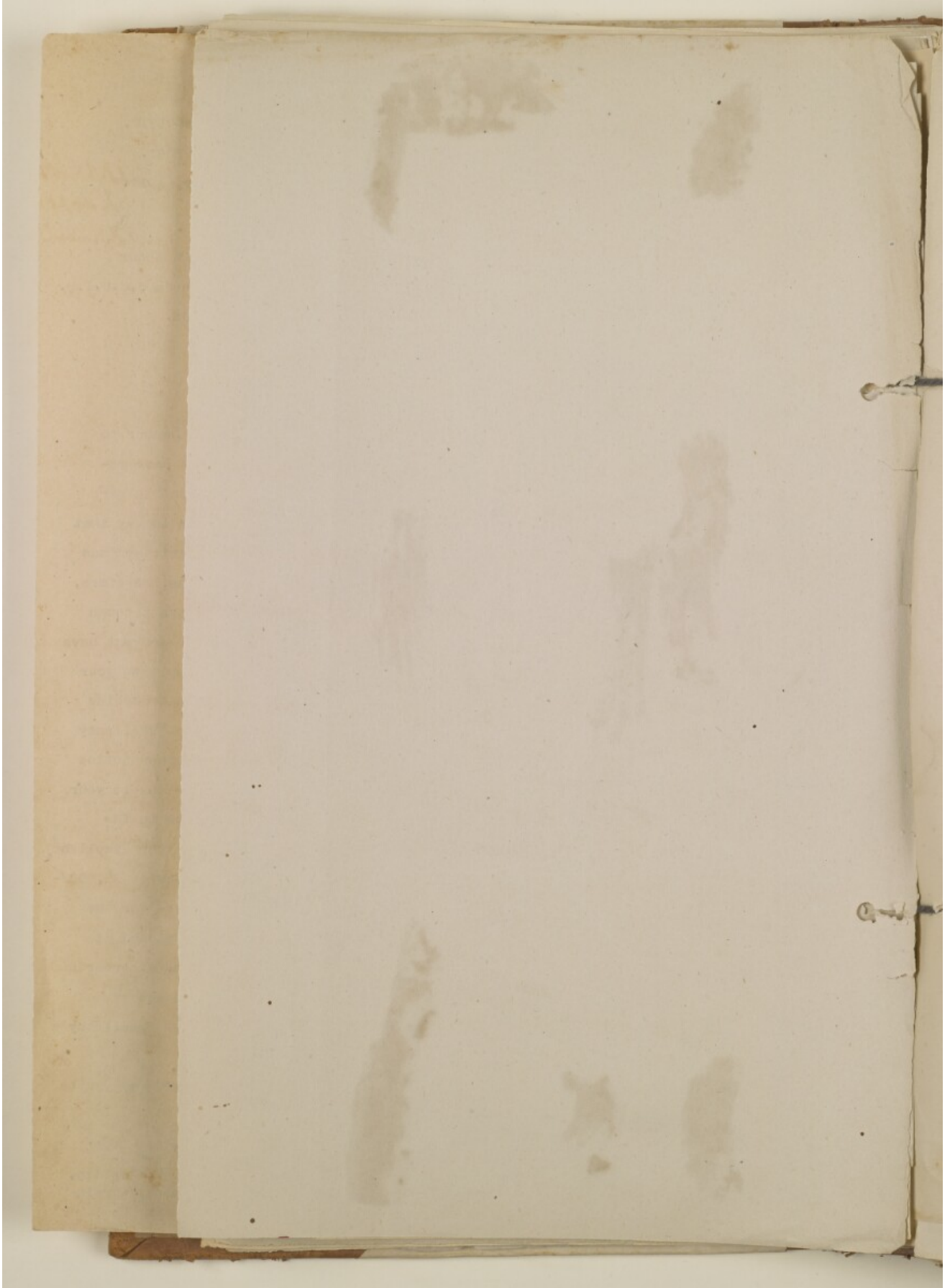


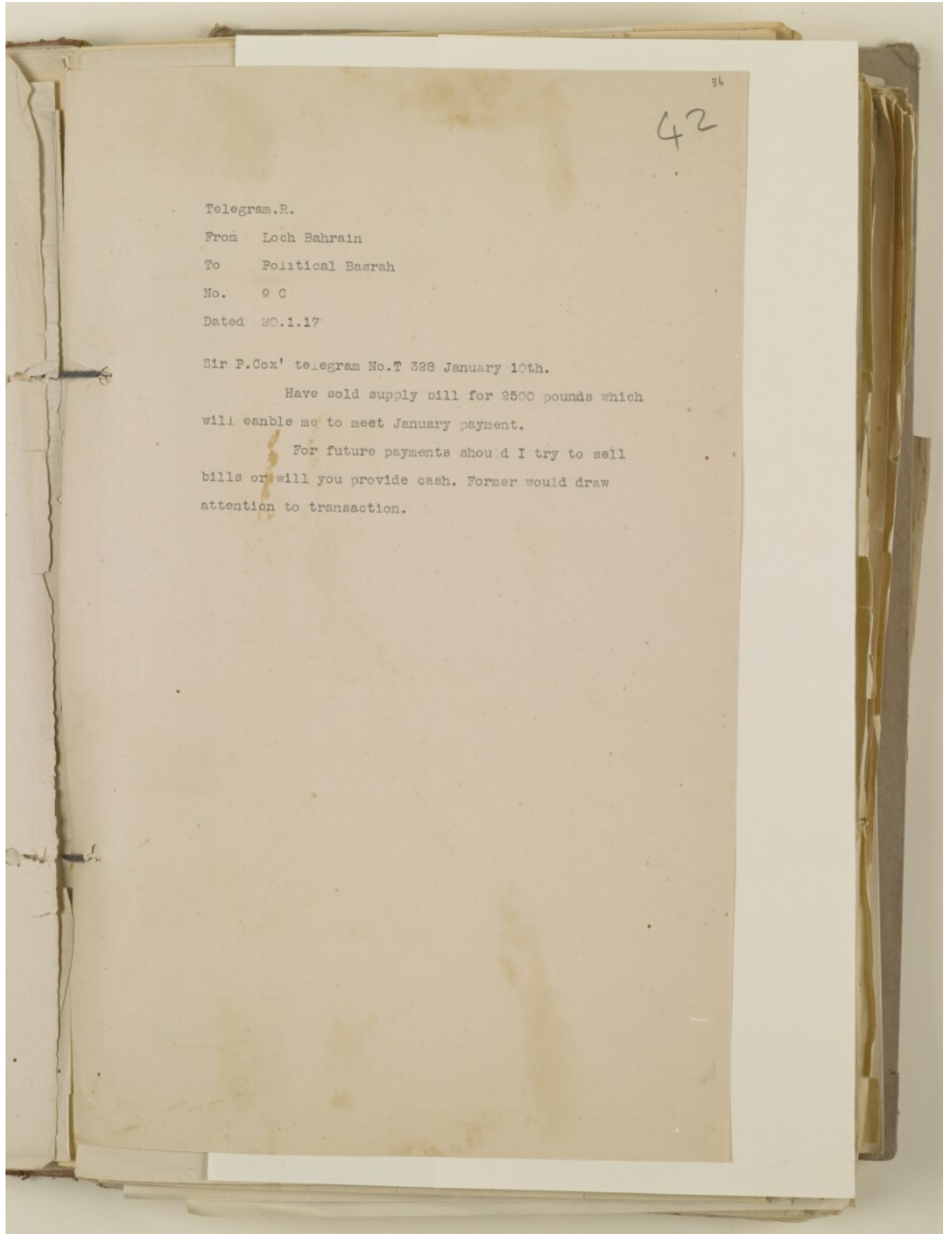






"الملف E 8 المجلد III بن سعود" [٣٥ ظ] (٥٤٤/٧٤)





Telegram.R.

From Loch Bahrain

To Political Basrah

No. 9 C

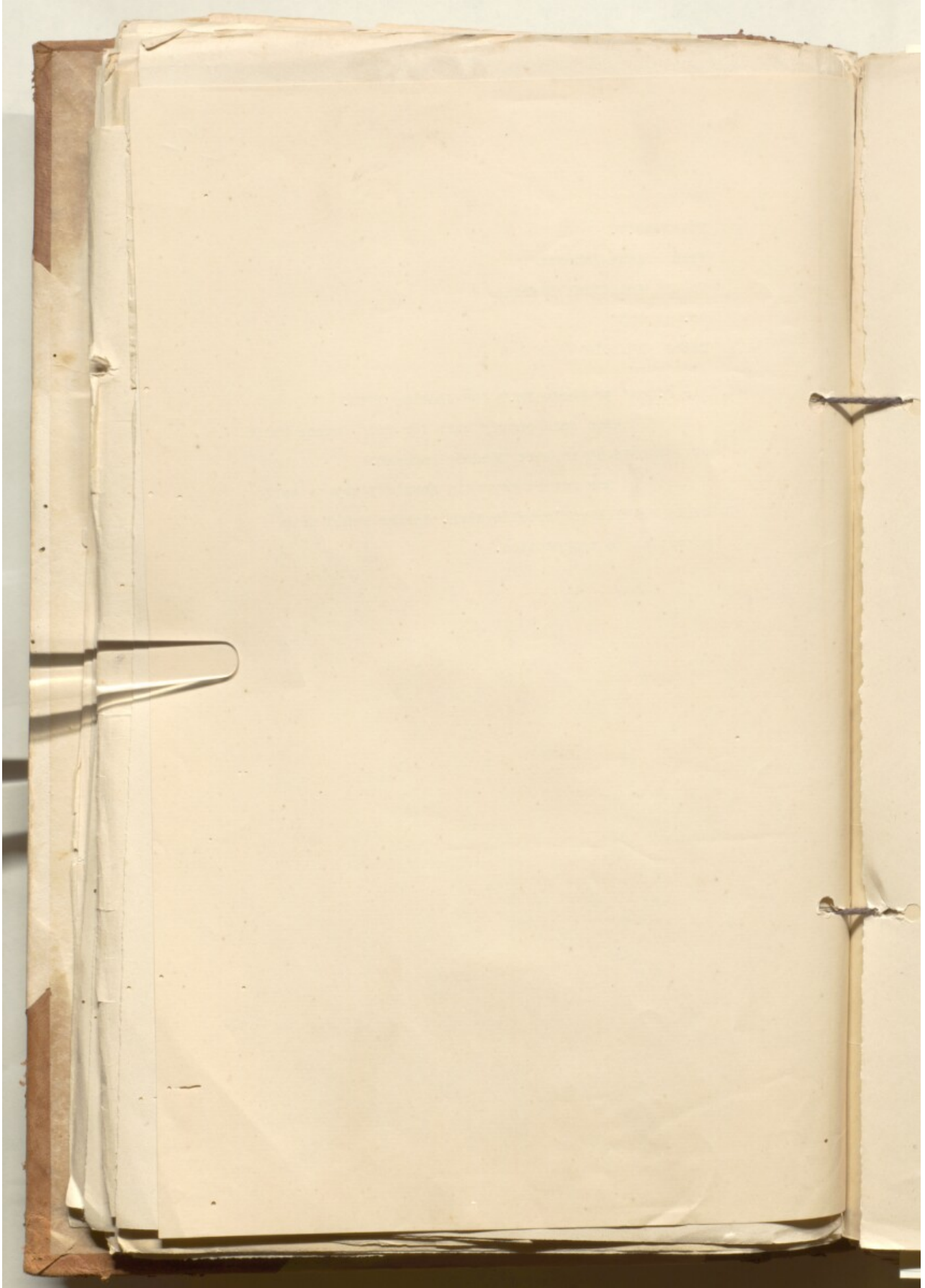
Dated 20.1.17

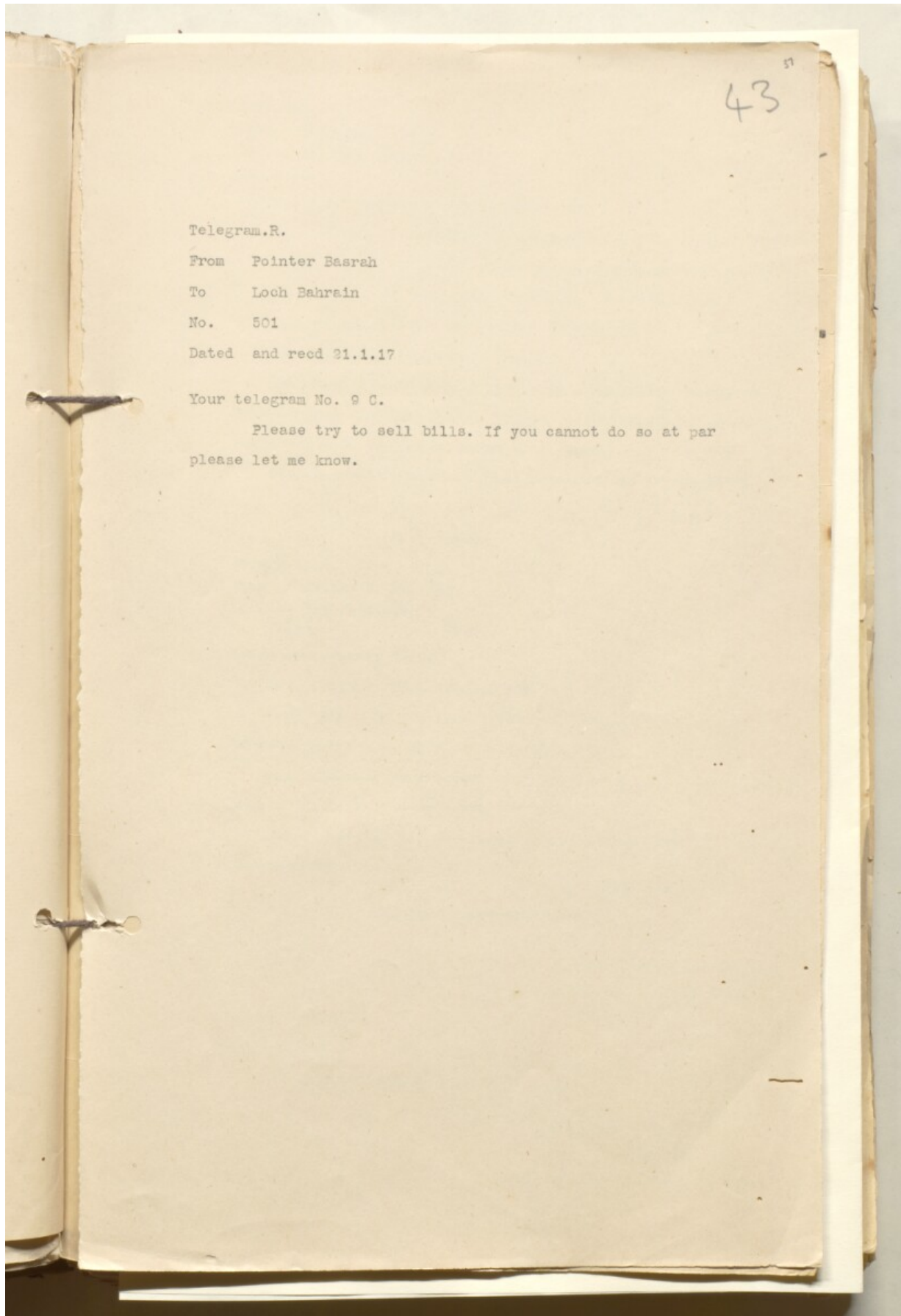
Sir P.Cox' telegram No.T 328 January 10th.

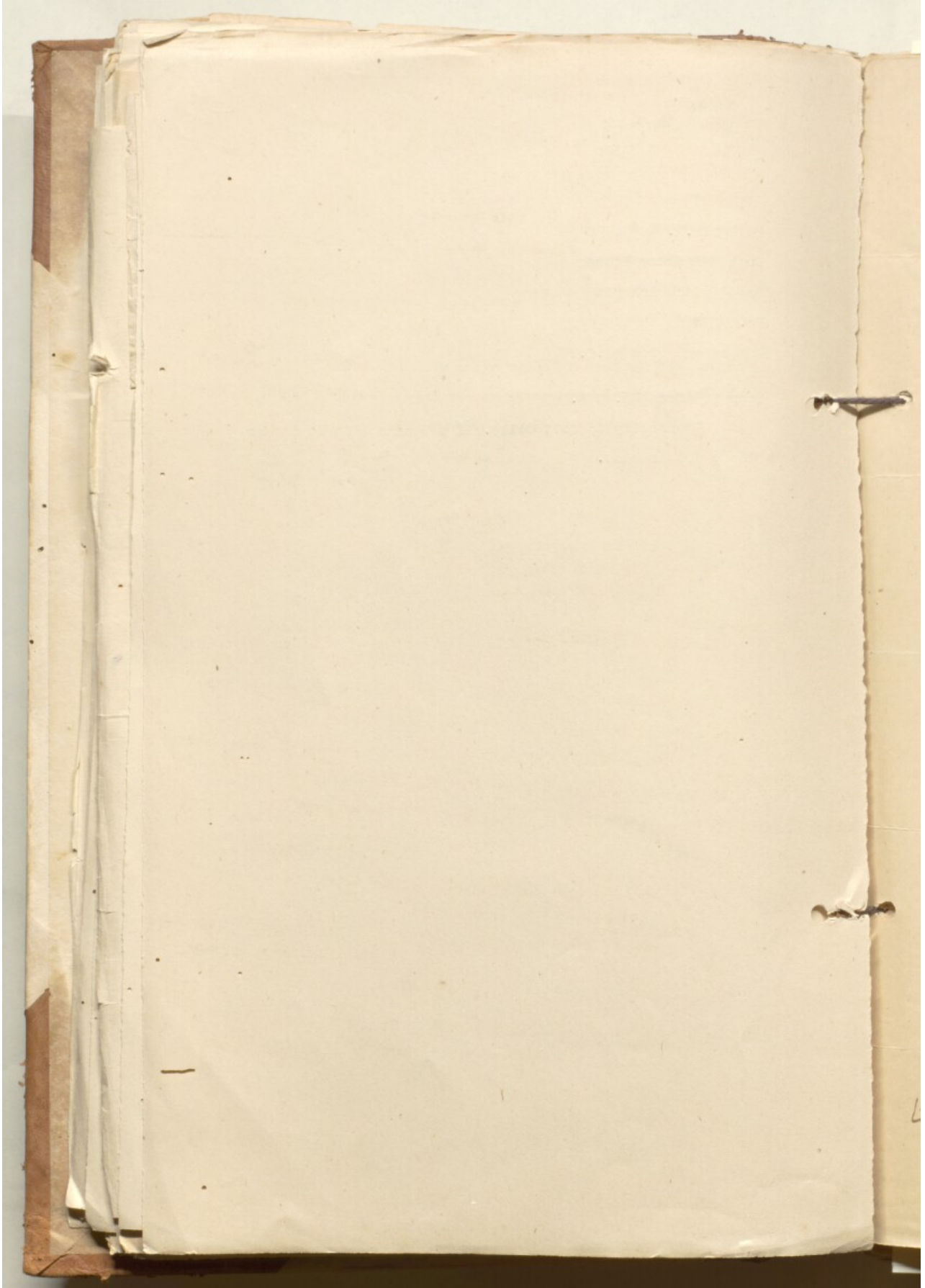
Have sold supply bill for 2500 pounds which
will enable me to meet January payment.

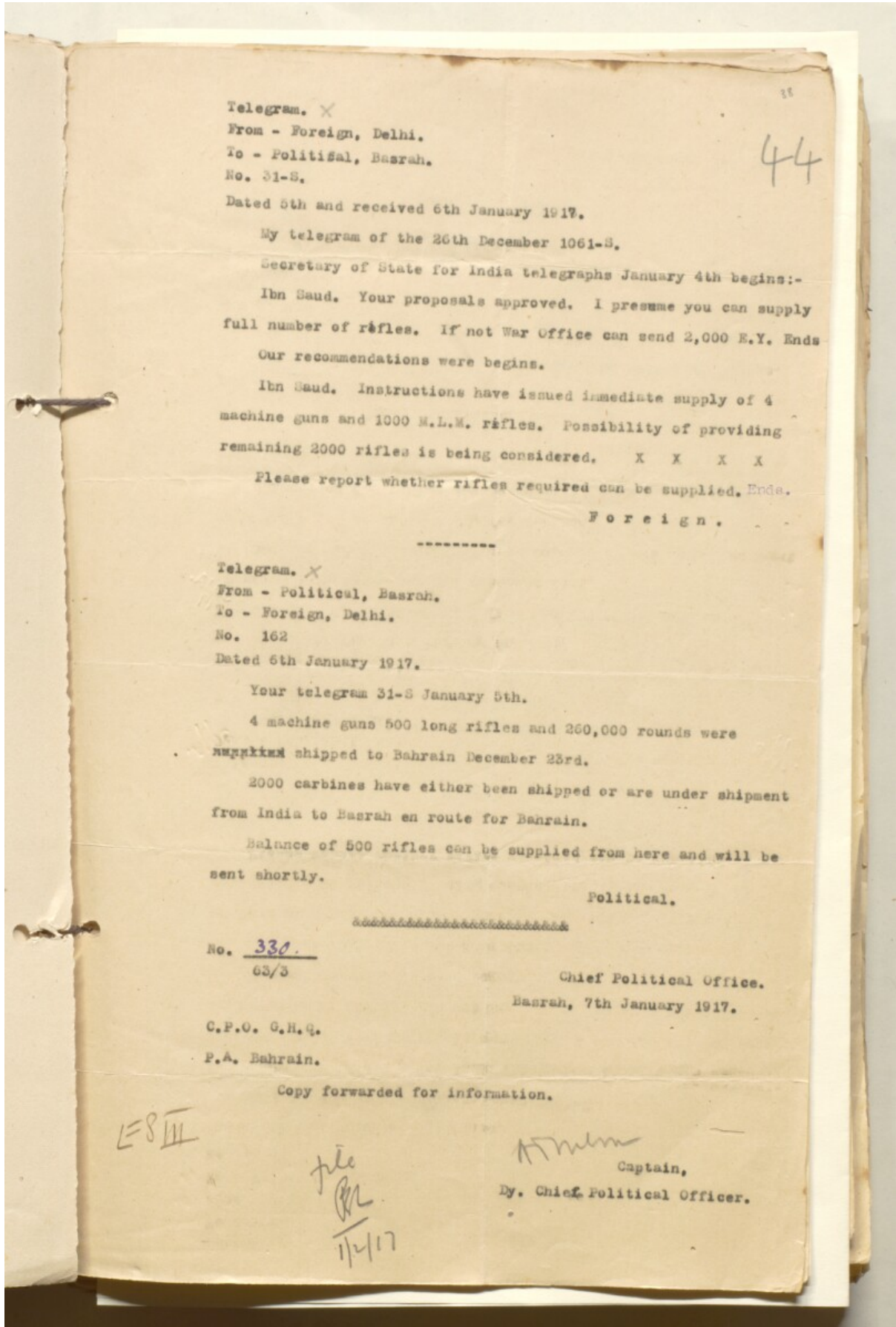
For future payments should I try to sell
bills or will you provide cash. Former would draw
attention to transaction.



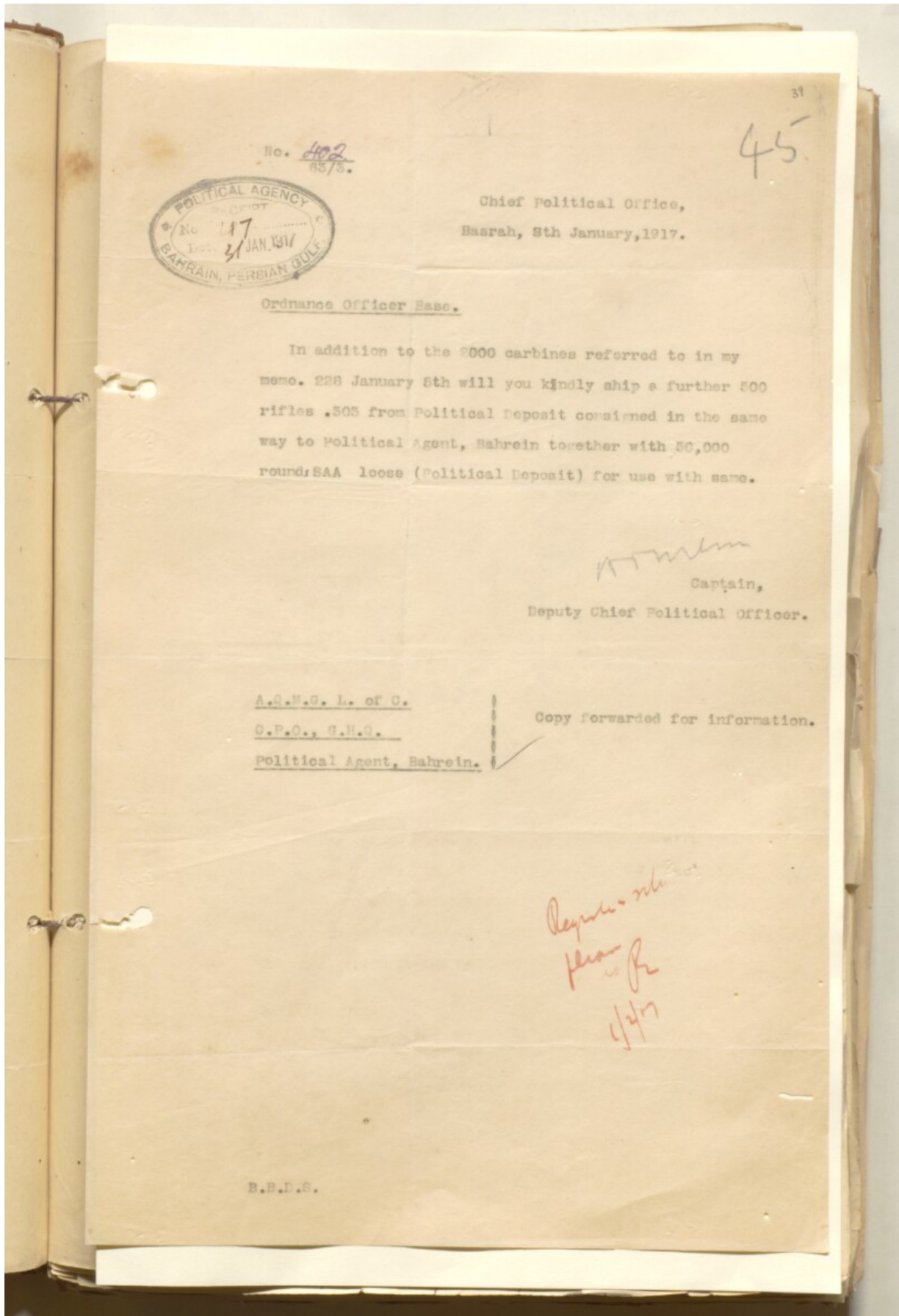






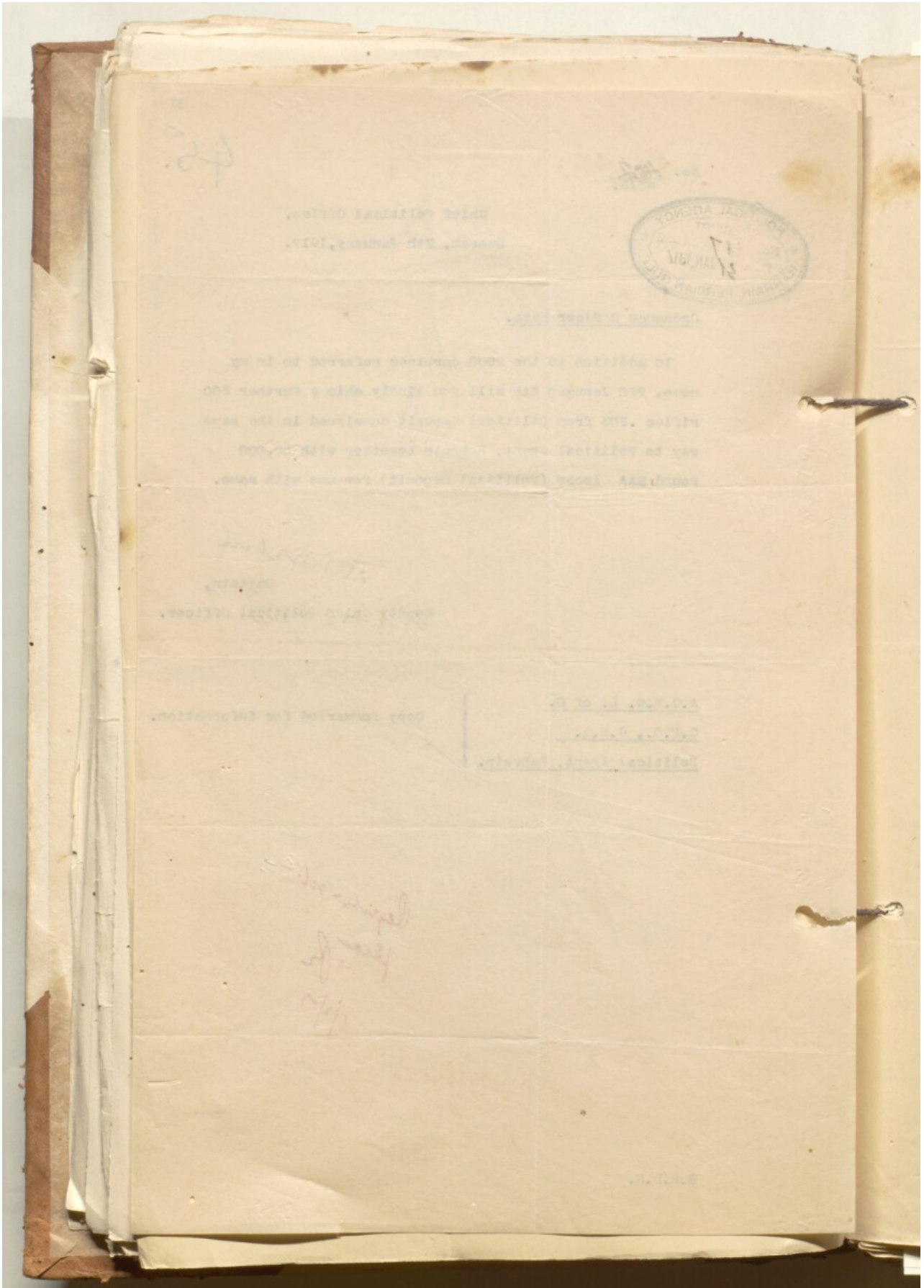


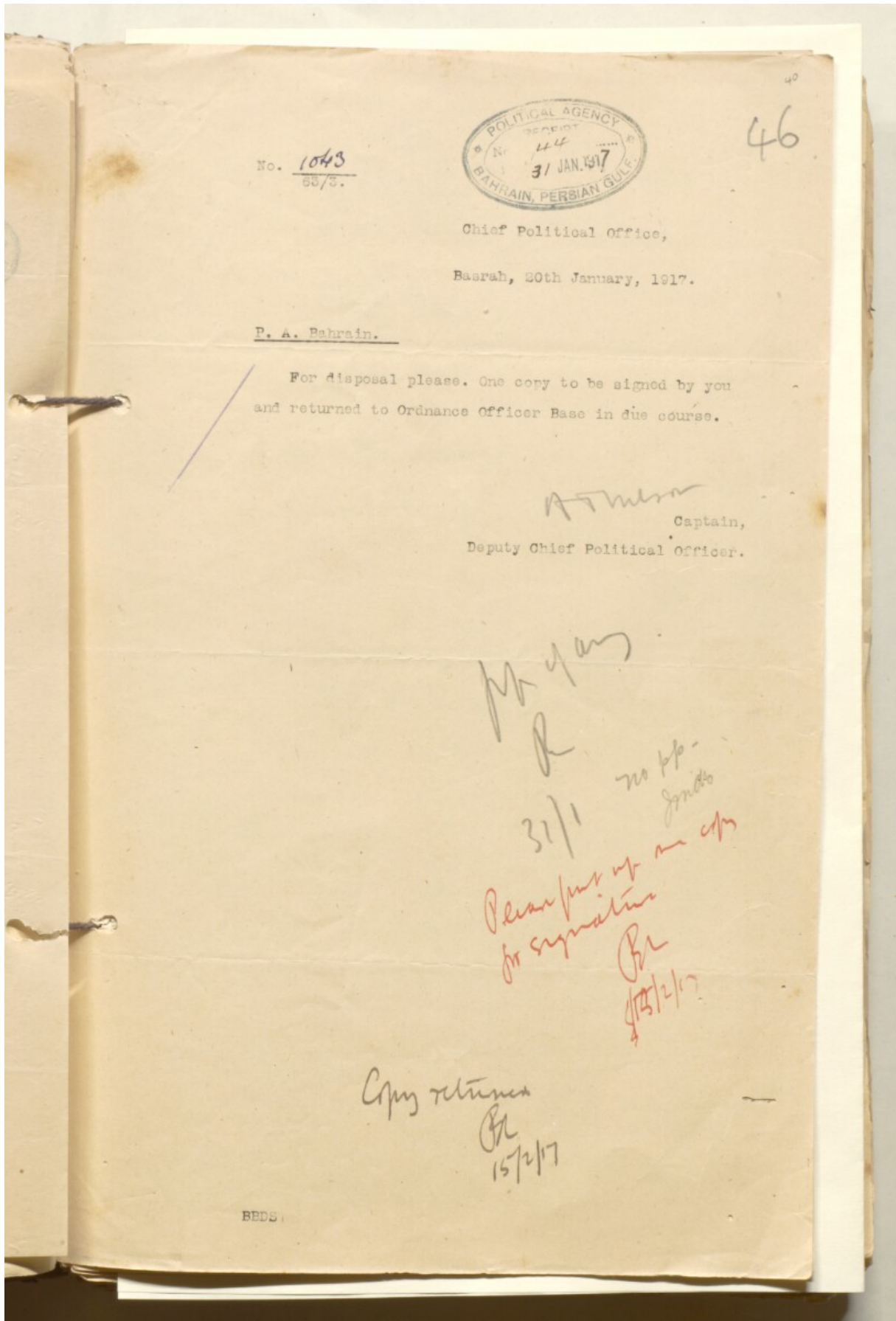






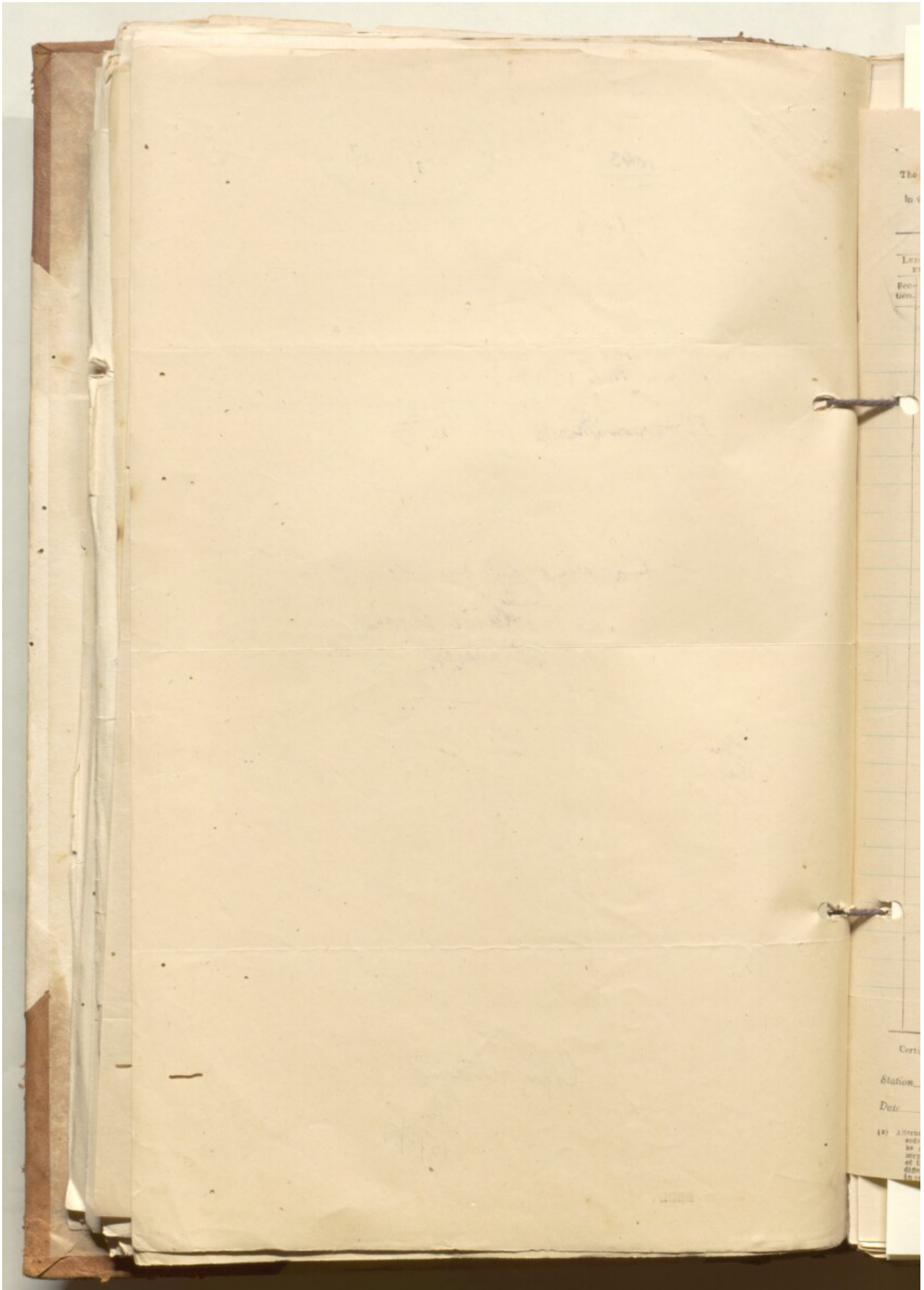
"الملف E 8 المجلد III بن سعود" [٤٠ و] (٥٤٤/٨٣)







"الملف E 8 المجلد III بن سعود" [١٤٠] (٥٤٤/٨٥)





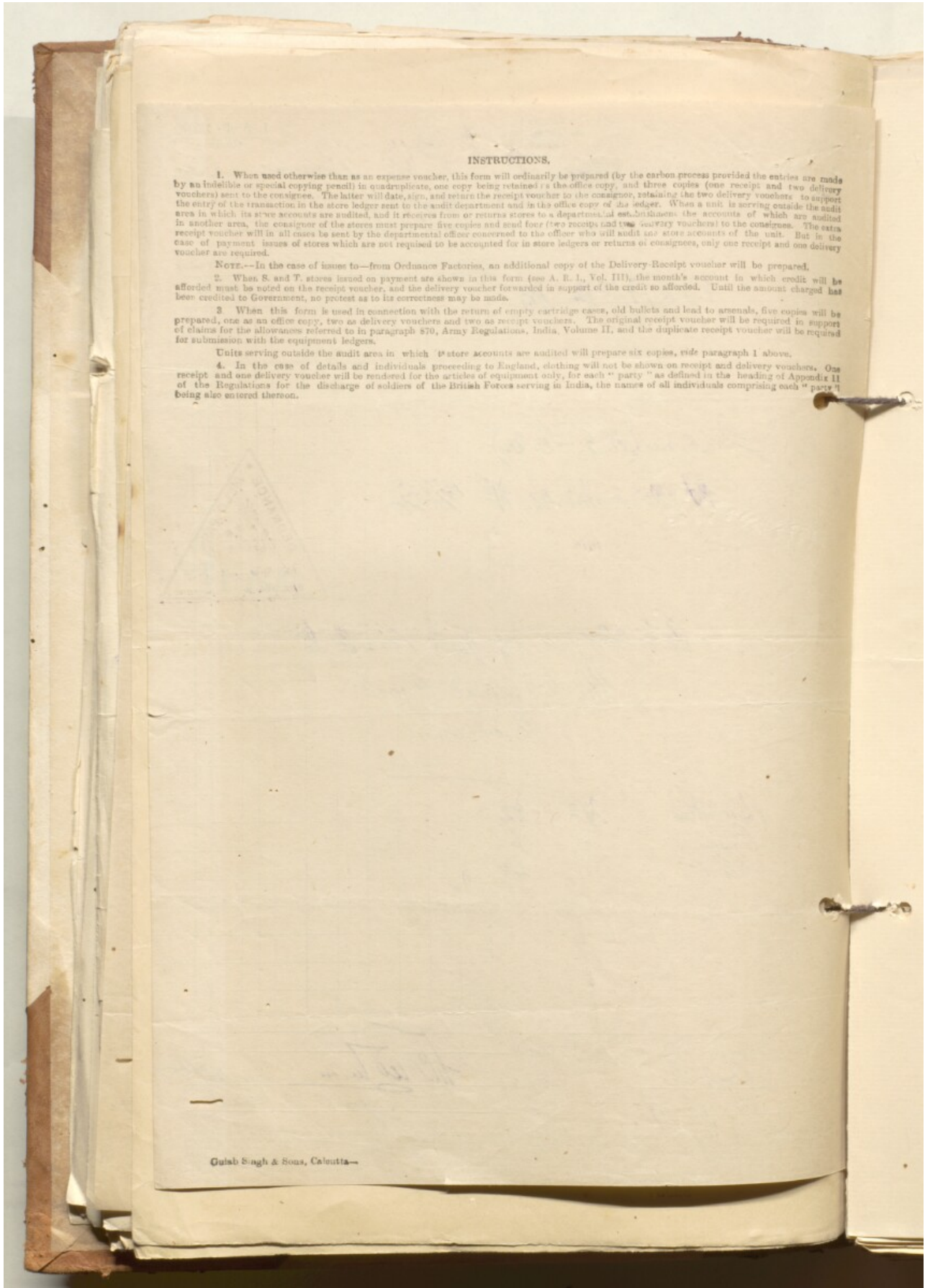
"الملف E 8 المجلد III بن سعود" [١٤٤١ هـ] (٥٤٤/٨٦)

Delivery }
(a) Receipts } Voucher No. I. A. F. Z2096.
Expenses }
The articles enumerated below have been (a) Issued to (b) For P. O. B. B. B.
In (a) part compliance with (c) Station 488/63 4/5/17
(a) Expended under the authority of (c)

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | |
|--------------|---|---------------------|---------------------|---|----|---------------|-------------|
| LEADER, ETC. | Articles (d) | No. of packages (e) | NUMBER OR QUANTITY. | | | RATE | TOTAL VALUE |
| Section. | Page. | Total (d) | S | R | U. | Per Rs. A. P. | R. A. P. |
| | <u>Barbours (M.E. + M.M.)</u> | | | | | | |
| | <u>of various marks. N° 157553</u> | | | | | | |
| | <u>To be shipped by joint vessel to</u> | | | | | | |
| | <u>The Political Agent</u> | | | | | | |
| | <u>Bahrain.</u> | | | | | | |
| | <u>Bundles N° 82</u> | | | | | | |
| | <u>Cases " 6</u> | | | | | | |
| | <u>Chests " 48</u> | | | | | | |

Certified that the above articles have been brought on charge in my (g) Signature
Station Bahrain Date 19-1-1917 Designation For P. O. B. B. B.

(a) Alternative quarters not required should be expensed. (b) Corps, department, arsenal, depot, factory, etc. (c) When the authority is a regulation or an order or other order already in the possession of the officer to whom the stores are being sent, or a requisition from such officer, the para. and volume or number and date need alone be quoted; otherwise the original authority or a certified copy must be attached. (d) Only columns 3 and 4 will be filled in when articles are returned into store by corps and departments. Columns 5 and 7 will only be used for payment notes. (e) When used by the Medical Store Department, this column will give the description of the article, e.g., "E" for articles purchased locally, and "M" for articles manufactured in Medical Store Depots. (f) In the case of ordnance stores, those of different store sections should, as far as possible be shown on separate sheets. (g) Not required to be completed in the case of ordnance stores which are accounted for in return rendered to the Military Accounts Department.



INSTRUCTIONS.

1. When used otherwise than as an expense voucher, this form will ordinarily be prepared (by the carbon process provided the entries are made by an indelible or special copying pencil) in quadruplicate, one copy being retained as the office copy, and three copies (one receipt and two delivery vouchers) sent to the consignee. The latter will date, sign, and return the receipt voucher to the consignor, retaining the two delivery vouchers to support the entry of the transaction in the store ledger sent to the audit department and in the office copy of the ledger. When a unit is serving outside the audit area in which its store accounts are audited, and it receives from or returns stores to a departmental establishment, the accounts of which are audited in another area, the consignor of the stores must prepare five copies and send four (two receipts and two delivery vouchers) to the consignee. The extra receipt voucher will in all cases be sent by the departmental officer concerned to the officer who will audit the store accounts of the unit. But in the case of payment issues of stores which are not required to be accounted for in store ledgers or returns of consignees, only one receipt and one delivery voucher are required.

Note.--In the case of issues to--from Ordnance Factories, an additional copy of the Delivery-Receipt voucher will be prepared.

2. When S. and T. stores issued on payment are shown in this form (see A. R. I., Vol. III), the month's account in which credit will be afforded must be noted on the receipt voucher, and the delivery voucher forwarded in support of the credit so afforded. Until the amount charged has been credited to Government, no protest as to its correctness may be made.

3. When this form is used in connection with the return of empty cartridge cases, old bullets and lead to arsenals, five copies will be prepared, one as an office copy, two as delivery vouchers and two as receipt vouchers. The original receipt voucher will be required in support of claims for the allowances referred to in paragraph 870, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, and the duplicate receipt voucher will be required for submission with the equipment ledgers.

Units serving outside the audit area in which store accounts are audited will prepare six copies, vide paragraph 1 above.

4. In the case of details and individuals proceeding to England, clothing will not be shown on receipt and delivery vouchers. One receipt and one delivery voucher will be rendered for the articles of equipment only, for each "party" as defined in the heading of Appendix II of the Regulations for the discharge of soldiers of the British Forces serving in India, the names of all individuals comprising each "party" being also entered thereon.

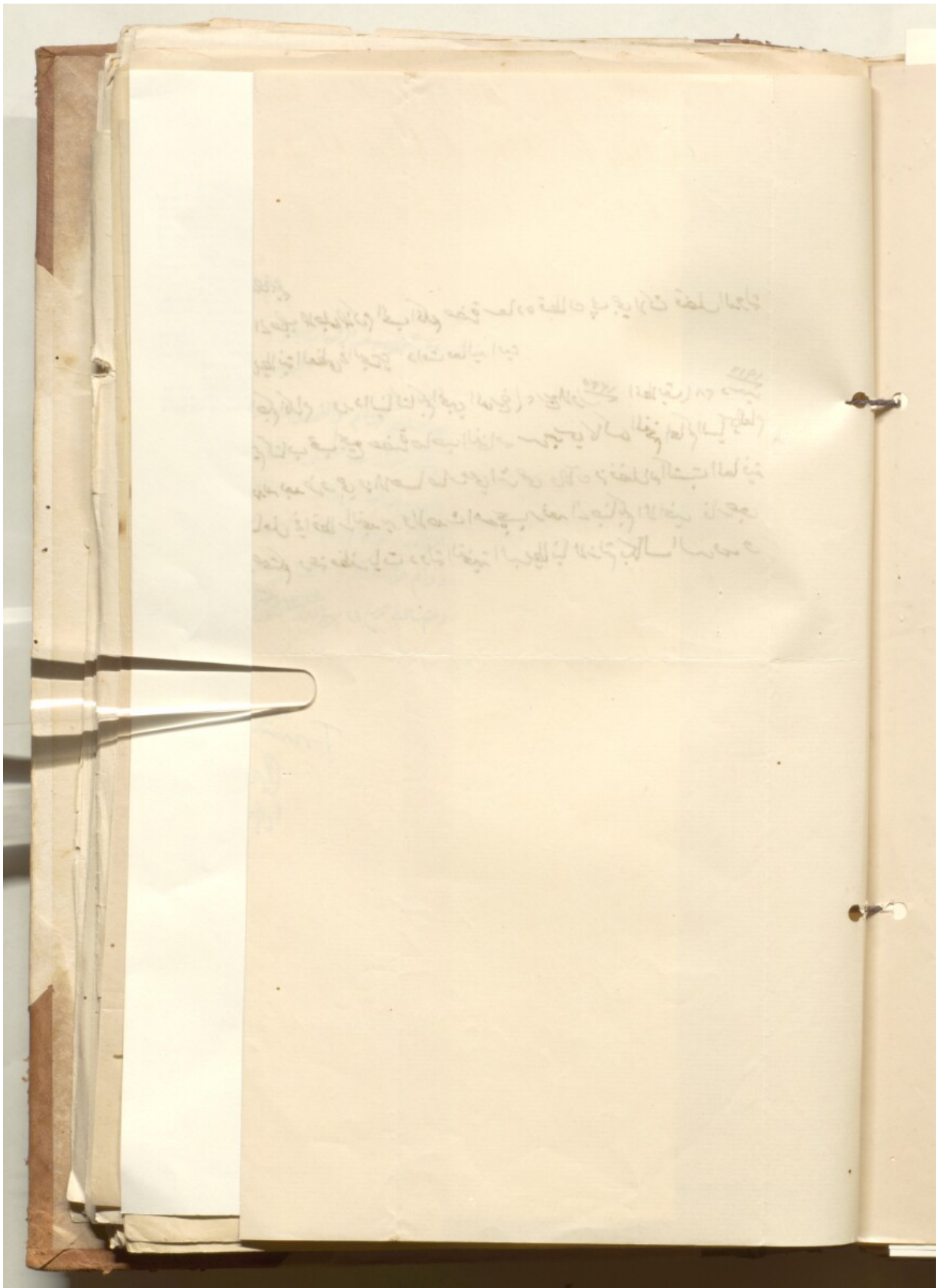


بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
 معاليه ع. ر. ح. الفاضل
 البهية البريطانية العظمى في البحرين دامت معاليه امين
 بعد السلام التام والنقص عن واجبك الكرام وردنا كتابكم المحيي المعرف (٢٤٤٥) المطابق ٢٨ ديسمبر ١٩١٦
 وبلفه اخذنا بيد التجميل والتكريم كتاب محيا جميع حضرة صاحب الفخامة سرهسي كاكس النغم المحاكم السياسي العام
 واسمها انما طرغنا به اما انا الحمد بعد طر وحي من الاحصاء صرعي اشرعى والآن من فضل ان الكتب العافية
 القاعة واما الاخبار الامه شامل في افطار النجديه ولاحدث اهم يجب رفعه الى جنابكم الاخيه فارجو
 دوام ملاستكم باستخبارنا عن صحتكم وعن مظريات دوله النخبة البريطانية لانتم بكمال السمو و
 دمتها حية (٢٤٤٥) ربيع الاول ١٣٤٥

Transcribe

Pr

١٦/١٧





Translation of a letter from H. E. Shukri
Abd Aziz bin Abd Rahman al Farisi
al Sand K. C. I. E. ruler of Nejd, to
Captain P. G. Loch, Political Agent,
Bahran. date?

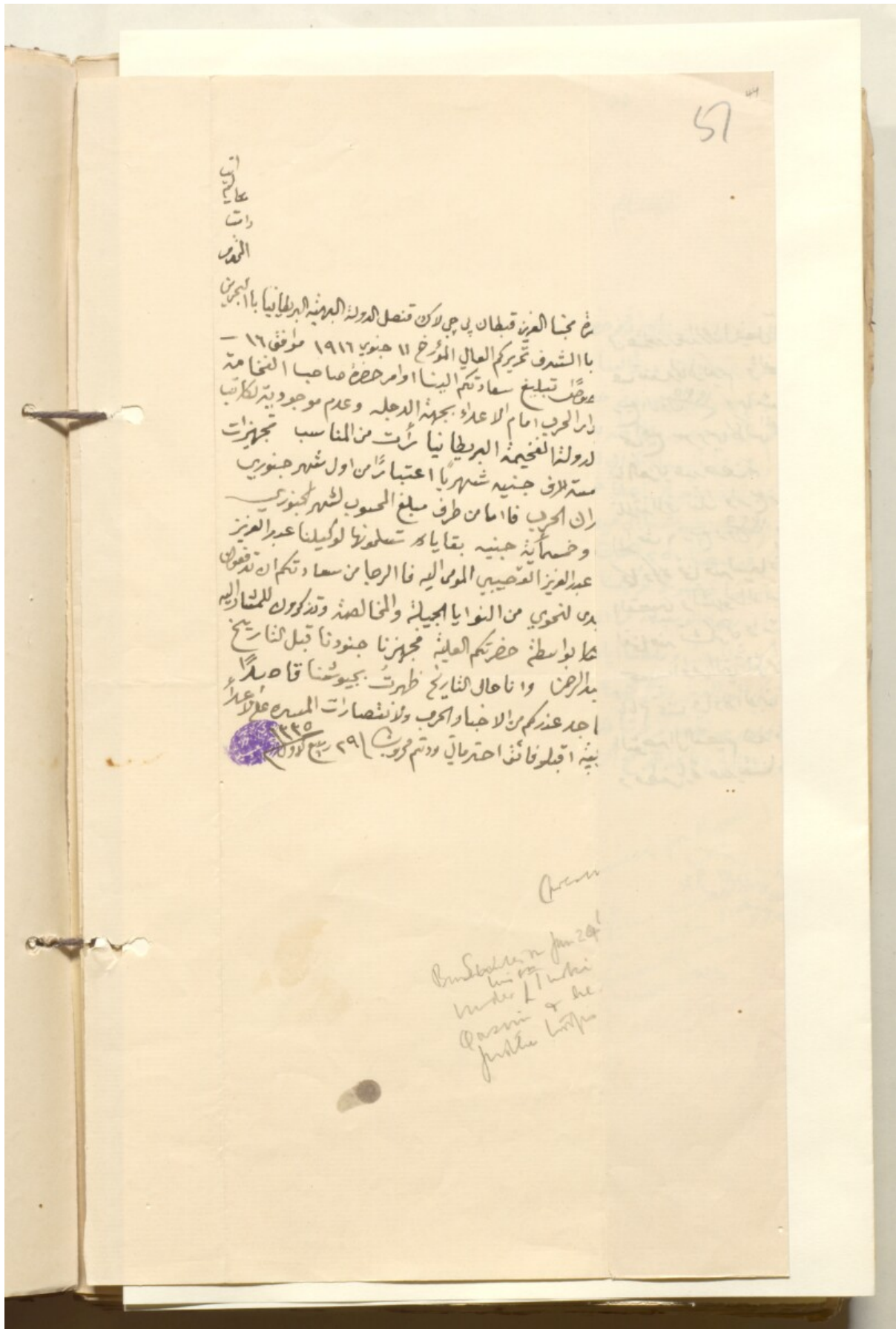
After Compliments,

I have the honor to acknowledge the
receipt of your letter dated the 2nd of
Rabi-ul-awal 1335, (= 28th December 1916)
and the letter from the Hon^{ble} Sir Percy Cox
Chief Political Officer, enclosed therewith
which pleased me.

With regard to myself, ^{God be praised,} after leaving
Hera, I got little fever; but I have now
by the grace of God, recovered to perfect
health.

As regards news, order is well existing
in Nejd regions and nothing has happened
which may be worthy of mentioning to you.

I hope you will always send me
news of your health and about the



ات
ع
رات
ال

في مجا العز قبطان يري ان قنصل الدولة البريطانية بالبحرين
بالشرف تحريك العمال المؤرخ ١١ جنوي ١٩١٦ مؤقف ١٦ -
مؤقت تبليغ سعادتك اليها وامر حفظ صاحب النخامة
دار الحرب امام الاعداء بحجة الدجلة وعدم موجودية الكتاب
لدولة الفخيمة البريطانية شئت من المناسب تجهيزات
مستلزمات جنبيه شهر ربا اعتبارا من اول شهر جنوري
ان احوب فاما من طرف مبلغ المحسوب لشهر الجنوري
وخمسائة جنبيه بقاياكم تسلموا لوكيلنا عبد العزيز
عبد العزيز القيصبي المولى اليه فالرجاء من سعادتك ان تدفعوا
بمن لتعوي من النوايا ايجال والمخالصة وتذكرون للمشار اليه
كما بواسطه حضرتكم العلية مجوزنا جنودنا قبل التنازع
بداخرين ونا على التنازع ظهرت ببيوتنا قاصدا
اجد عندكم من الاخبار احوب ولا تنصارت المسرة على
بنية اقبلوا فاذ احترام وودع محراب ١٢٩١ ربيع الاول

Qasbi
Bustan
under L. Turki
Qasbi
Jubba

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

من علي بن عبد الرحمن بن فيصل آل سعود الجناب لعلكم ترفعون عن محبة العزيز قطبان يدي لان فضل الدولة العثمانية البريطانية بالبحرين
فب تفقدنا طردكم والنقص عن فراقكم انكم وردنا اليها بالشكر تحريك العمال المؤرخ ١١ جنوي ١٩١٦ مؤرخ ١٦ -
ربيع الاول ١٣٣٥ وبما شهدتم من ردي الي محكم خصمكم تسليخ سعادتم اليها وامرهم صاحب الغنامة
بما اجمع سريري كل كس المنعم بموجب حضور فخامته بذرا الحرب امام الاعلاء بحجة الدجلة وعدم موجودية لكتاب
بالعزيز عند حضرتنا وانشاء السعادتكم ان الدولة العثمانية البريطانية سرت من المناسب تجهيزات
ثلاثة لاف تملك واربع رشاشات وتعيين اعطاء خمسة لاف جنيه شهر ربا اعتبارا من اول شهر جنوري
المؤرخ ٦ ربيع الاول ١٣٣٥ واعضاء جيوشنا الى ميدان الحرب فاما من طرف مبلغ المحبوب الشهر المحبوب
كما ذكره فخامته لسعادتم قد قبضنا ٥٠٠ الفنت وخمسة جنيه بقاياهم تسلموا لوكيلنا عبد العزيز
القاضي والشهيد الاقية ايضا قد فوضنا لوكيلنا عبد العزيز القاضي المولى اليه فالرجاء من سعادتم ان تفضل
لغنا منه شكرا وامنا في بركة الوسيلة ما ابدى لنحوي من النوايا اجمالية والمخالفة وتذكرون للمساكين
بجميع الامور التي تلغى من حكومة البهية وبلغنا اياها بواسطة حضرتكم العلية مخبرنا جنودنا قبل التنازع
بايام تحت قيادة الابن توكي العبد العزيز ولاخ محمد بن عبد الرحمن وانا حال التنازع ظهرت بجيوشنا قاصدا
التوجه الى القصيم هذا ما لم نرجلطفنا تولفونا كما جدد عندكم من الاخبار احب ولان نصارت المسرة على
ومظفراية حريشنا وعلنا في كل فة الواقع الحربية اقبلونا في احداثا ودمت حربي ١٩١٦ ربيع الاول ١٣٣٥

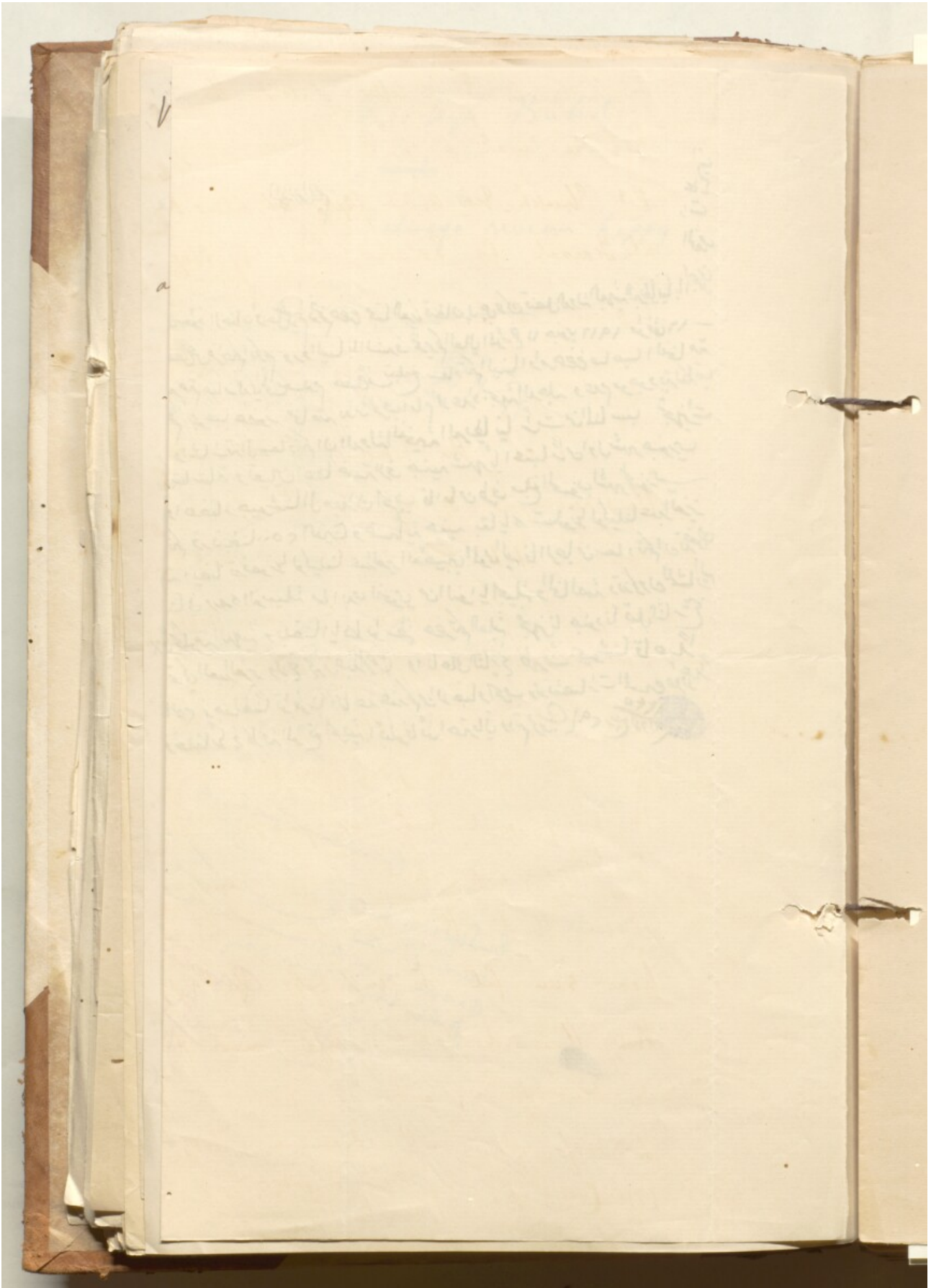
Account for Royalty)

Accused from
 One day before his birth
 under Turki and his mother had left for
 Qazvin & he himself was leaving with
 father before these days

Translated
 Ba
 2/17/17

Translate

8/2/17





Translation of a letter dated the 29th / 5 /
Rabi-ul-awal 1335, (= 24th / 1 / Jan 1917) from
H. S. Sheikh Sir Abdul Aziz bin Abdul Rahman
Al Faisal As Sa'ud, ^{K.C.I.E.} Ruler of Nejd, to
Captain P. G. Lach, Political Agent, Bahrain

After Compliments,

I have the honor to acknowledge
the receipt of your letter dated the 11th /
January 1916 (= 16th / Rabi-ul-awal 1335)
and note the contents, especially the instruction
from the Hon.ble, the friend of all Sir
Percy Cox received by telegraph as he
was out at the front on the Tigris facing
the enemy, and had no arabic clerk with
him there, and also note his instructions
to you that the High British Government
have seen fit to authorize the supply of
three thousand (3000) rifles and four
machine guns; and the payment of
£.5000/- per month beginning 1st / 1 / Jan
1917 (= 6th / Rabi-ul-awal 1335) and that
to keep my troops in the field (P.G.L.)



As regards the payment for the
month of January as His Honor
has ~~kind~~ informed you I had already
received an advance of £.250/-
and the balance may be paid
to my Agent Abdul Aziz al Asabi
and the next payments for the
coming months may also be paid
to my aforesaid Agent Abdul Aziz
al Asabi. I request you will be
kind enough to convey to His Honor
my thanks and gratefulness for
the above, and his good intentions
and sincerity. Also kindly inform
him that in accordance with
the orders received from the
High British Government which
he conveyed to me through you, I
~~have~~ sent out my troops some days
before this date under the Command

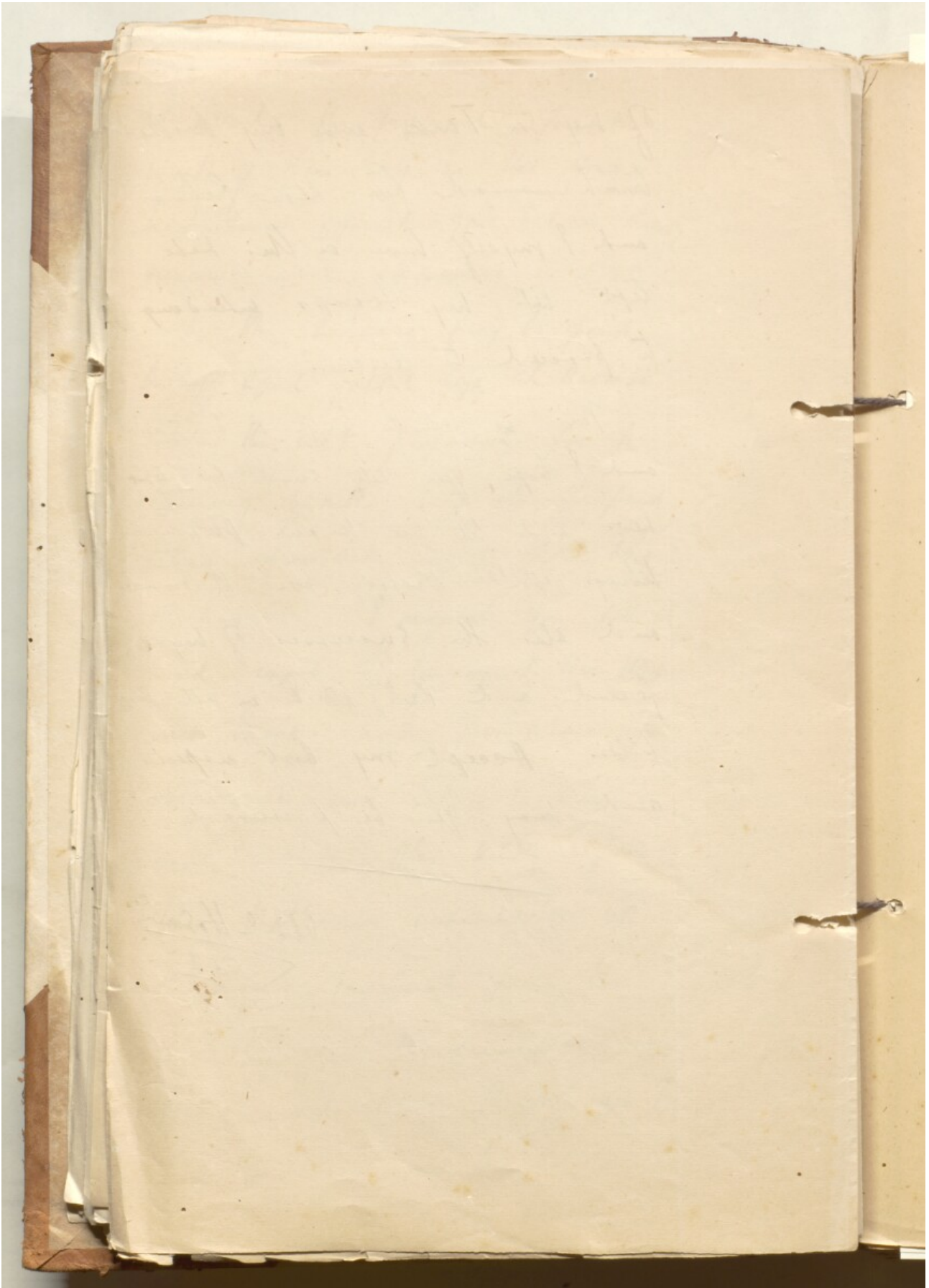


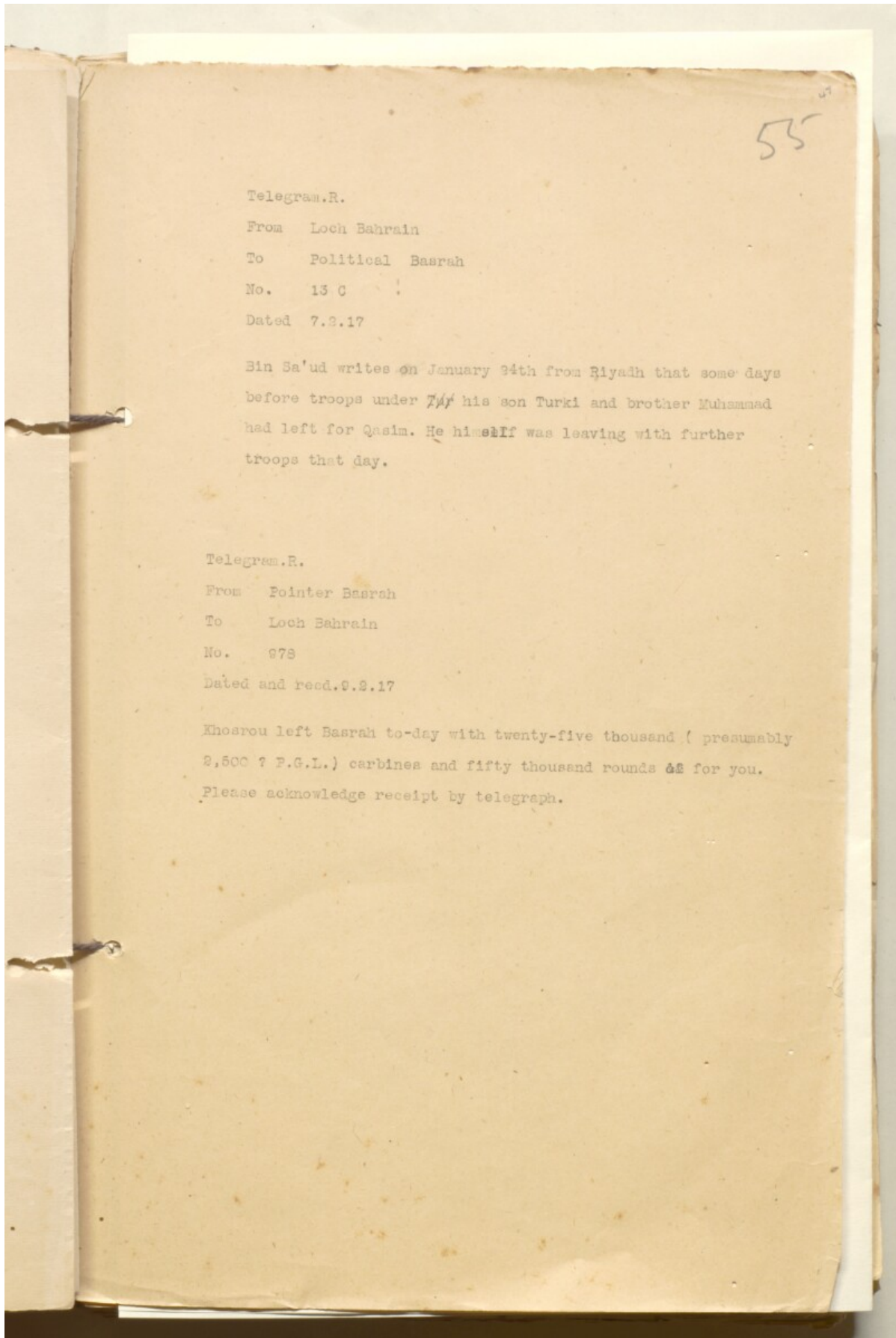
of my son Turki and my brother
Muhammad bin Abdul Rahman
and I myself have on this date
left with my troops intending
to proceed to Qusem.

This is what had to be said
and I hope, you will send me
news and let me know pleasing
tidings about victory over the enemies
and also the successes of my
friends and ~~their~~^{her} allies in all battle
fields. Accept my best respects
and may you be preserved.

Abdul Hasani

9-2
17





Telegram.R.

From Loch Bahrain

To Political Basrah

No. 13 C

Dated 7.2.17

Bin Sa'ud writes on January 24th from Riyadh that some days before troops under ~~his~~ his son Turki and brother Muhammad had left for Qasim. He himself was leaving with further troops that day.

Telegram.R.

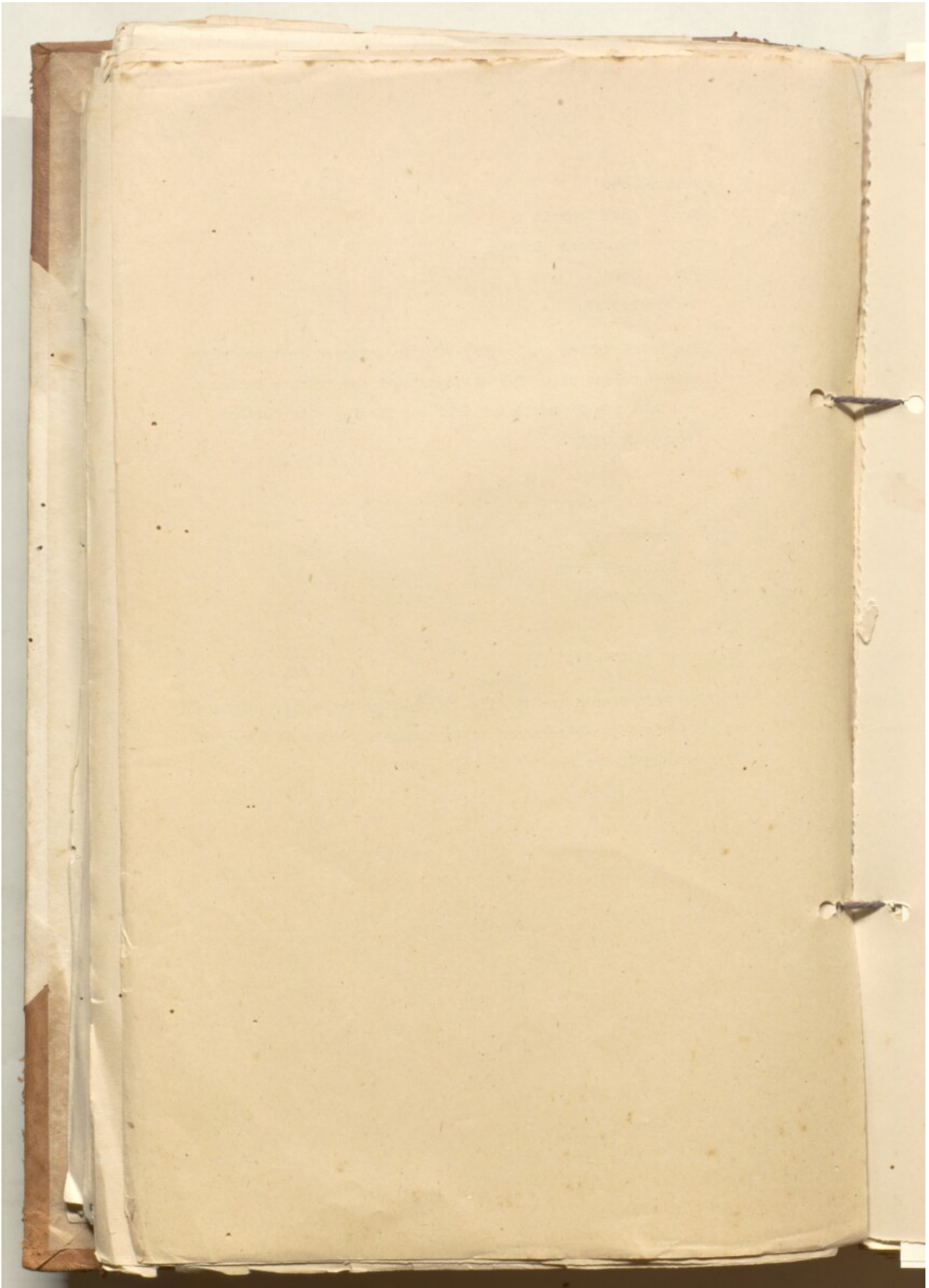
From Pointer Basrah

To Loch Bahrain

No. 978

Dated and recd. 9.2.17

Khosrou left Basrah to-day with twenty-five thousand (presumably 2,500 ? P.G.L.) carbines and fifty thousand rounds &c for you. Please acknowledge receipt by telegraph.





From Embarkation, Basrah
To Commanding Bahrain.
No. 151/4 of 9th February 1917.

9/1/17 Khosrou^u for Bahrain sailing today Political
British Officer one follower one aa ammunition tons
two carbines two thousand five hundred tons twelve.

Telegram.R.

From Pointer Basrah
To Loch Bahrain
No. 1025

Dated and recd. 10.2.17

My telegram No. 978 Khosrou left February 10th.

Telegram.R.

From Ordnance Base
To Loch Bahrain
No.. '244 T

Dated 10.2.17 Recd. 11.2.17

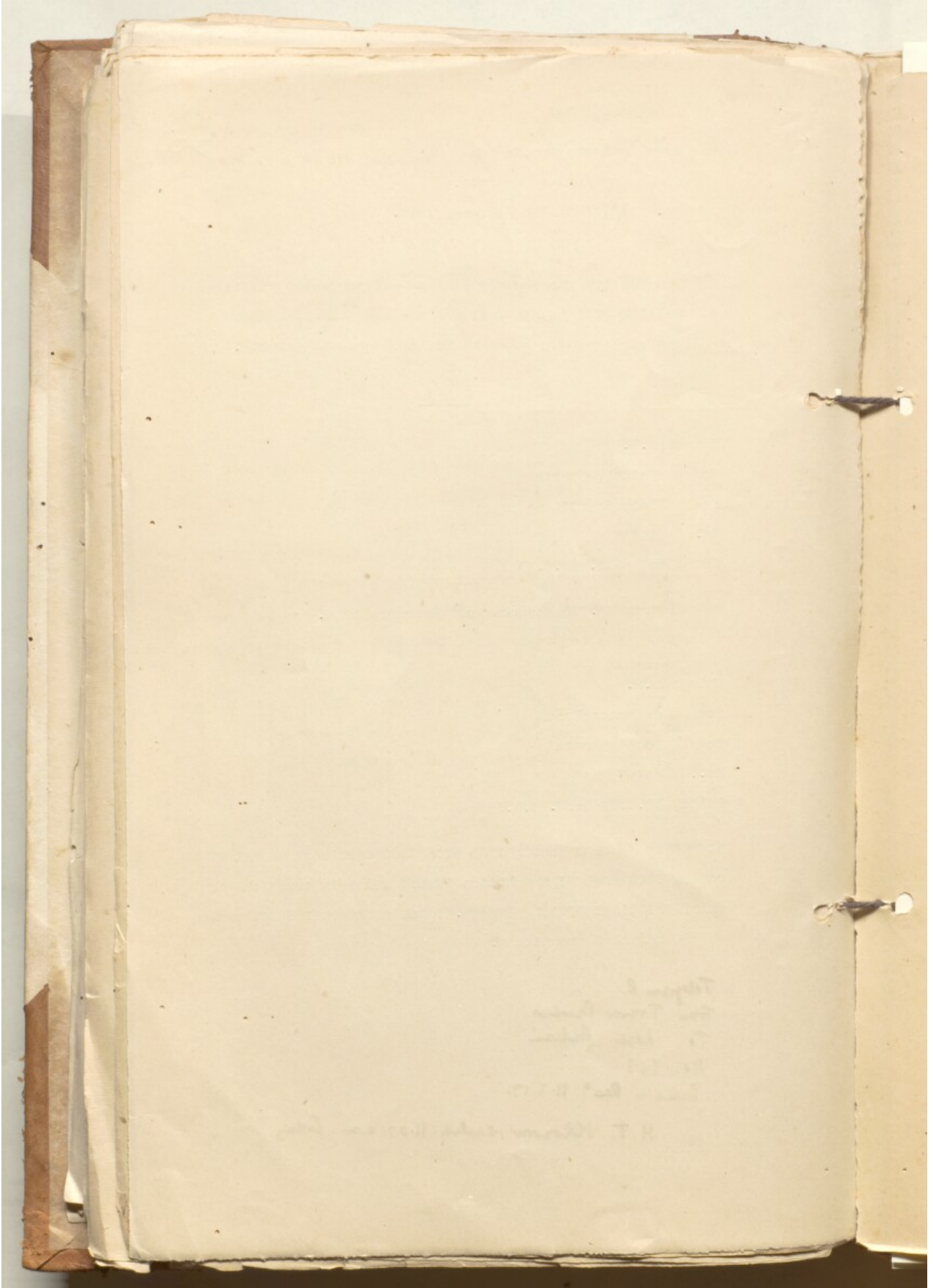
Steamship Khosrou leaves 10th with 2500 carbines and 50,000
rounds .303 mark VII ammunition issued under instructions of
Chief Political Officer Basrah. Total packages 168 of arms
and 50 boxes of ammunition.

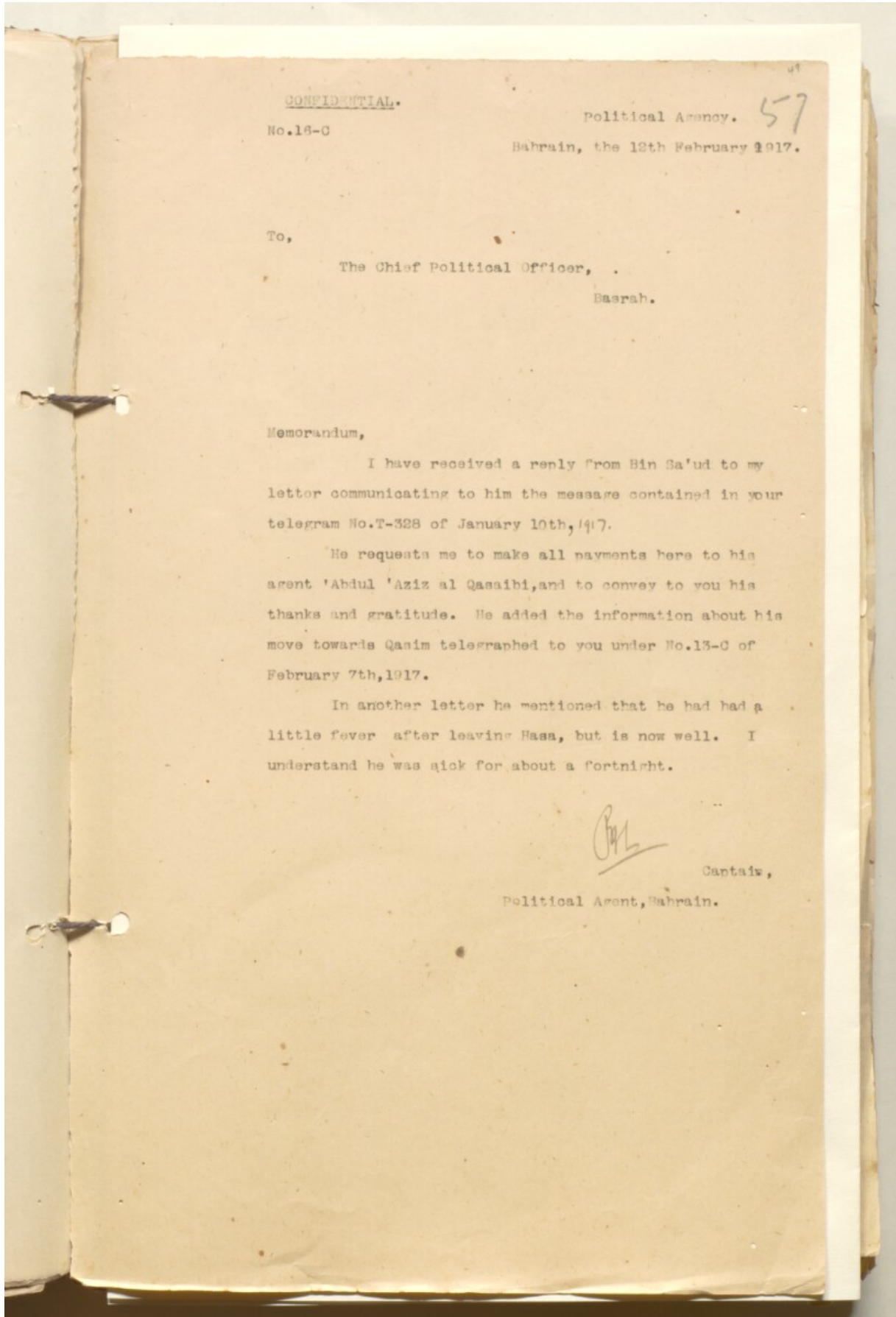
Telegram.R.

From Town Basrah
To Loch Bahrain
No. 263

Dated & Recd. 11.2.17.

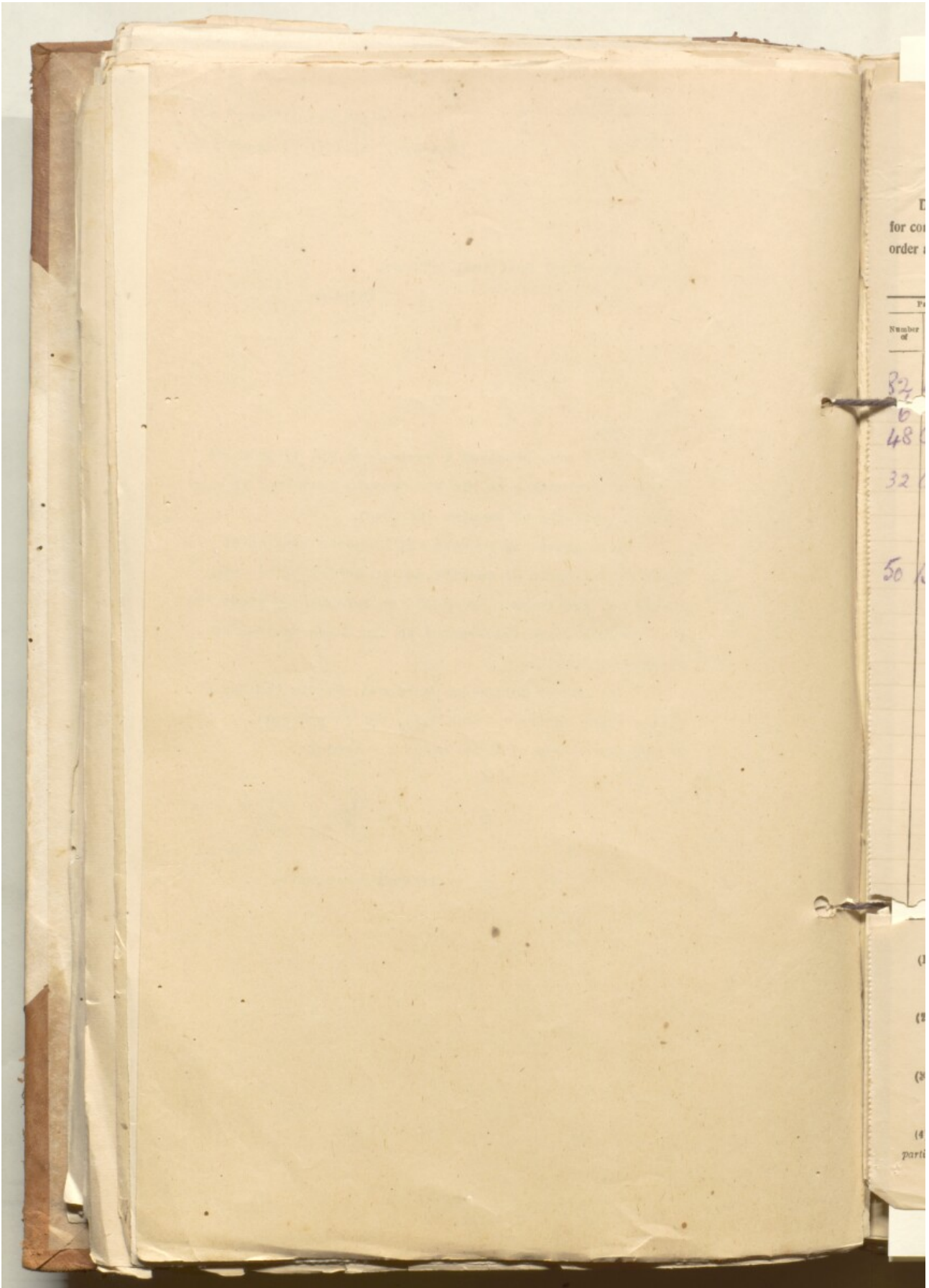
H.T. Khosrou sailed 11.00 a.m. Today







"الملف E 8 المجلد III بن سعود" [٥٠] (٥٤٤/١٠٣)





Ordinance
CONVOY NOTE. *m* *58*
143 *A.B. 25.*

Delivered to *SS. "Ramota"* (Name of O. C. Escort or Conductor)
for conveyance to *Political Agent* the undermentioned particulars, in good
order and condition. *Bahrain*

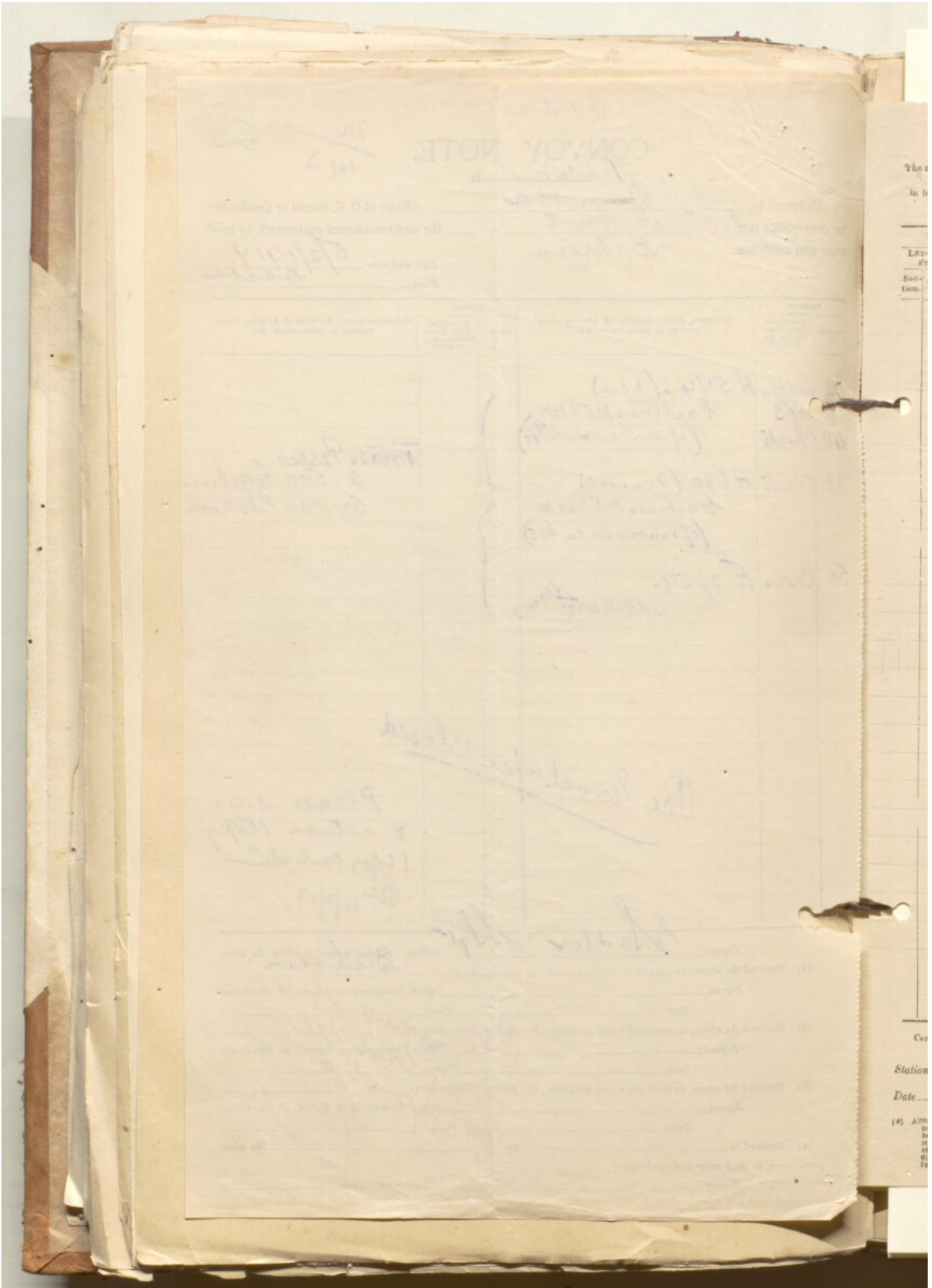
Date and hour *5/2/1914*
Place *Basra*

| Packages. | | Contents, giving Number of Articles when packed in bales, cases, &c. | Packages. | | Contents, giving Number of Articles when packed in bales, cases, &c. |
|-----------|---|---|-----------|---|--|
| Number of | Description (bales, cases, bundles, &c., or loose). | | Number of | Description (bales, cases, bundles, &c., or loose). | |
| 32 Bales | A 544 - (nom) | } <i>Not to be Packed</i> <i>2,500 Cartridges</i> <i>50,000 Rds amm</i> | | | |
| 6 C/S | Carbines M.F. 1 M13 | | | | |
| 48 Chests | (of various marks 625) | | | | |
| 32 Chests | A 680 (nominal) | | | | |
| | Carbines M.F. 1 M13 | | | | |
| | (of various marks 625) | | | | |
| 50 Bales | F 2259. | | | | |
| | Cont. S.A. Ball 303 1/2 | | | | |

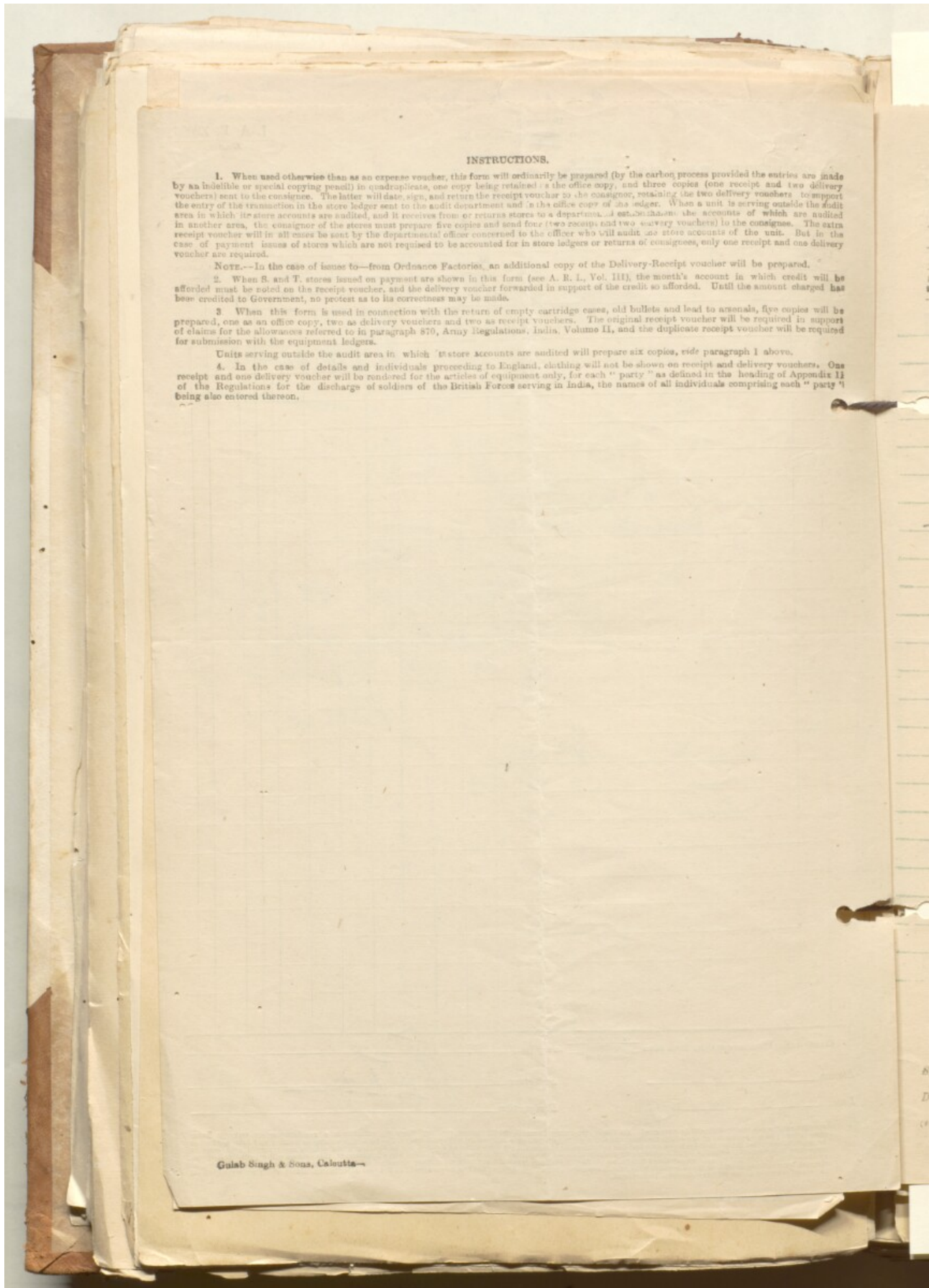
One Envelope Closed

Please sign & return 10 Cpy
1 Cpy each retained
Per 15/4/17

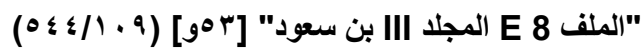
Signed, *Wadler* *Sho* Officer, or other person sending the stores
(1) Received the above, in good order and condition, for conveyance to *Bahrain*
Signed, _____ Officer Commanding Escort, or Conductor
Date, _____ Place, _____
(2) Received the above, in good order and condition, for further conveyance to
Signed, _____ Officer Commanding Escort, or Conductor
Date, _____ Place, _____
(3) Received the above, in good order and condition, for further conveyance to
Signed, _____ Officer Commanding Escort, or Conductor
Date, _____ Place, _____
(4) Received at _____ by _____ the above
particulars, in good order and condition.
Signed, _____ (Consignee) Date _____
na & Sons, Calcutta



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1. 人



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[illegible]



The articles enumerated below are made delivery support to audit and extra in the delivery

will be and has

will be supports required

One adix li party

The articles enumerated below are made delivery support to audit and extra in the delivery

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in (a) full compliance with

(a) Expended under

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|--------------|-------|---|
| LEDGER, ETC. | | |
| Sec. tion. | Page. | |

1. When used otherwise than as an essence by an indelible or special copying pencil in quadrupl (vouchers) sent to the consignee. The latter will date, the entry of the transaction in the store ledger sent to area in which its store accounts are audited, and if it in another area, the consignee of the stores must be receipt voucher will in all cases be sent by the depar case of payment issues of stores which are not req voucher are required.

Note.—In the case of issues to—from Or:

2. When S. and T. stores issued on payme afforded must be noted on the receipt voucher, and been credited to Government, no protest as to its out

3. When this form is used in connexio prepared, one as an office copy, two as delivery vi al claims for the allowances referred to in paragra for submission with the equipment ledger.

Units serving outside the audit area in a

4. In the case of details and individ receipt and one delivery voucher will be remand of the Regulations for the discharge of soldiers being also entered thereon.

Certified that the above

Station

Date

(a) Alternative entries not require order already in the posses to quoted; otherwise the co, corp and departments. of of the store, i.e., "L" in different store sections should in return rendered to the Man

Gen. Charles B. Jones, Galveston—No. 88 I. A. 2.

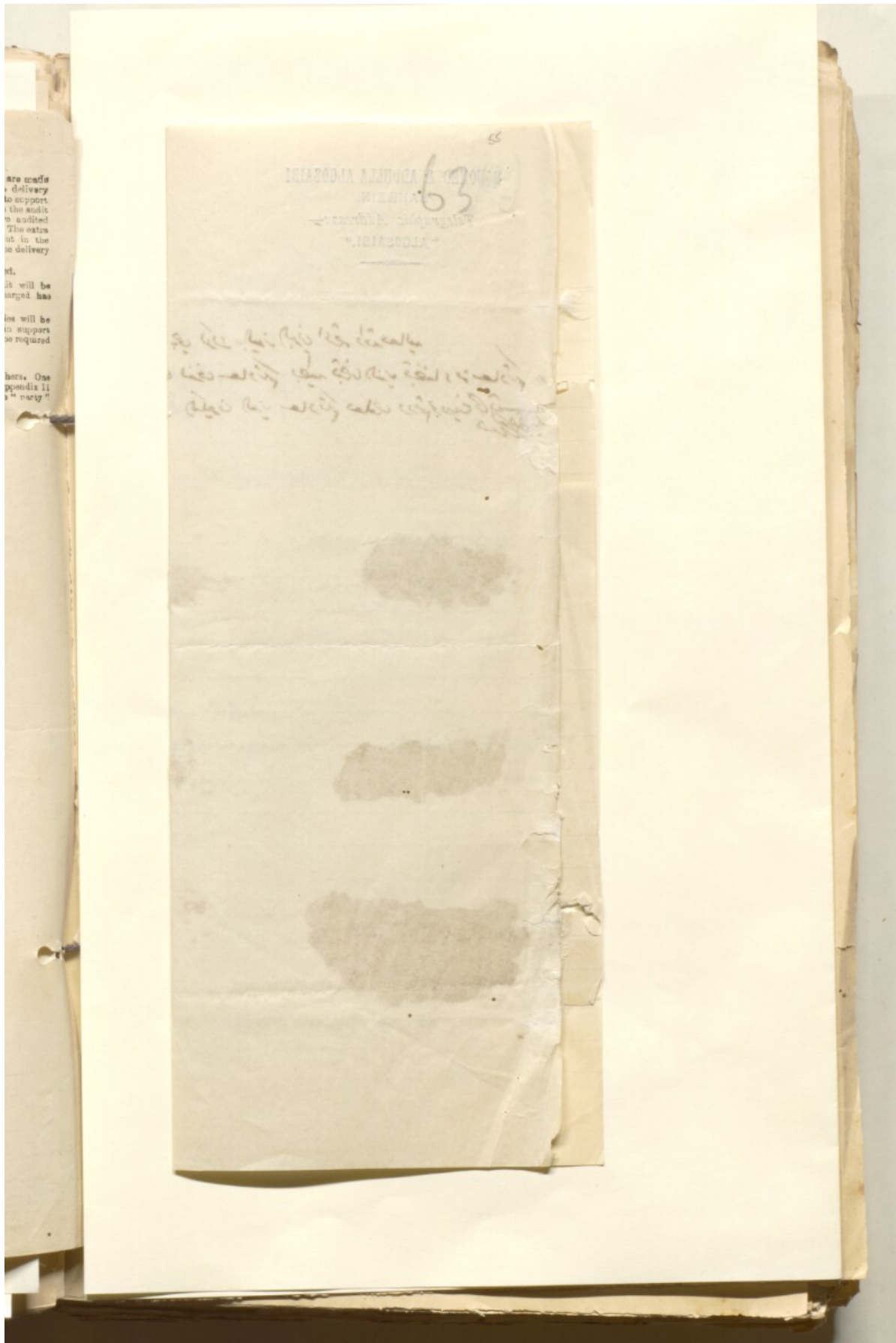


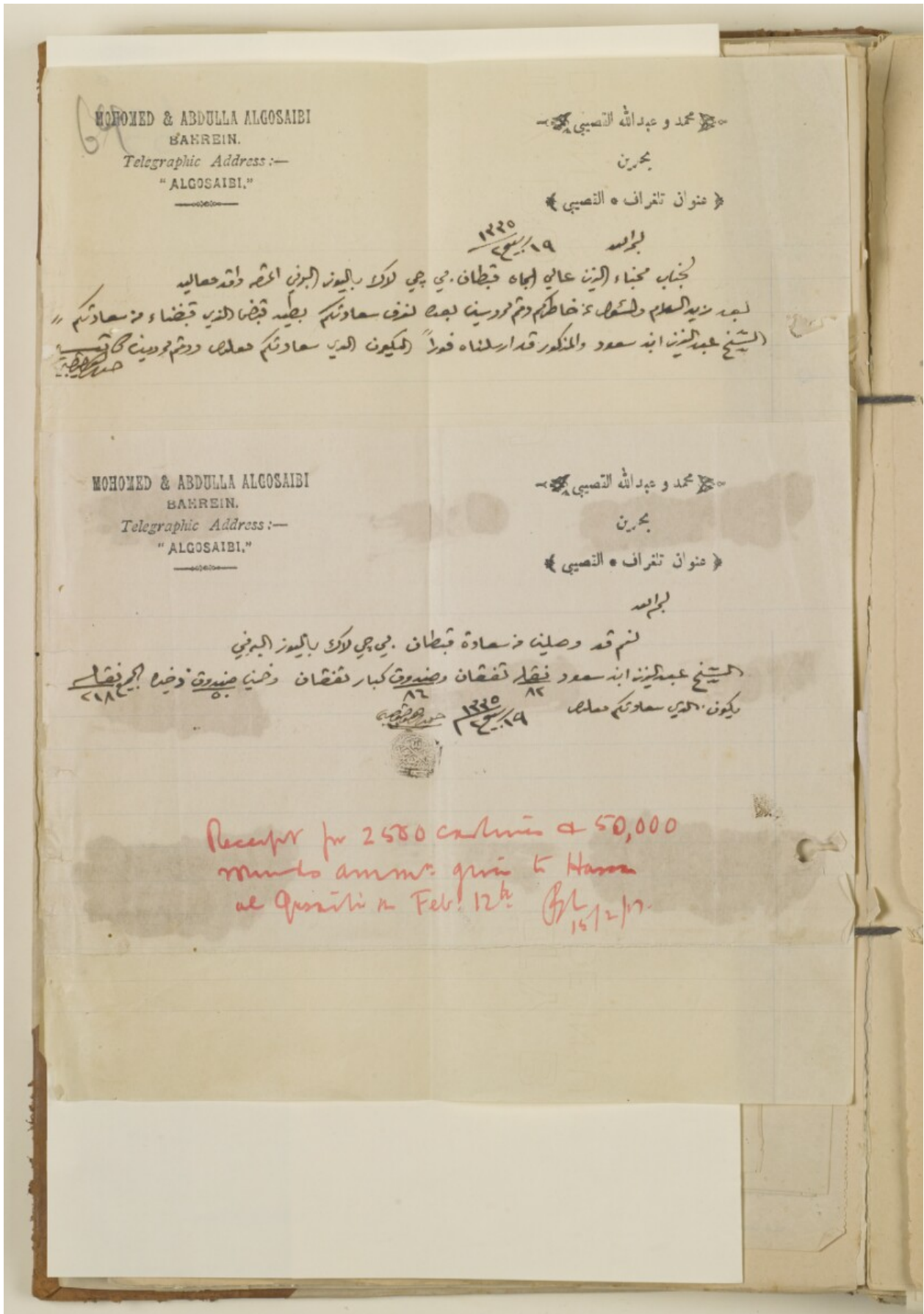
Delivery (a) Receipt Expense Voucher No. I. A. F. 22007. 54

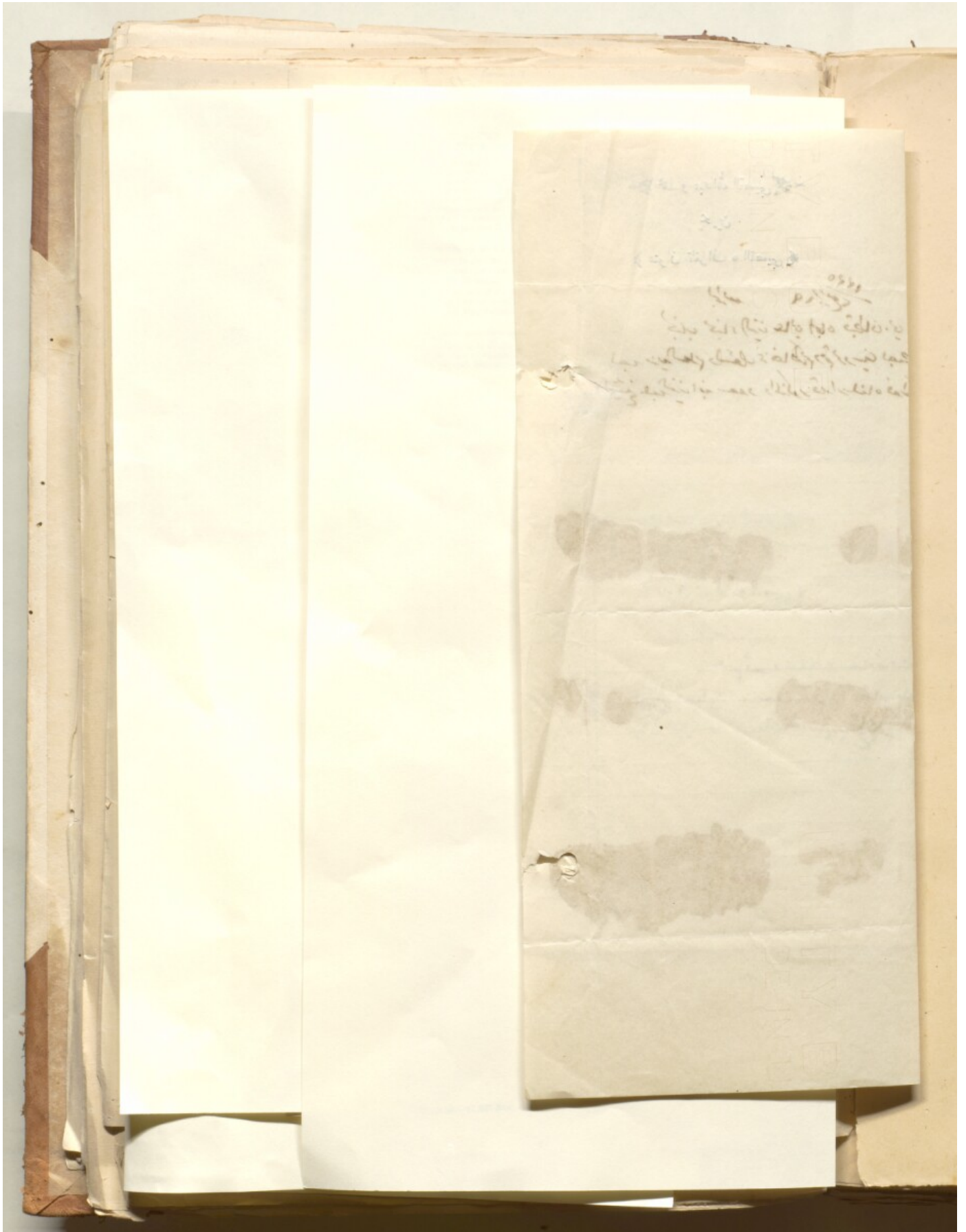
The articles enumerated below have been (a) issued to (b) received by (c) manufactured from (d) in (e) full compliance with (f) (g) Expended under the authority of (h)

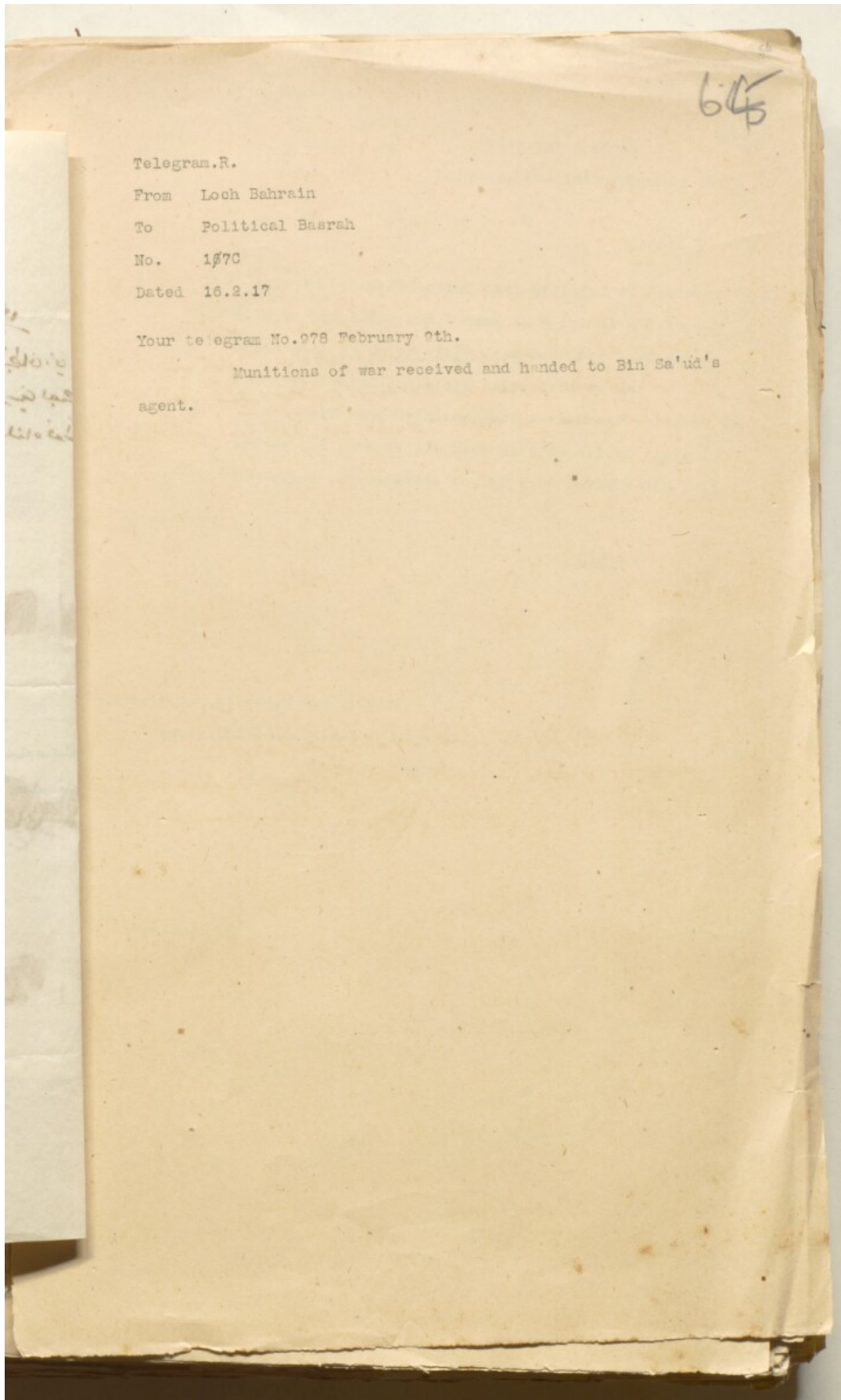
His number 402/63/3 d 8/1/17

| 1 LEDGER, ETC. Sec. tion. Page. | 2 Articles. (d) | 3 No. of pack- ages (e) | 4 NUMBER OR QUANTITY. | | | 5 RATE. | | | | 6 TOTAL VALUE. | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|----|----|------------|-----|-----|----|-------------------|-----|----|
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Telegram.R.

From Loch Bahrain

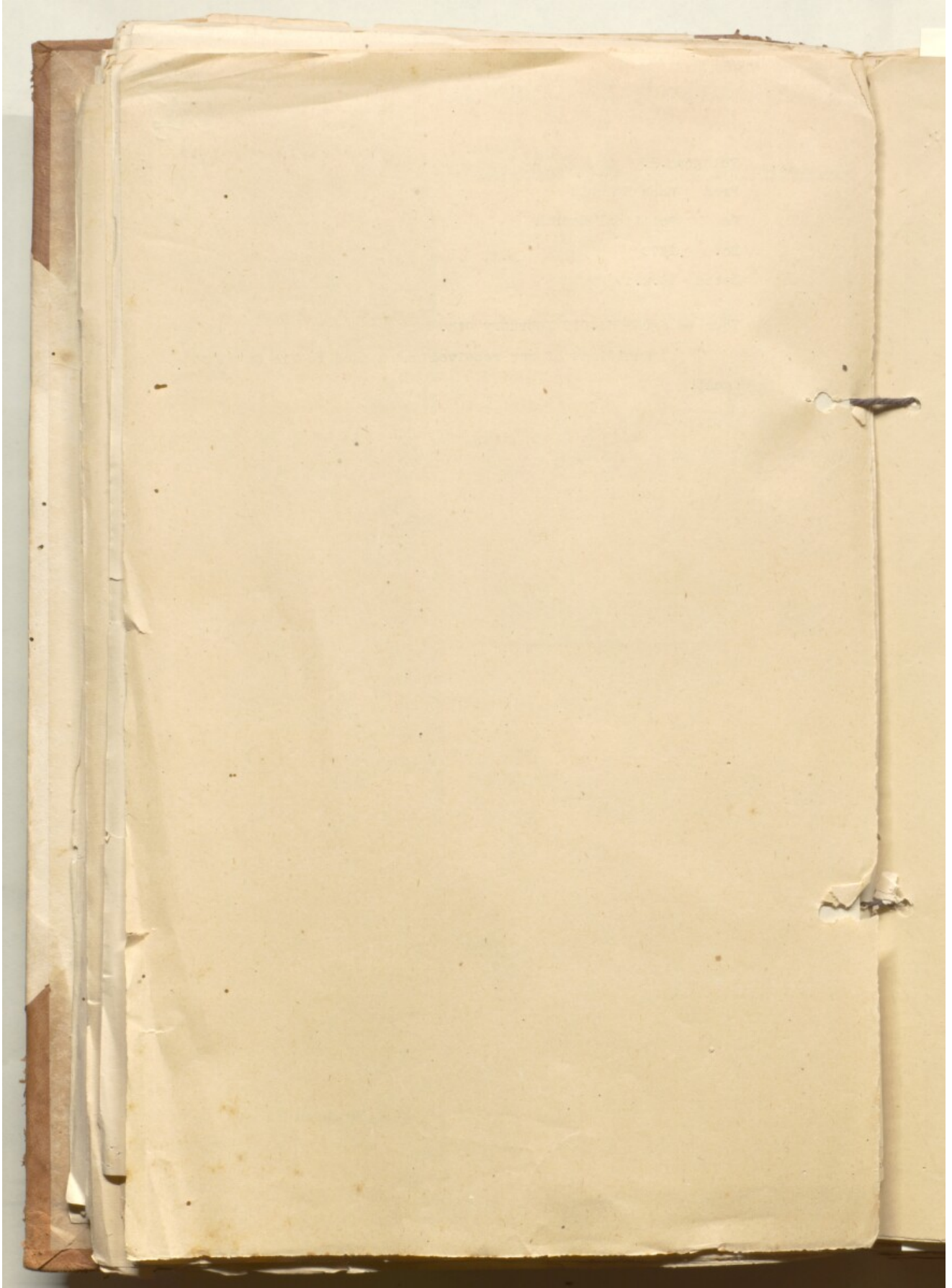
To Political Basrah

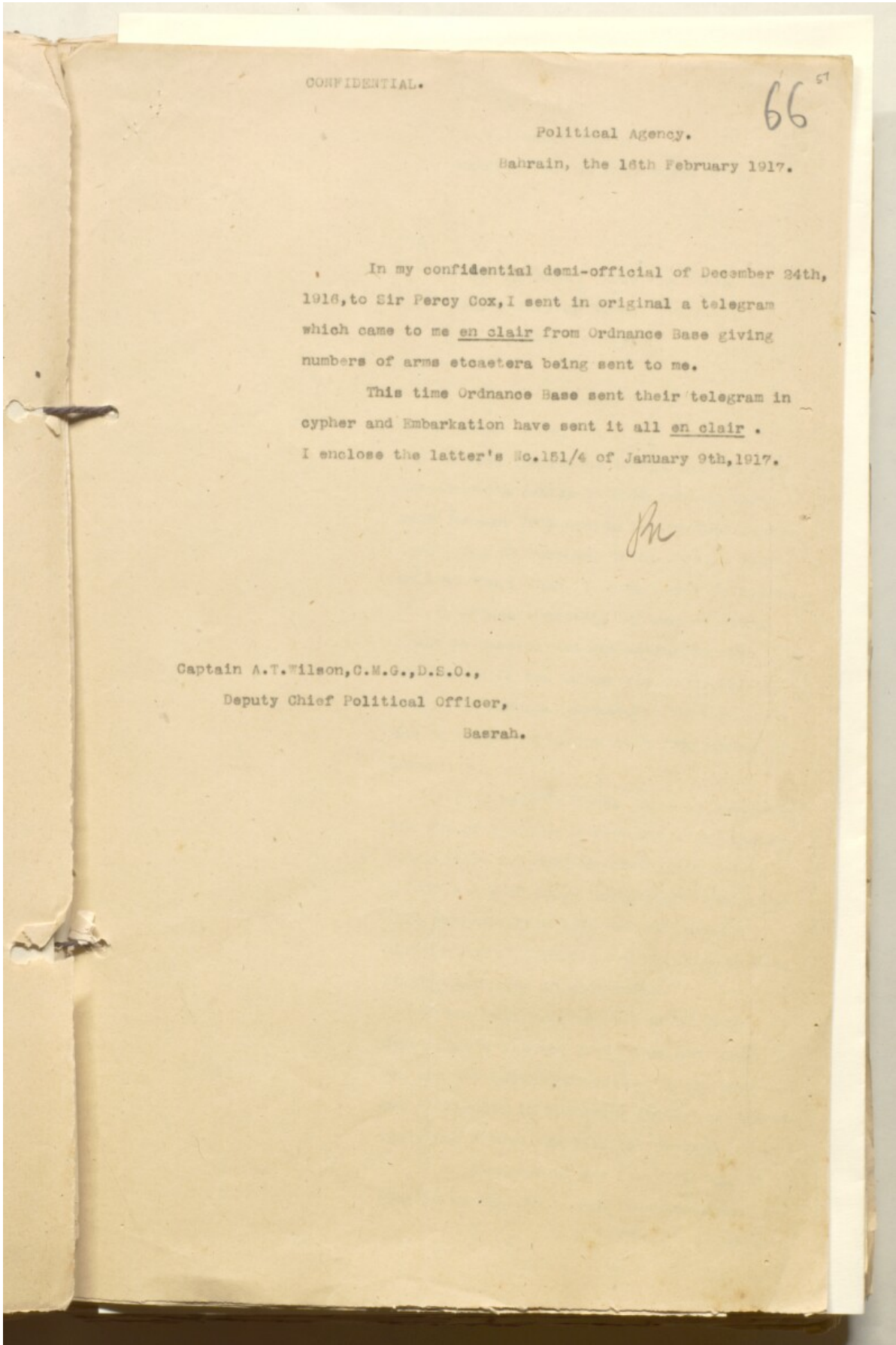
No. 1870

Dated 16.2.17

Your telegram No.978 February 9th.

Munitions of war received and handed to Bin Sa'ud's
agent.





CONFIDENTIAL.

Political Agency.

Bahrain, the 16th February 1917.

In my confidential demi-official of December 24th, 1916, to Sir Percy Cox, I sent in original a telegram which came to me en clair from Ordnance Base giving numbers of arms etcetera being sent to me.

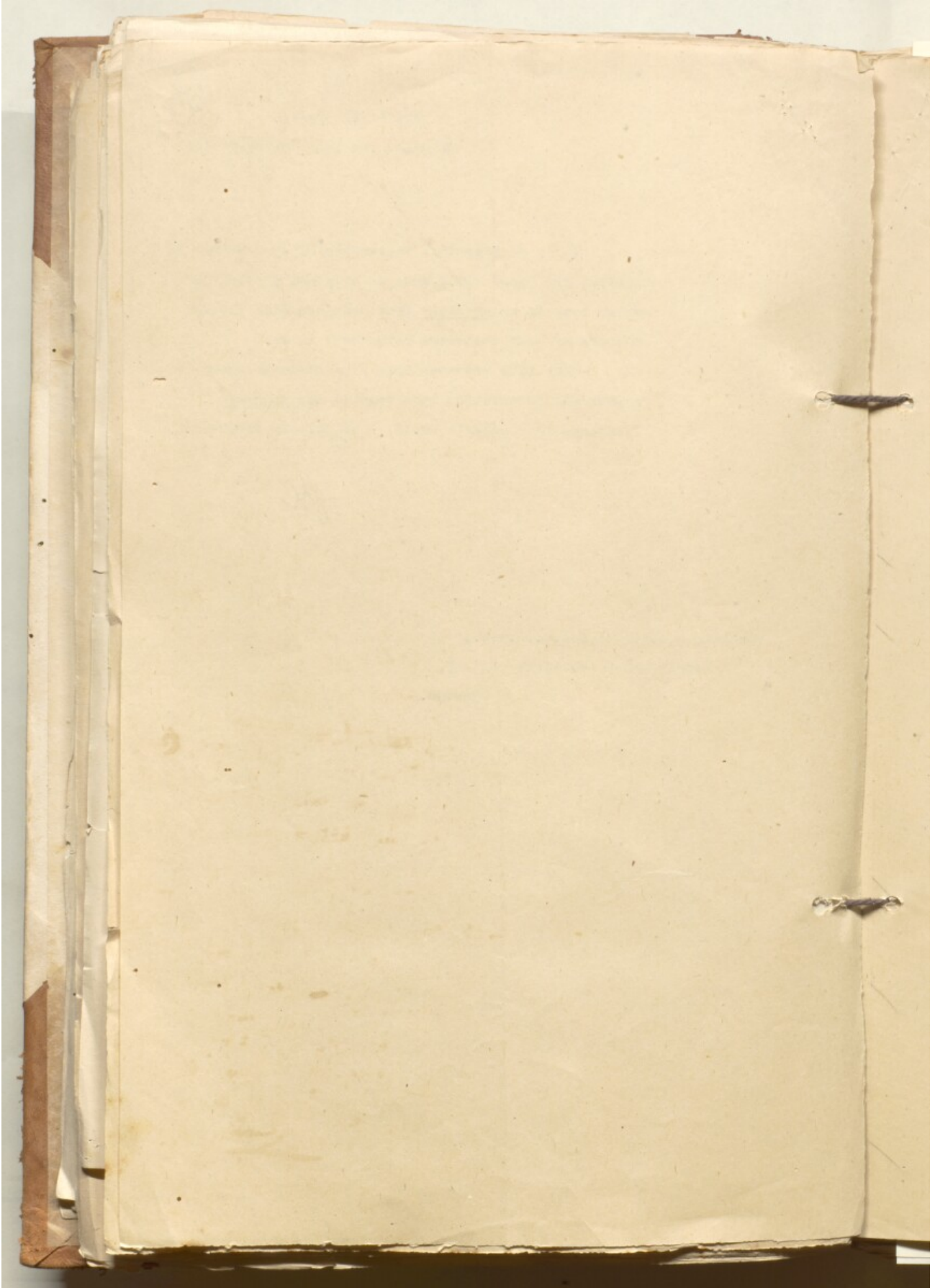
This time Ordnance Base sent their telegram in cypher and Embarkation have sent it all en clair.

I enclose the latter's No. 151/4 of January 9th, 1917.

Captain A.T. Wilson, C.M.G., D.S.O.,

Deputy Chief Political Officer,

Basrah.





No. 1110 of 1917. 58
Political Agency, 67
Bahrain, the 17th February 1917.

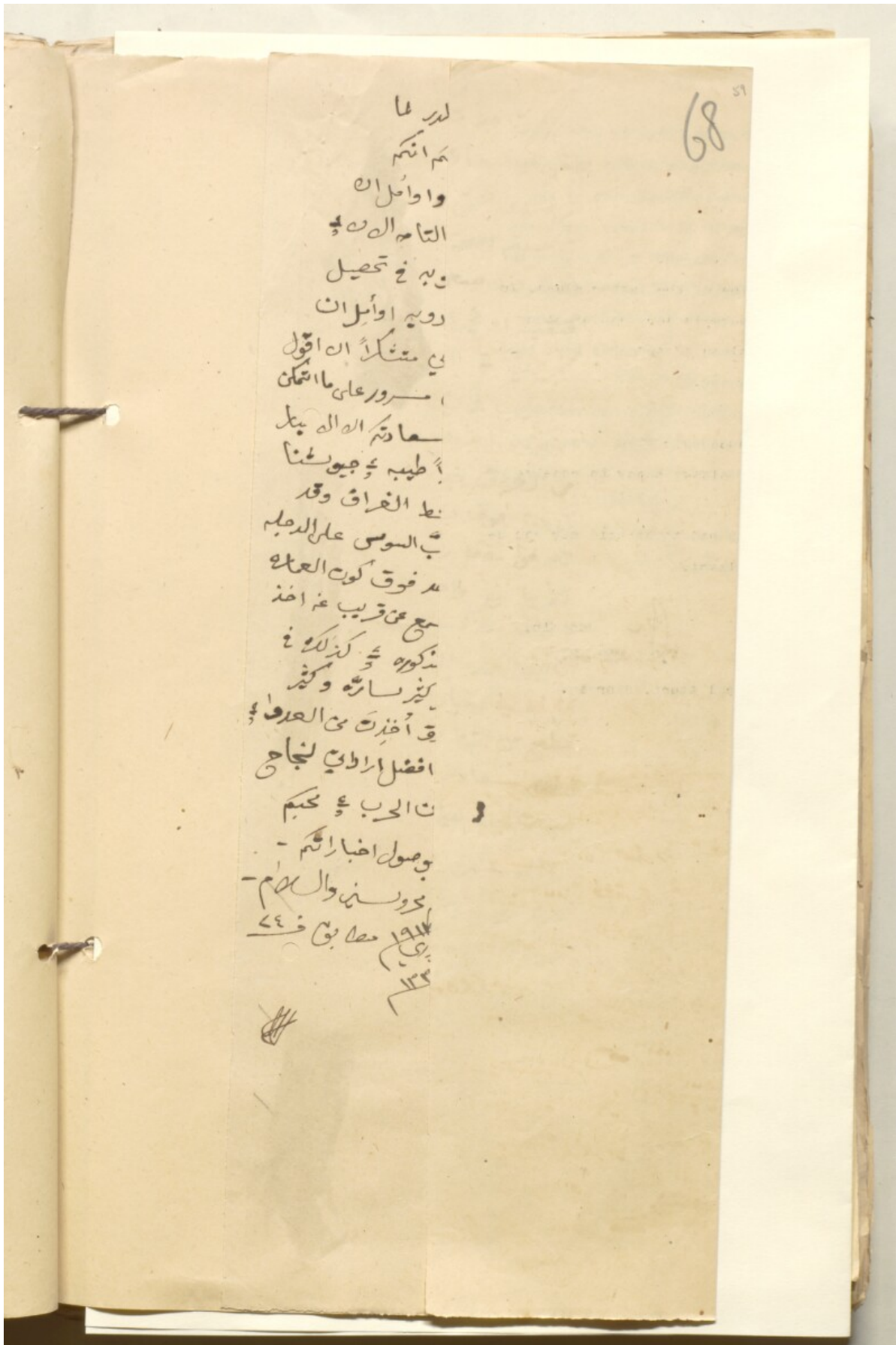
To
Shaikh Sir 'Abdul 'Aziz bin 'Abdur Rahman
bin Faisal as Sa'ud, K.C.I.E.,
Ruler of Nejd.

After Compliments,
I have the honour to acknowledge Your
Excellency's letter of 29th Rabi-al-Awwal =
24th January 1917 and to inform Your Excel-
lency that on February 12th, 1917, = 19th
Rabi-al-Thani 1335, I handed over to Hassan
bin Ibrahim-al-Qasaibi, brother of 'Abdul
'Aziz al Qasaibi who was acting for his
brother while the latter was on a visit to
Hasa, 168 packages containing 2500 carbines
and 50 boxes containing each 1000 rounds of
ammunition.

I also paid to 'Abdul 'Aziz al Qasaibi
the sum of E.2500/- = R.37,500/- on January
26th, 1917 = 9th Rabi-al-Akhir 1335 and
E 5000/- = R.75,000/- on February 4th, 1917 =
11th Rabi-al-Akhir 1335 and will hand a
similar sum of E.5000/- = R 75,000/- to him
at the beginning of each month.

I was much grieved to hear of Your
Excellency's illness from fever, and trust
you are now quite recovered. If you have
any difficulty in obtaining quinine or other
medicines I hope you will let me know.

I am thankful to say I am well and am
glad to be able to inform Your Excellency
that



لدي ما
من انتم
واوائل ان
التامة الى ان
وبه في تحصيل
روية اوائل ان
في مشكلاً ان اقول
مسروعة ما اثنان
ساعة الى ان
طبيب في جيوثنا
نظ الفراق وقد
بالسوس على الدليل
مد فوق كون العلة
مع عن قريب عن اخذ
نكوه في كذا
نيز سارة ومثله
قد اخذت من العرف
افضل اراضي نجاح
ن الحرب في حكم
بوصول اخباركم -
نورني والهمم -
نورني في فقه
نورني



حبيبتى مرت جداً متكرراً لما
بلغني من سعادتكم انتم
تمرضتم من الحمى واول ان
قد كسبتم الصحة التامة الله في
ازتروك صغوبه في تحصيل
قنقينه او غيرا روية او ابل ان
تجروني في اي مشكل ان اقول
انا طيب واني سرور على ما اتمنى
الله ان اجب سعادتكم الله اله بيل
من العراق جداً طيب في جيوثنا
تقدمت فوق شط الفراف وقد
لصقنا معقل رب السوس على الدليل
تقريباً ميل واحد فوق كوت العمارة
في اوائل انه نسمع من قريب عن اخذ
الكوت العمارة المذكورة في كذا
فانتم الاخبار كثيرة سارة ومكثرة
قطع من الخناقة اخذت من العرفاء
اقدم سعادتكم افضل اراضي نجاح
جيوثكم في ميدان الحرب في حبيبتى
لهذا سرور بوصول اخباركم -
هذا ما لم وستم بحسنه والى الله
حرفه ١٧ شهر فبراير ١٩١٤
شهر ربيع الثاني ١٣٤٥

that the news from al 'Iraq is very good. Our troops have advanced beyond the Shatt-al-Gharaf, and are in possession of the Liquorice Factory on the Tigris about one mile above Kut-al-Amarah. I hope soon to hear of the taking of the latter place. In France too the news is very satisfactory and several sections of trenches have been taken from the enemy.

May I offer Your Excellency my best wishes for the success of your troops in the field. I am always happy to receive your news.

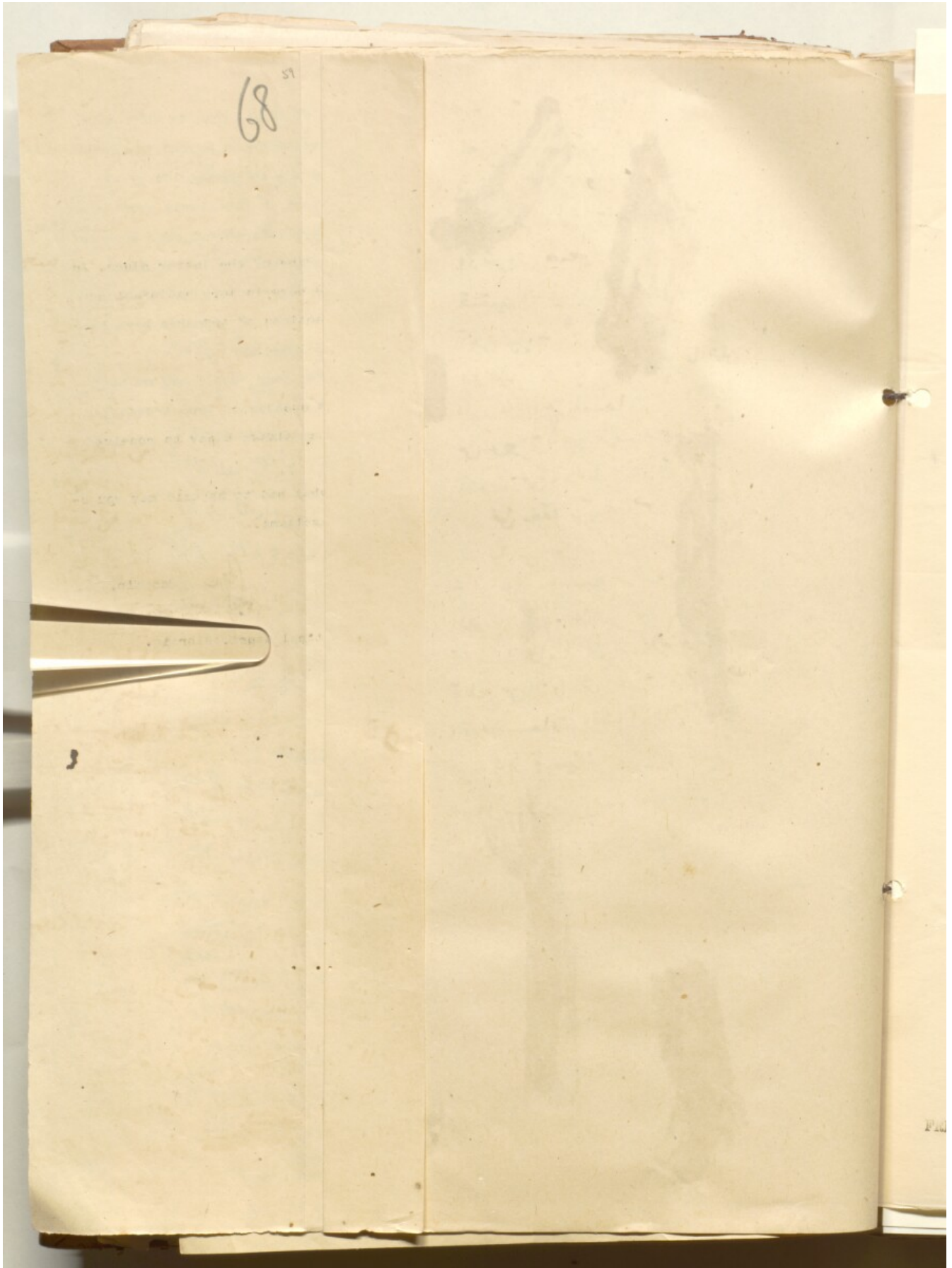
That is what had to be said may you be preserved and salaams.

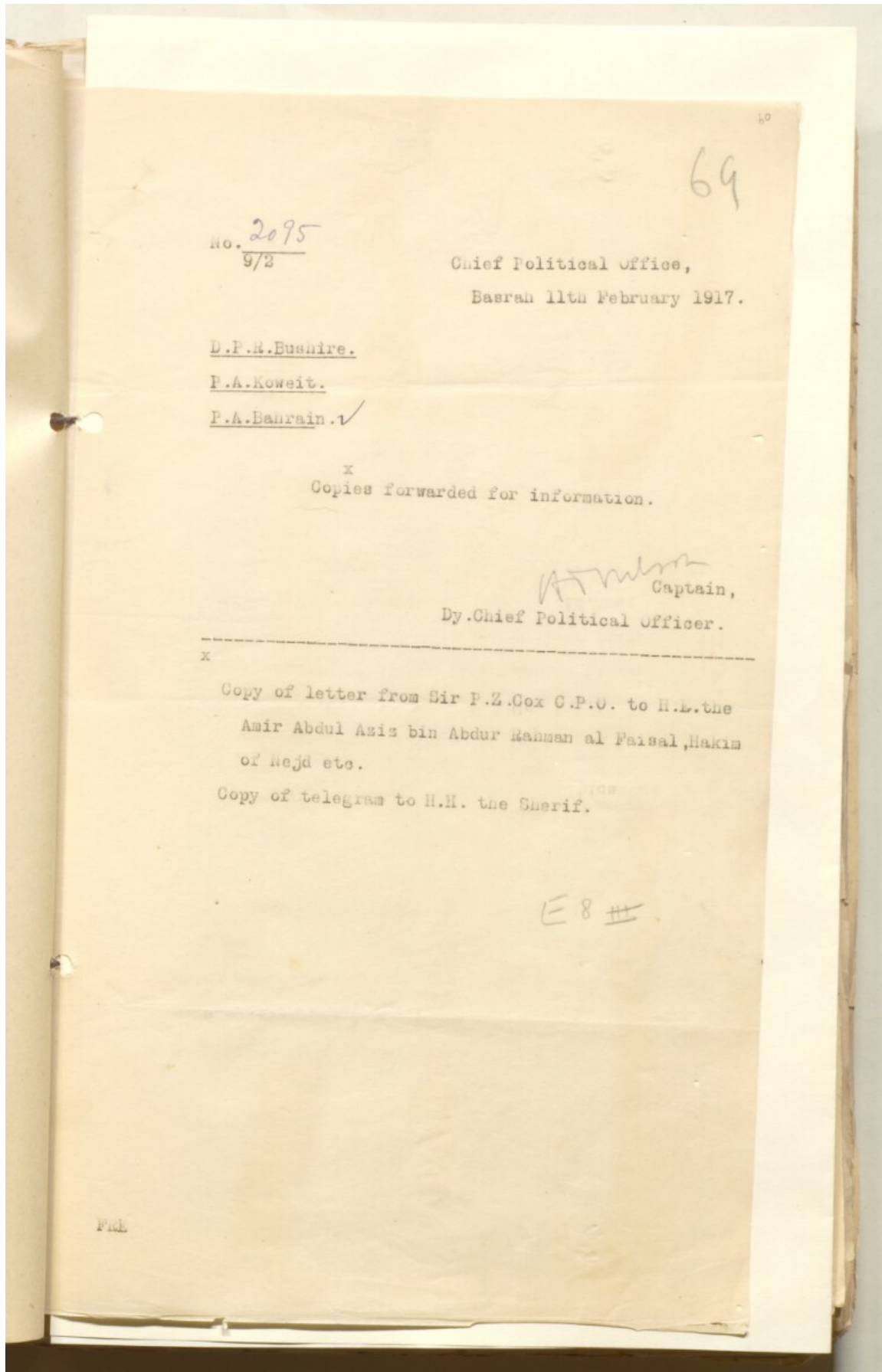
[Signature]

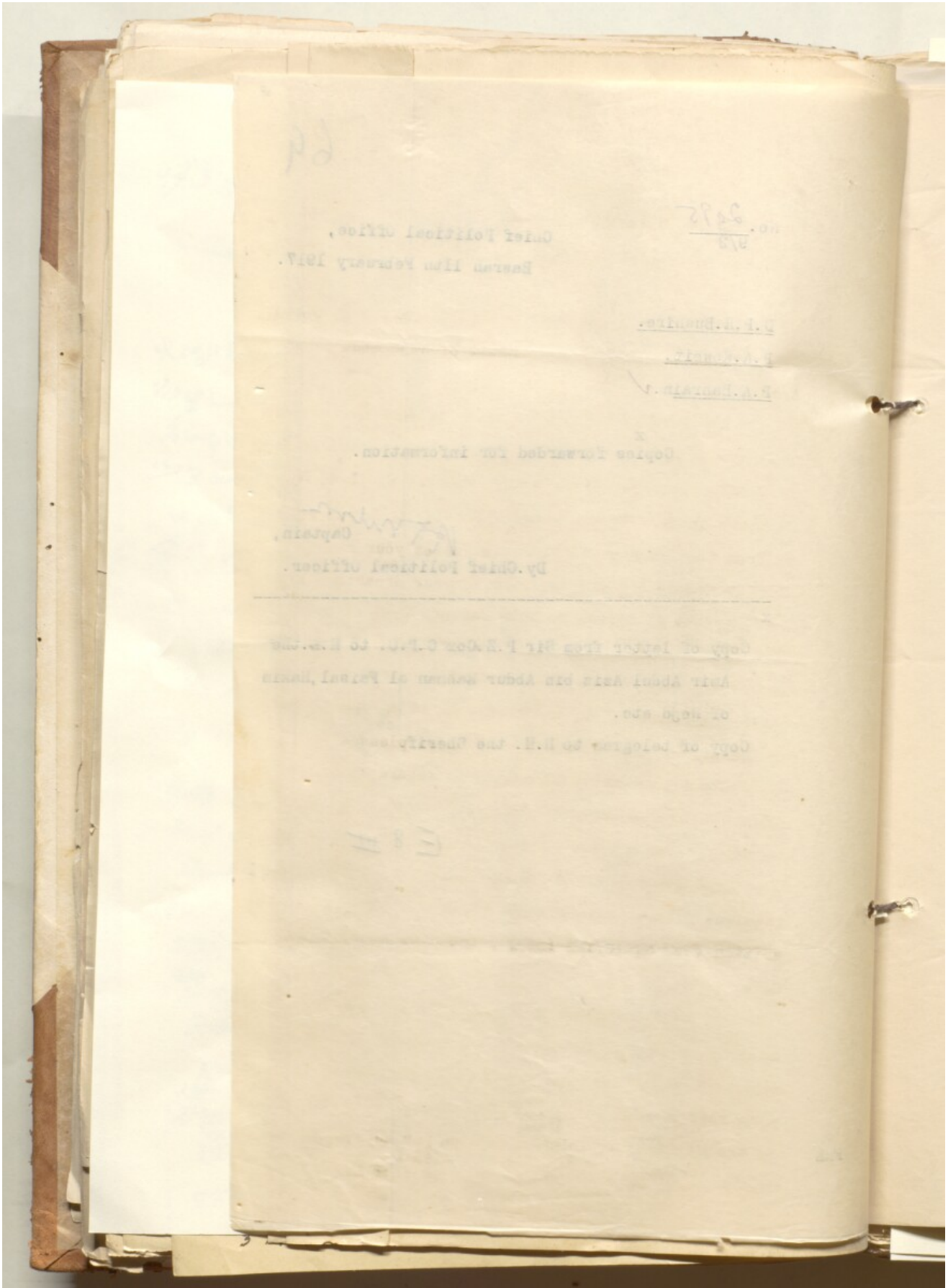
Captain,

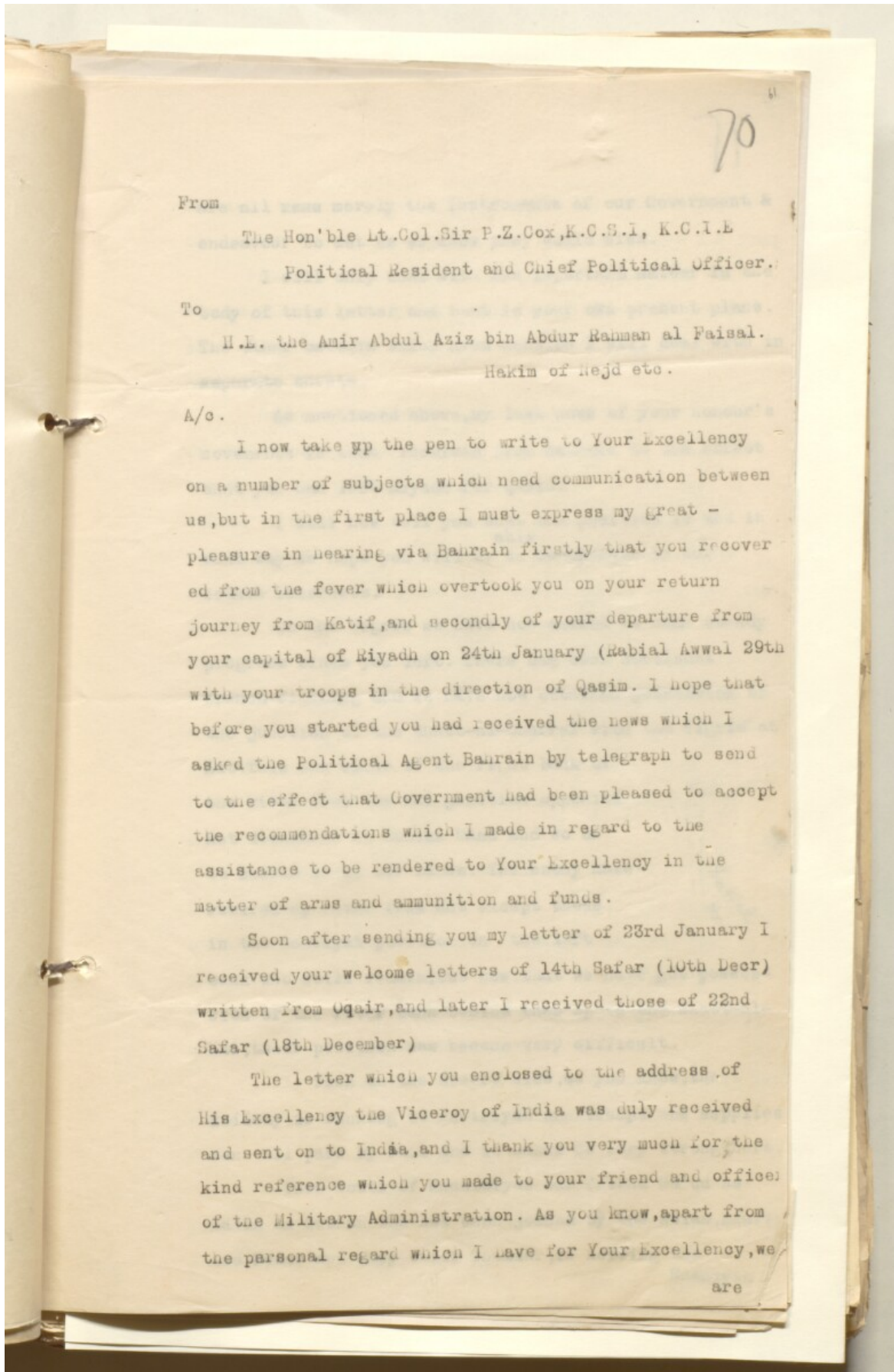
Political Agent, Bahrain.

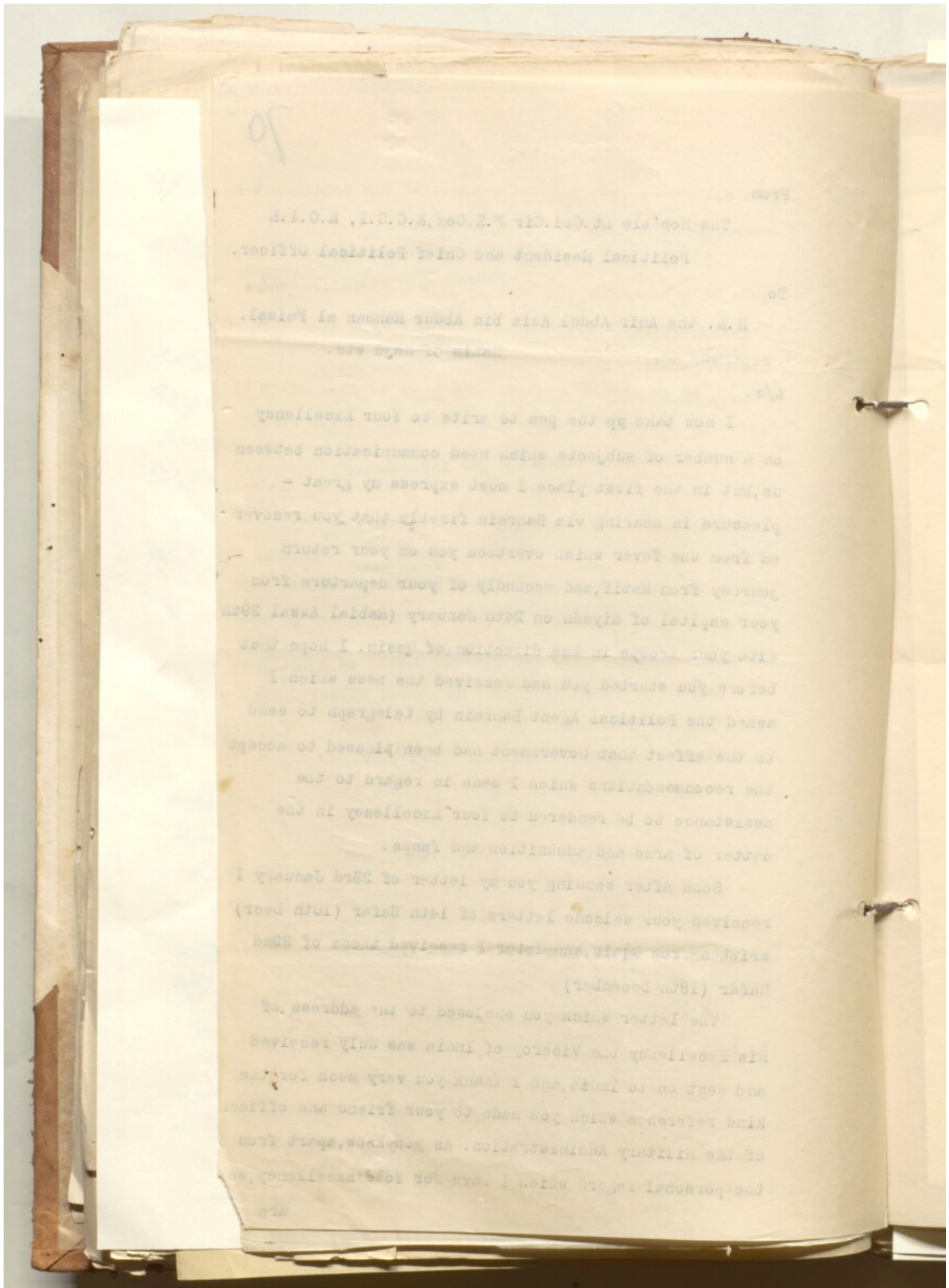
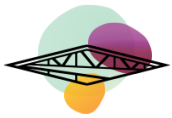
[Signature]

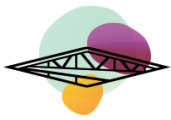












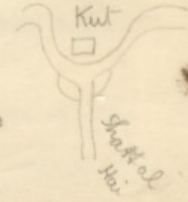
71
are all ~~xxxx~~ merely the instruments of our Government & endeavour to act as we know they would wish.

I will only deal with one important matter in the body of this letter and that is your own present plans. The other matters which need mention I will deal with in separate sheets.

As mentioned above, my last news of your Honour's movements is that received from Bahrain to the effect that you had left Riyadh for Qasim.

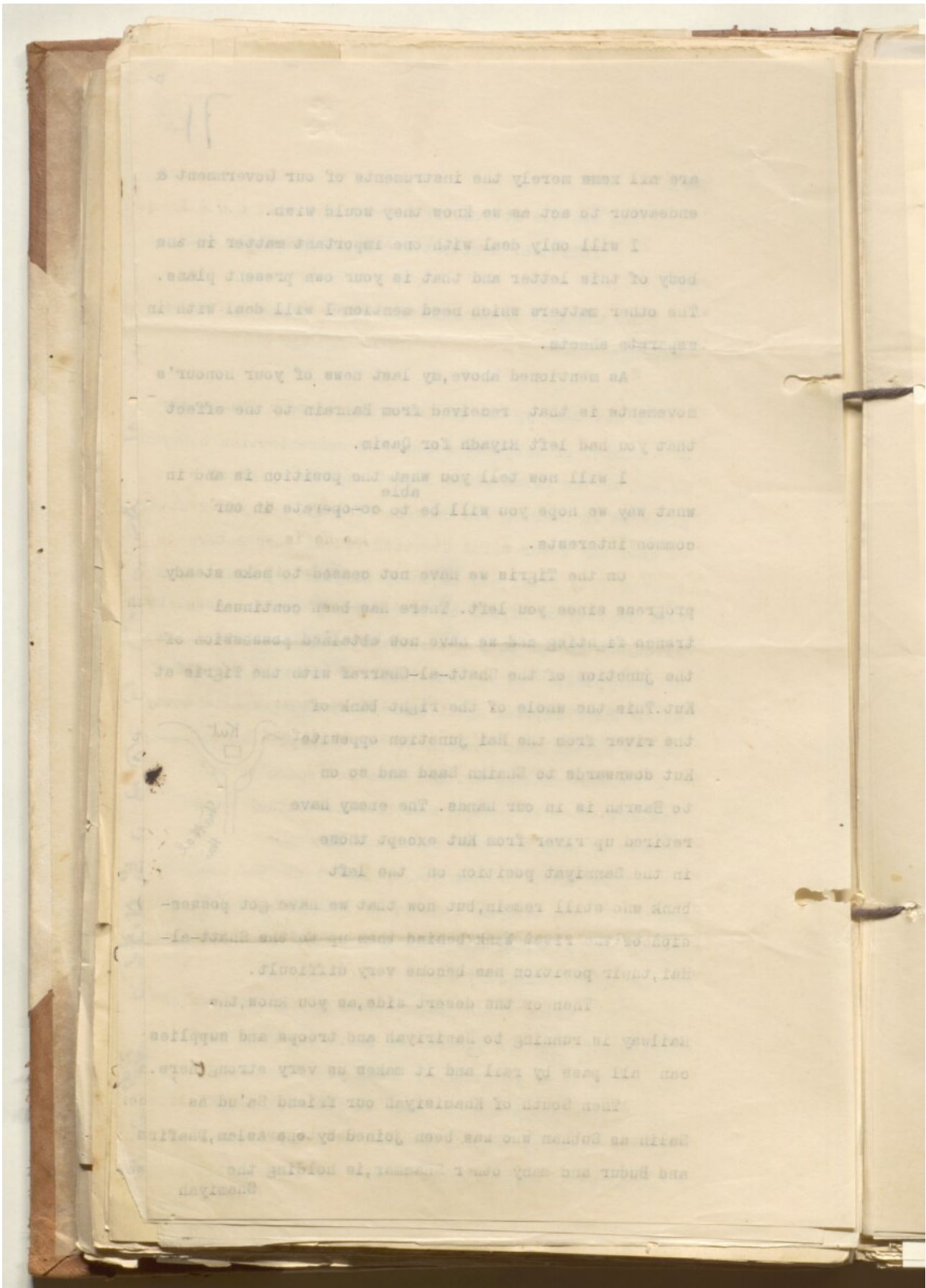
I will now tell you what the position is and in what way we hope you will be ^{able} to co-operate in our common interests.

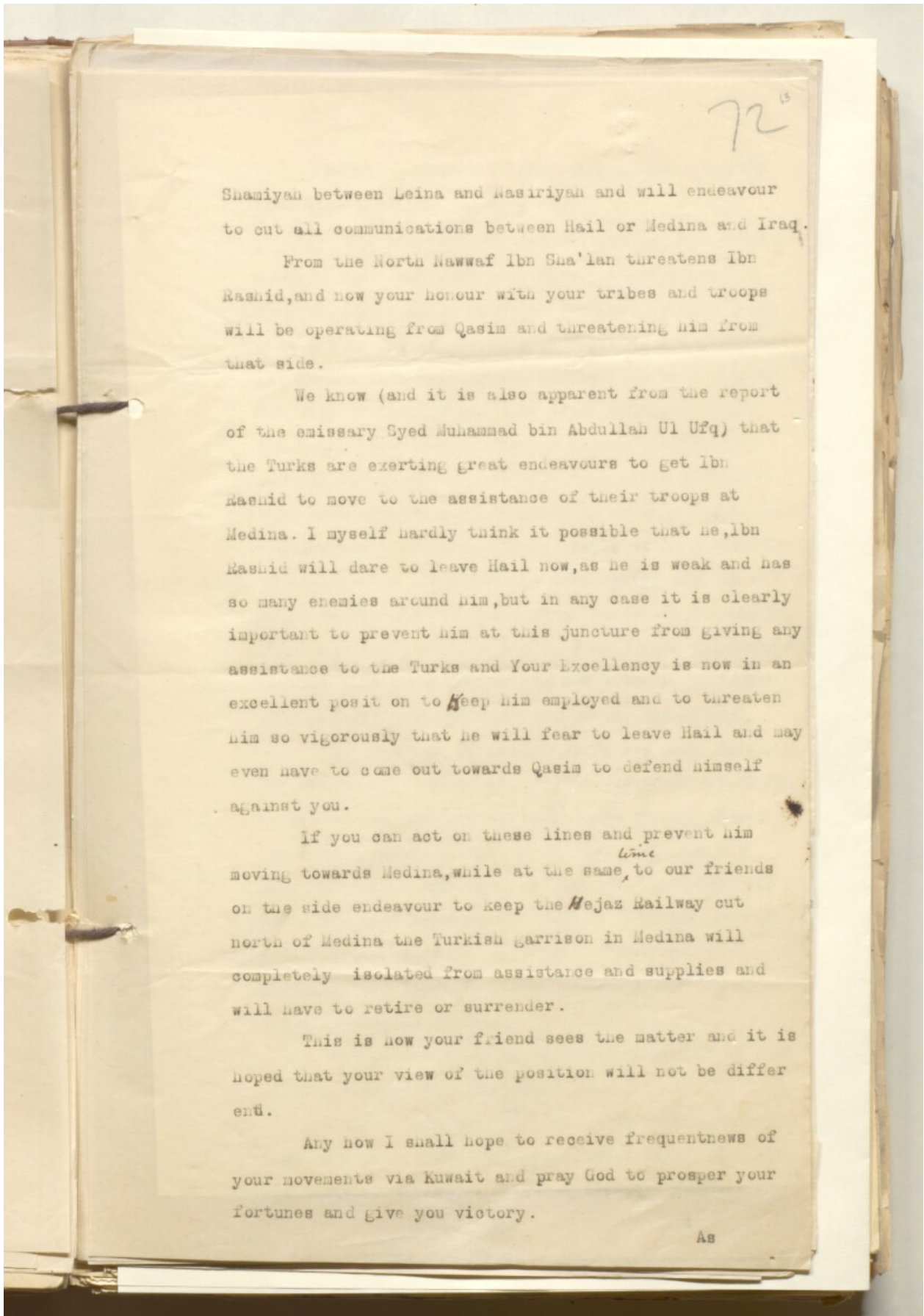
On the Tigris we have not ceased to make steady progress since you left. There has been continual trench fighting and we have now obtained possession of the junction of the Shatt-al-Gharraf with the Tigris at Kut. This the whole of the right bank of the river from the Hai junction opposite Kut downwards to Shaikh Saad and so on to Basrah is in our hands. The enemy have retired up river from Kut except those in the Sanniyat position on the left bank who still remain, but now that we have got possession of the river bank behind them up to the Shatt-al-Hai, their position has become very difficult.



Then on the desert side, as you know, the Railway is running to Nasiriyah and troops and supplies can all pass by rail and it makes us very strong there.

Then South of Khamisiyah our friend Sa'ud as Salih as Subhan who has been joined by the Aslam, Duafir and Budur and many other Shammar, is holding the
Shamiyah





Shamiyah between Leina and Nasiriyah and will endeavour to cut all communications between Hail or Medina and Iraq.

From the North Nawwaf Ibn Sha'lan threatens Ibn Rashid, and now your honour with your tribes and troops will be operating from Qasim and threatening him from that side.

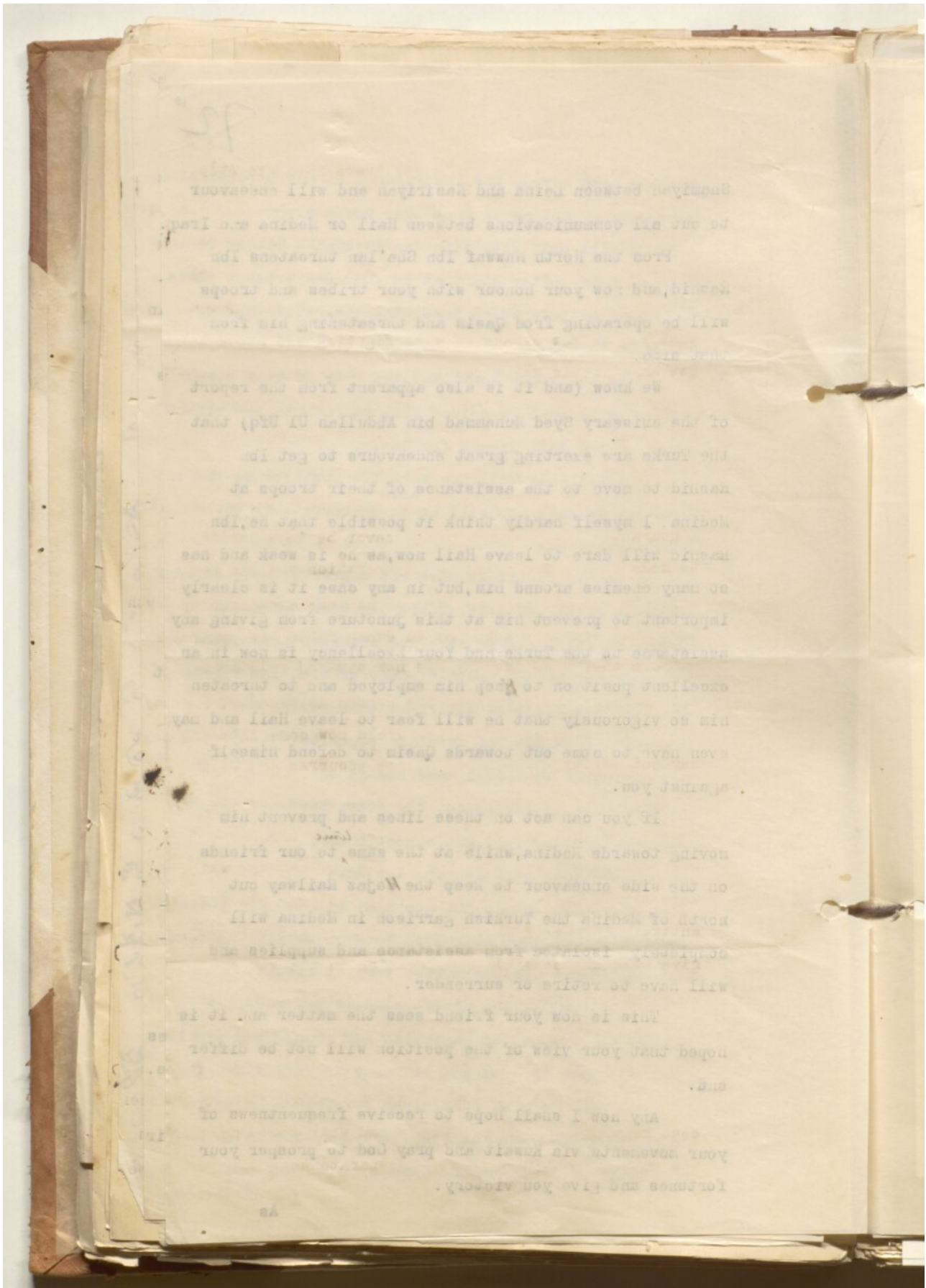
We know (and it is also apparent from the report of the emissary Syed Muhammad bin Abdullah Ul Ufq) that the Turks are exerting great endeavours to get Ibn Rashid to move to the assistance of their troops at Medina. I myself hardly think it possible that he, Ibn Rashid will dare to leave Hail now, as he is weak and has so many enemies around him, but in any case it is clearly important to prevent him at this juncture from giving any assistance to the Turks and Your Excellency is now in an excellent position to keep him employed and to threaten him so vigorously that he will fear to leave Hail and may even have to come out towards Qasim to defend himself against you.

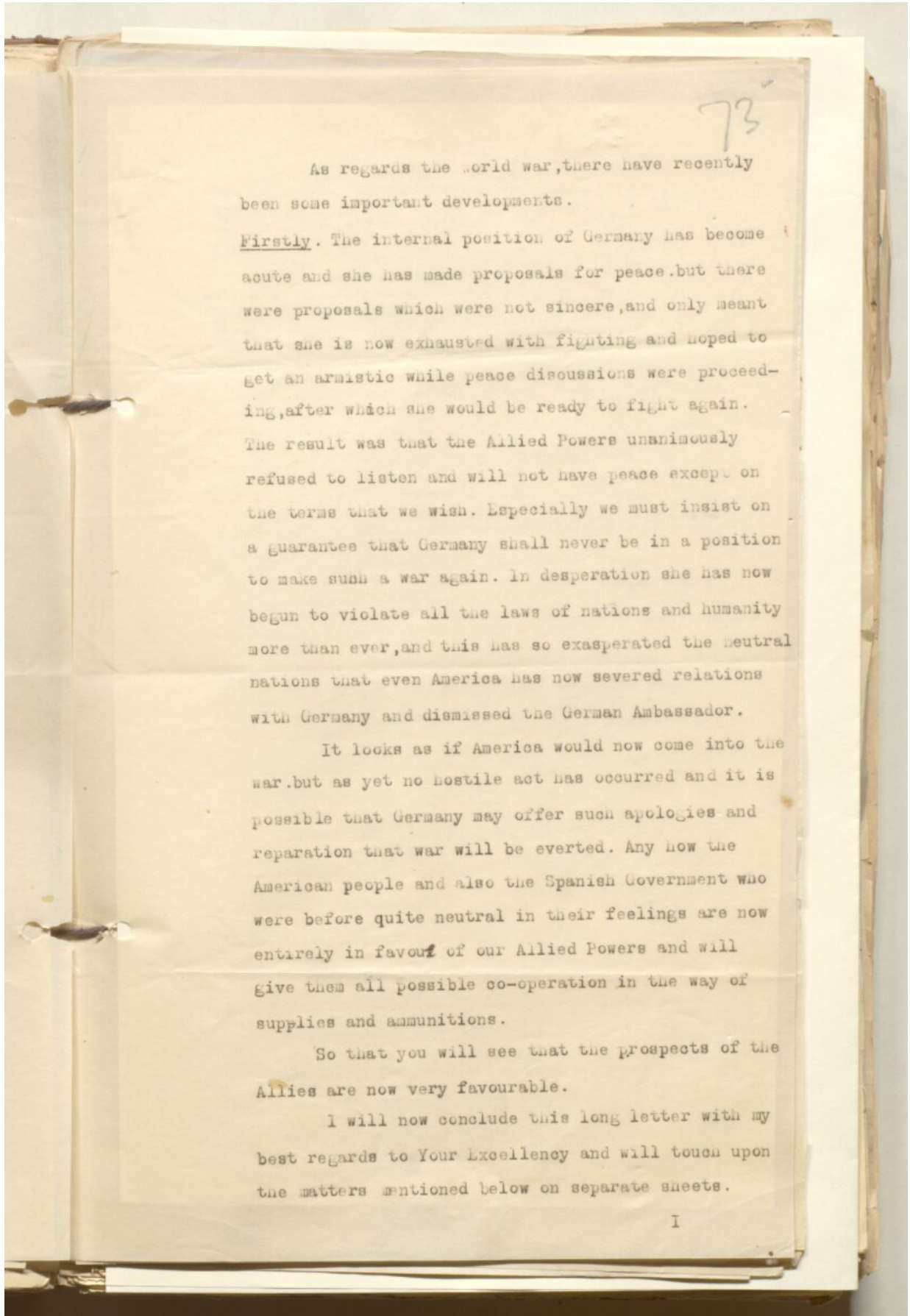
If you can act on these lines and prevent him moving towards Medina, while at the same ^{time} to our friends on the side endeavour to keep the Hejaz Railway out north of Medina the Turkish garrison in Medina will completely isolated from assistance and supplies and will have to retire or surrender.

This is how your friend sees the matter and it is hoped that your view of the position will not be different.

Any how I shall hope to receive frequent news of your movements via Kuwait and pray God to prosper your fortunes and give you victory.

As





73
As regards the world war, there have recently been some important developments.

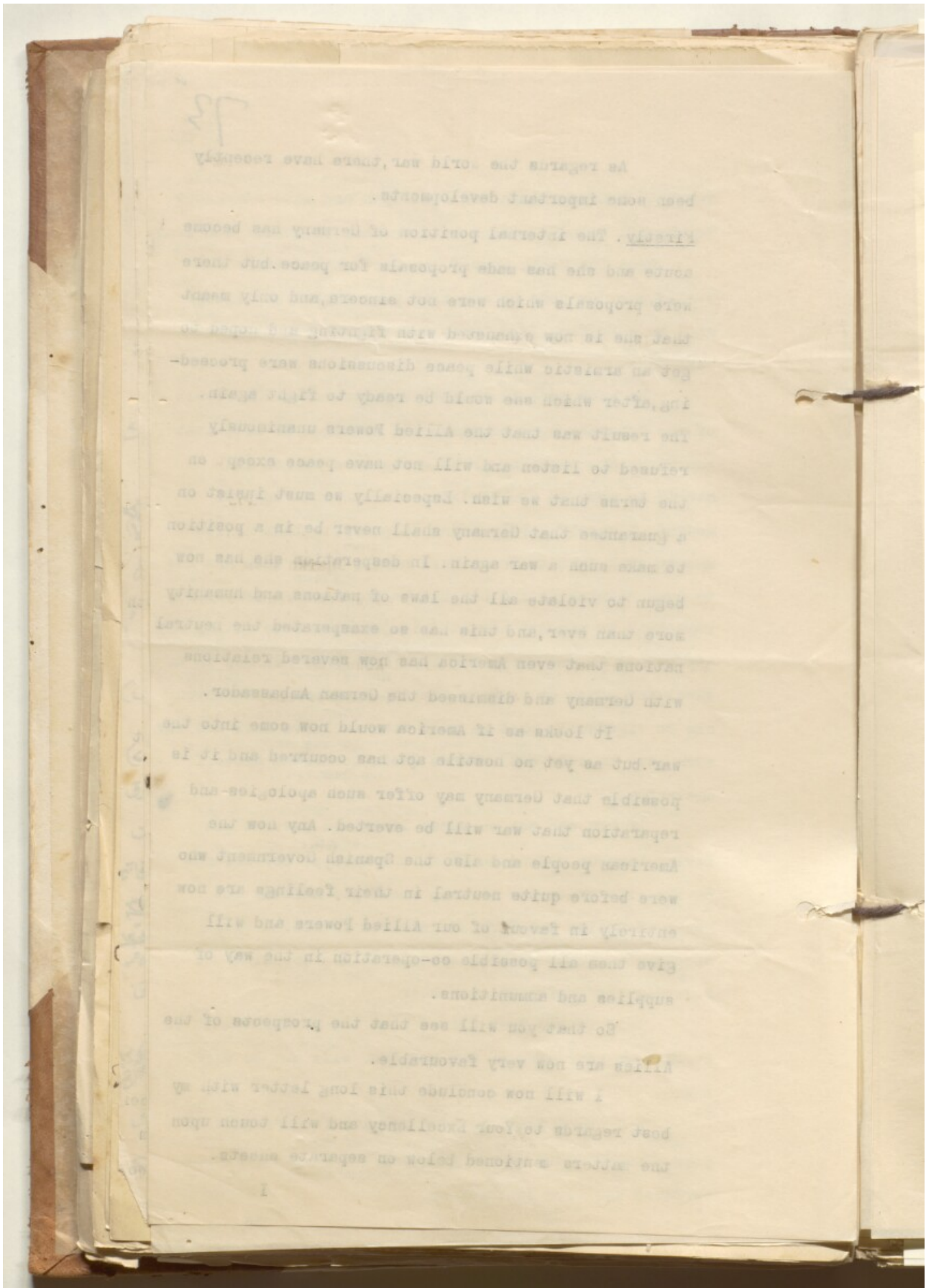
Firstly. The internal position of Germany has become acute and she has made proposals for peace. but there were proposals which were not sincere, and only meant that she is now exhausted with fighting and hoped to get an armistic while peace discussions were proceeding, after which she would be ready to fight again. The result was that the Allied Powers unanimously refused to listen and will not have peace except on the terms that we wish. Especially we must insist on a guarantee that Germany shall never be in a position to make such a war again. In desperation she has now begun to violate all the laws of nations and humanity more than ever, and this has so exasperated the neutral nations that even America has now severed relations with Germany and dismissed the German Ambassador.

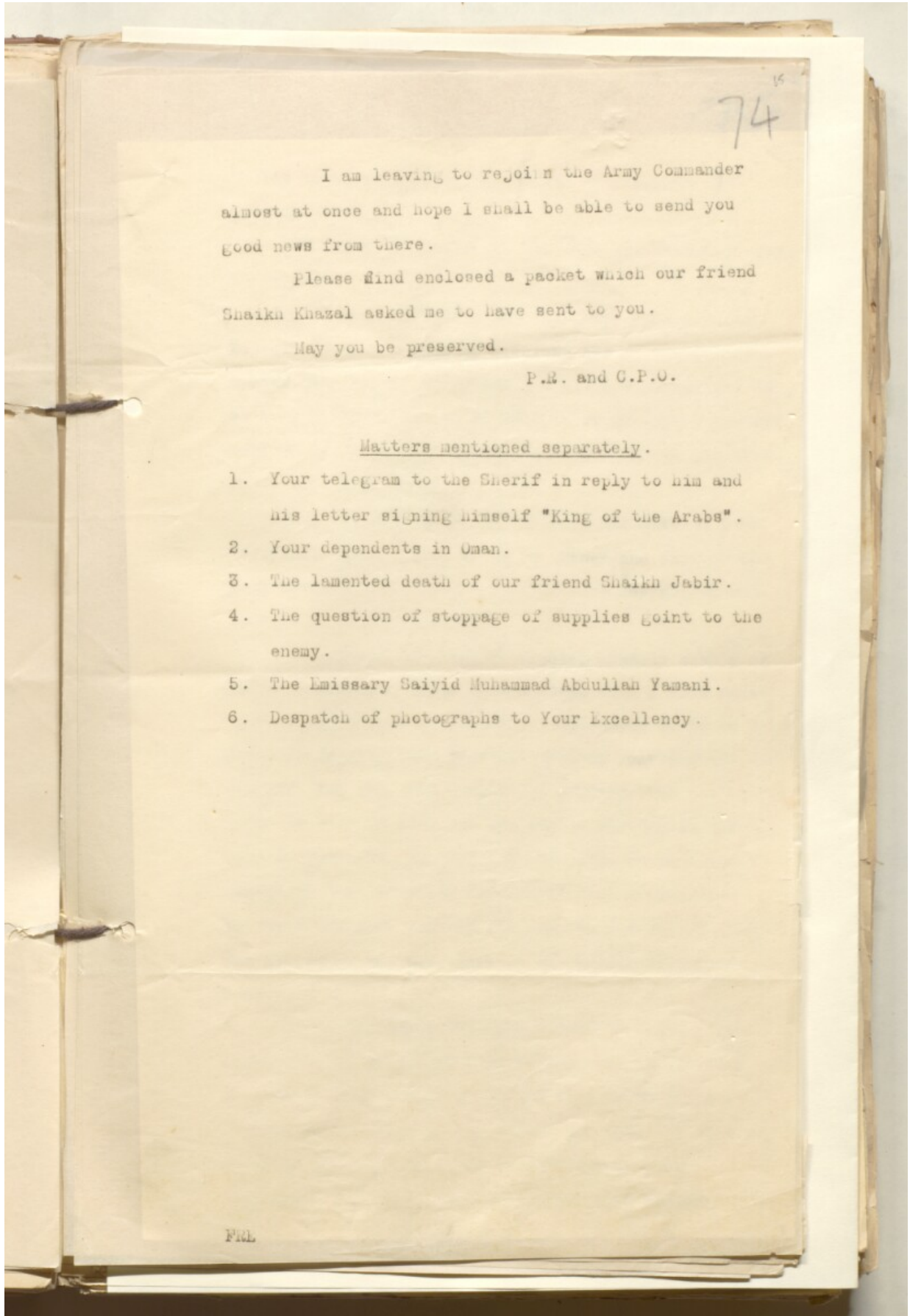
It looks as if America would now come into the war. but as yet no hostile act has occurred and it is possible that Germany may offer such apologies and reparation that war will be averted. Any how the American people and also the Spanish Government who were before quite neutral in their feelings are now entirely in favour of our Allied Powers and will give them all possible co-operation in the way of supplies and ammunitions.

So that you will see that the prospects of the Allies are now very favourable.

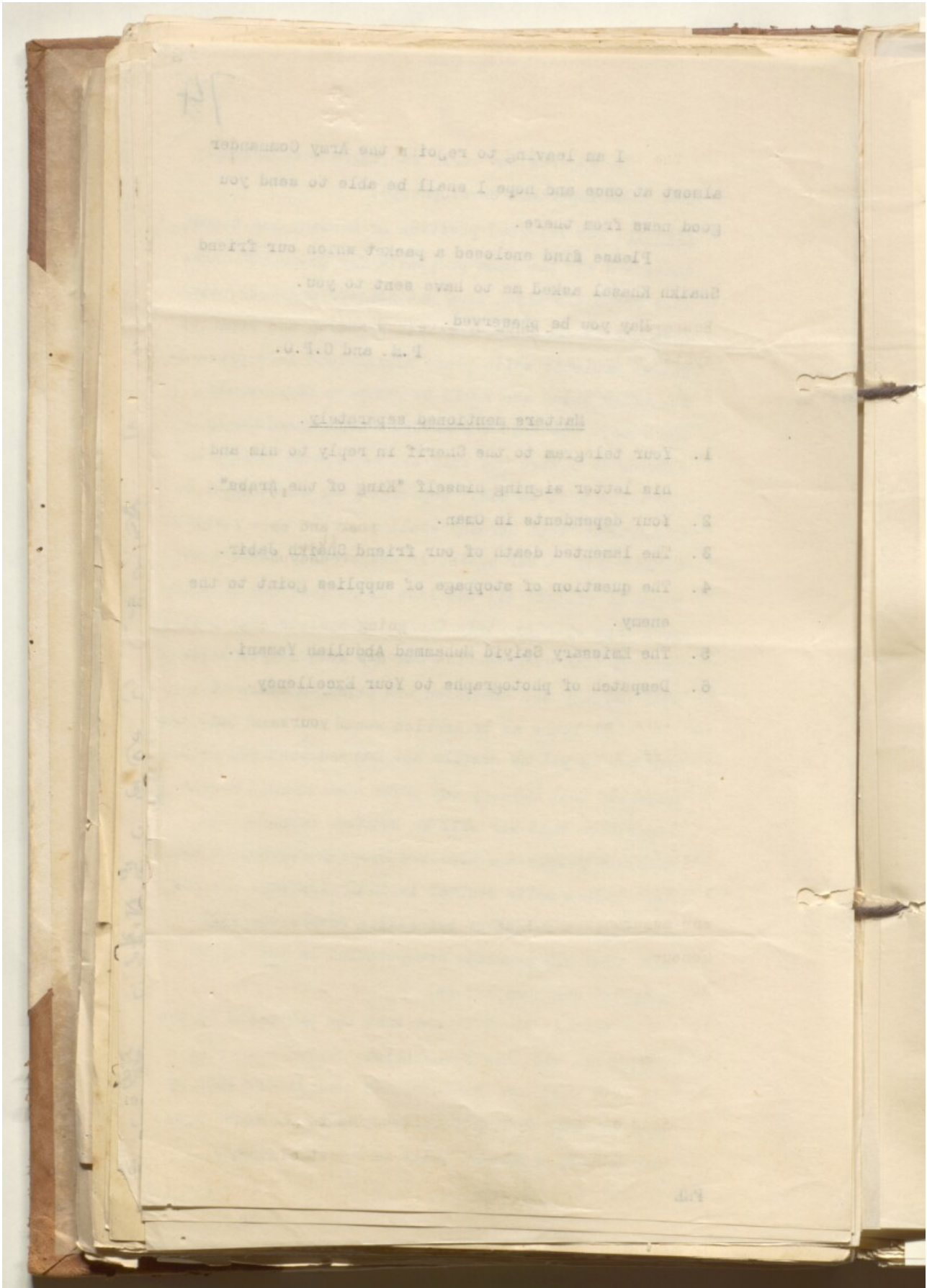
I will now conclude this long letter with my best regards to Your Excellency and will touch upon the matters mentioned below on separate sheets.

I





FILE





75

1. The telegram to H.M. the Sherif in reply to his message to you.

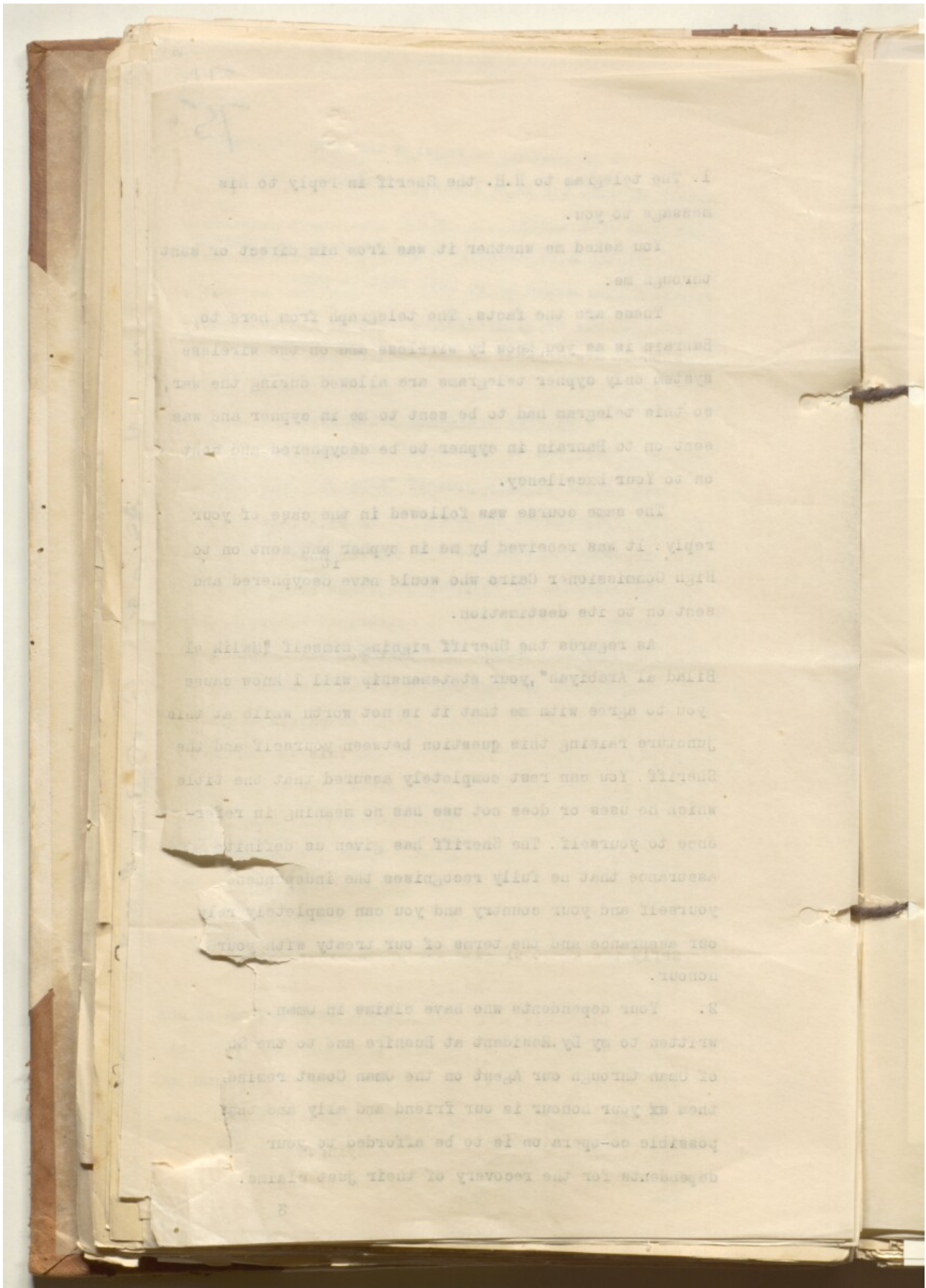
You asked me whether it was from him direct or sent through me.

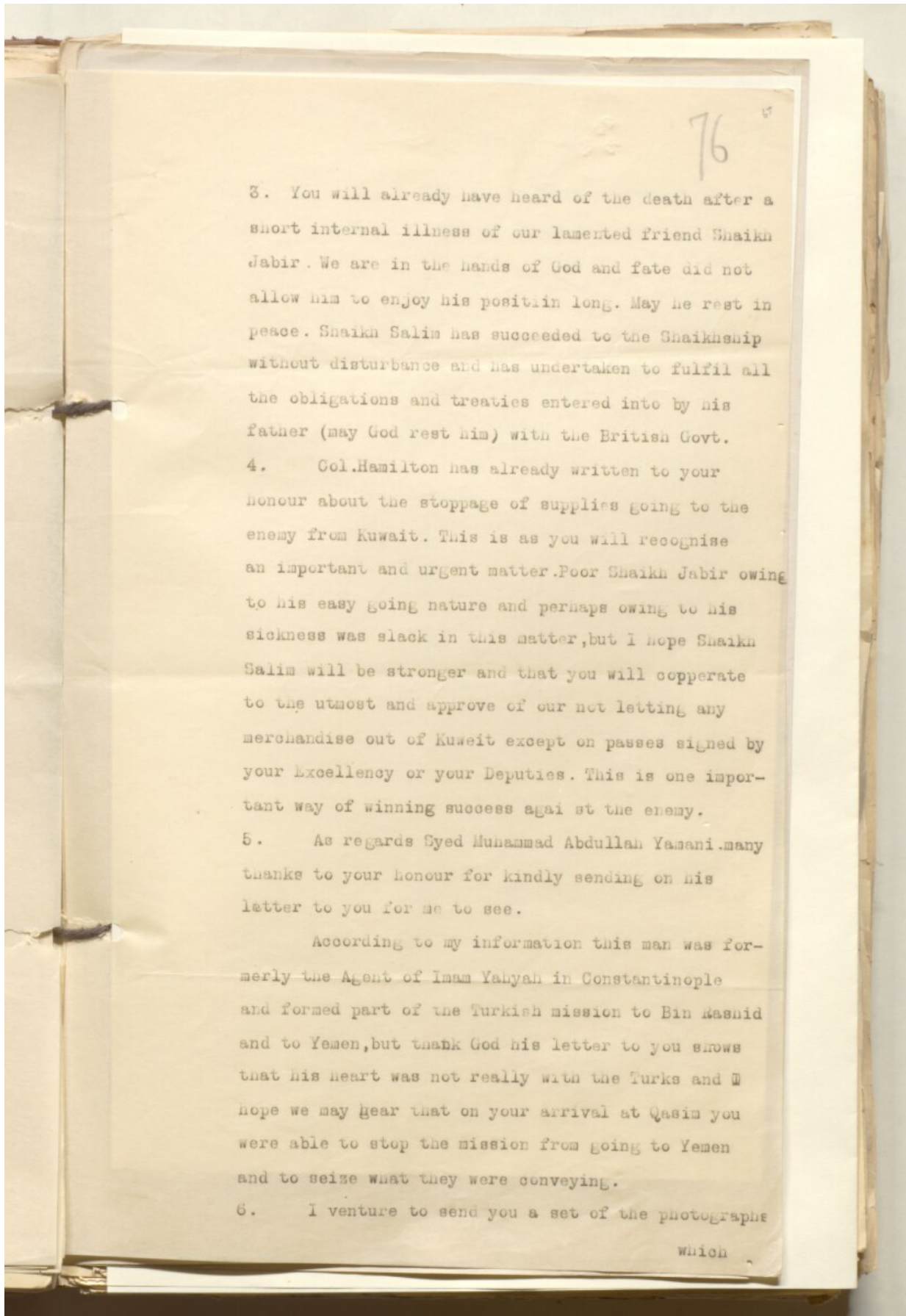
These are the facts. The telegraph from here to Bahrain is as you know by wireless and on the wireless system only cypher telegrams are allowed during the war, so this telegram had to be sent to me in cypher and was sent on to Bahrain in cypher to be decyphered and sent on to Your Excellency.

The same course was followed in the case of your reply. It was received by me in cypher and sent on to it High Commissioner Cairo who would have decyphered and sent on to its destination.

As regards the Sheriff signing himself "Malik el Bilad al Arabiyah", your statemanship will I know cause you to agree with me that it is not worth while at this juncture raising this question between yourself and the Sheriff. You can rest completely assured that the title which he uses or does not use has no meaning in reference to yourself. The Sheriff has given us definite assurance that he fully recognises the independence of yourself and your country and you can completely rely on our assurance and the terms of our treaty with your honour.

2. Your dependents who have claims in Oman. I have written to my Dy. Resident at Bushire and to the Sheriff of Oman through our Agent on the Oman Coast reminding them ~~of~~ your honour is our friend and ally and that all possible co-operation is to be afforded to your dependents for the recovery of their just claims.





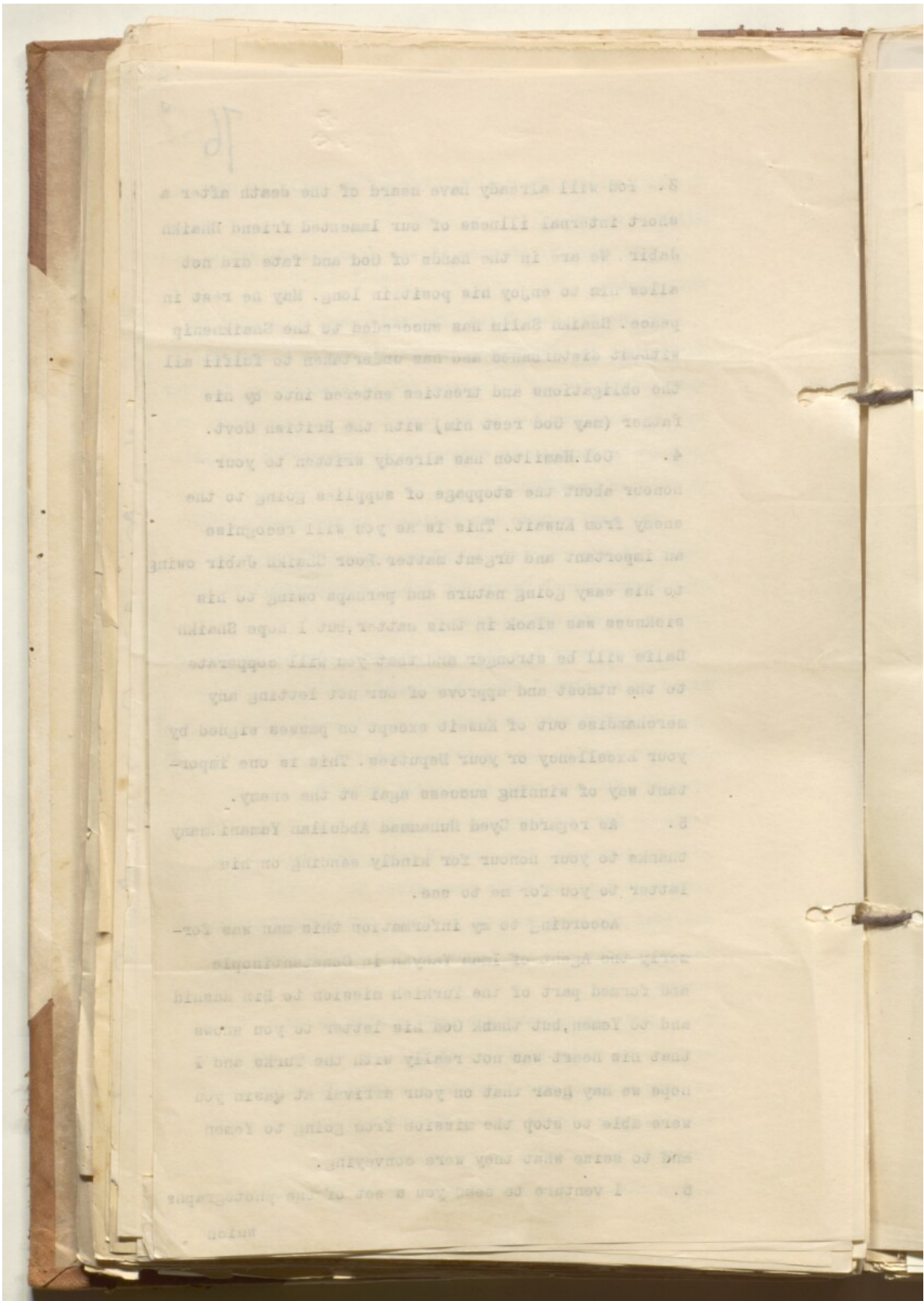
76
3. You will already have heard of the death after a short internal illness of our lamented friend Shaikh Jabir. We are in the hands of God and fate did not allow him to enjoy his position long. May he rest in peace. Shaikh Salim has succeeded to the Shaikhsnip without disturbance and has undertaken to fulfil all the obligations and treaties entered into by his father (may God rest him) with the British Govt.

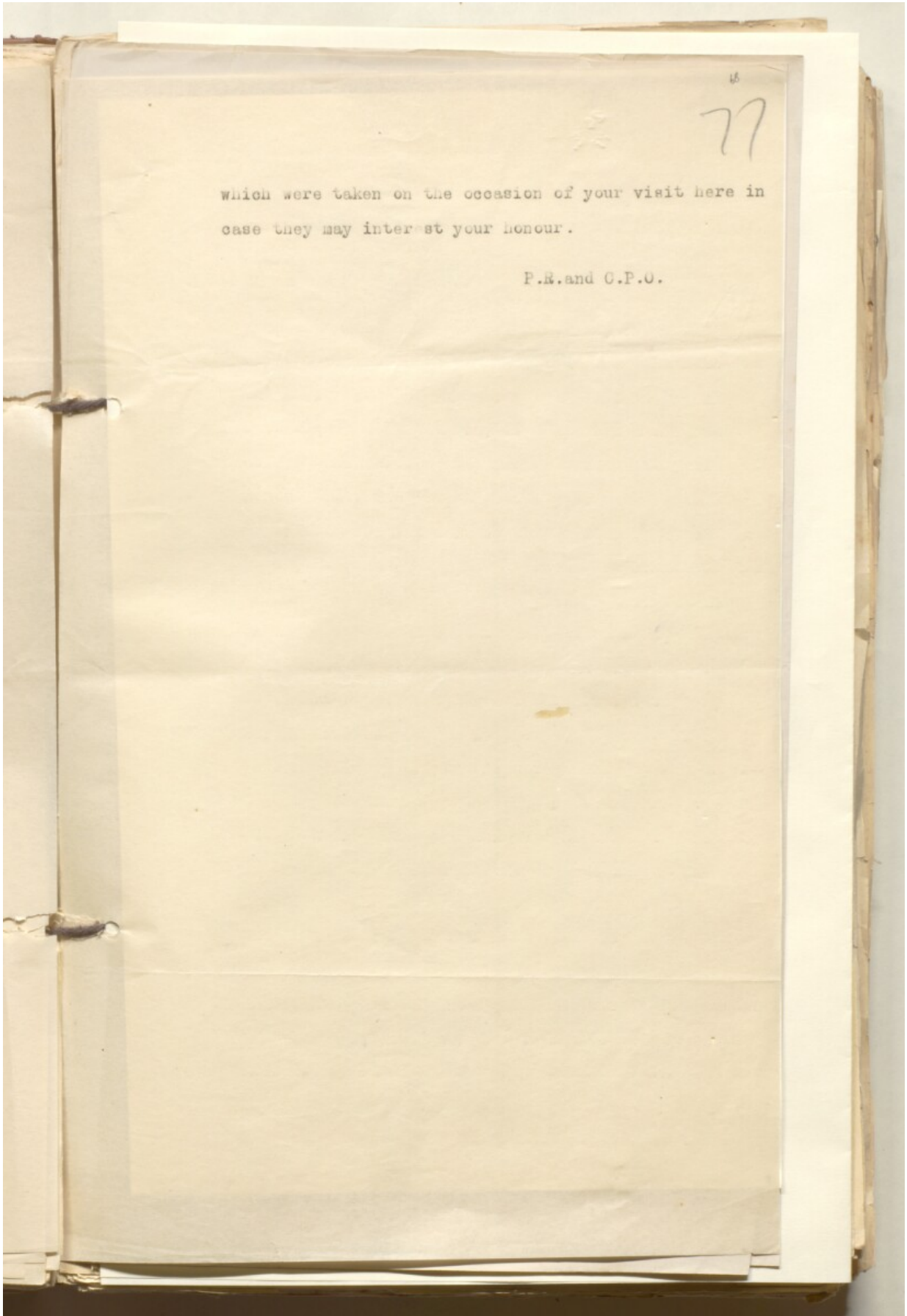
4. Col. Hamilton has already written to your honour about the stoppage of supplies going to the enemy from Kuwait. This is as you will recognise an important and urgent matter. Poor Shaikh Jabir owing to his easy going nature and perhaps owing to his sickness was slack in this matter, but I hope Shaikh Salim will be stronger and that you will cooperate to the utmost and approve of our not letting any merchandise out of Kuwait except on passes signed by your Excellency or your Deputies. This is one important way of winning success against the enemy.

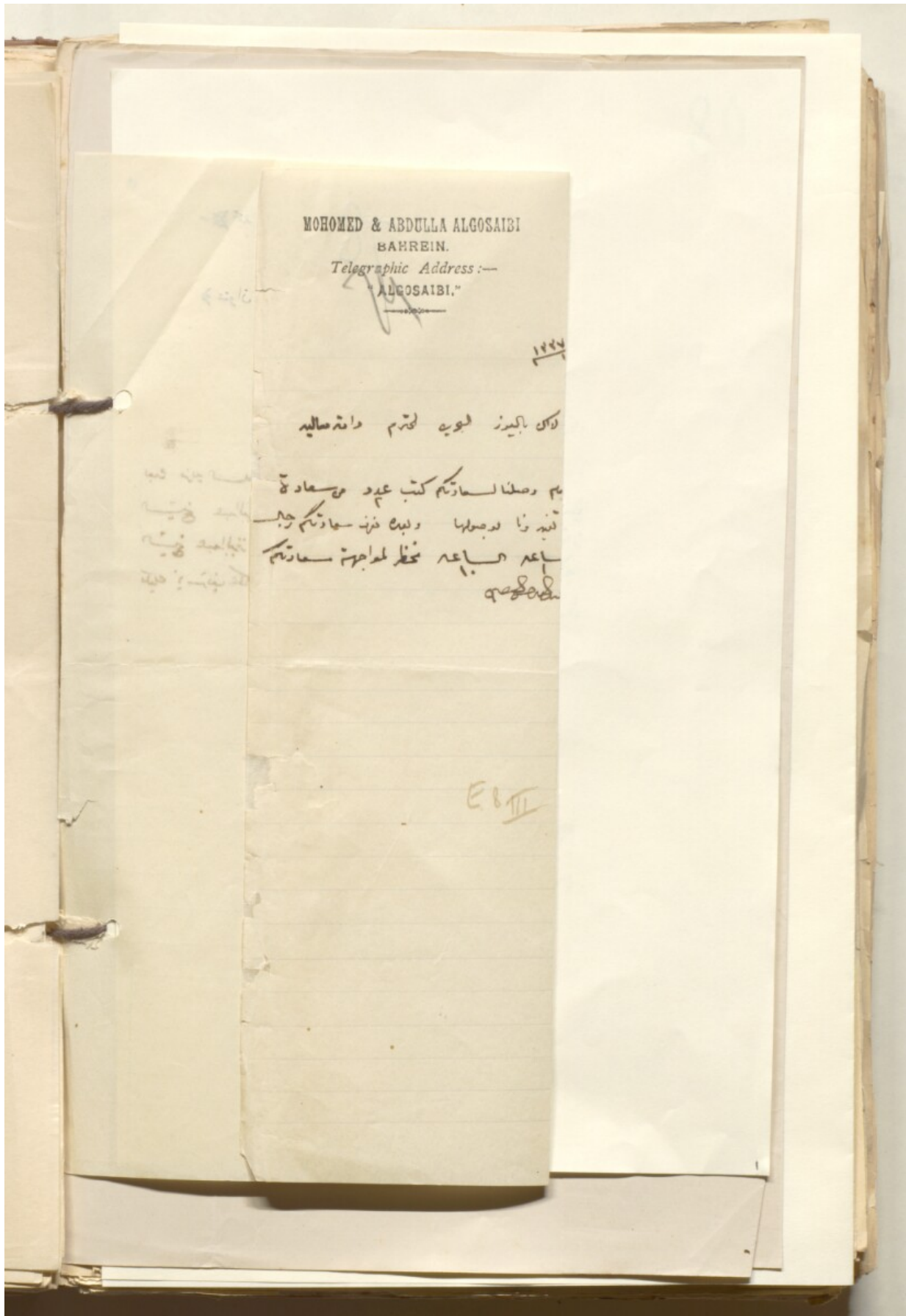
5. As regards Eyed Muhammad Abdullah Yamani many thanks to your honour for kindly sending on his letter to you for me to see.

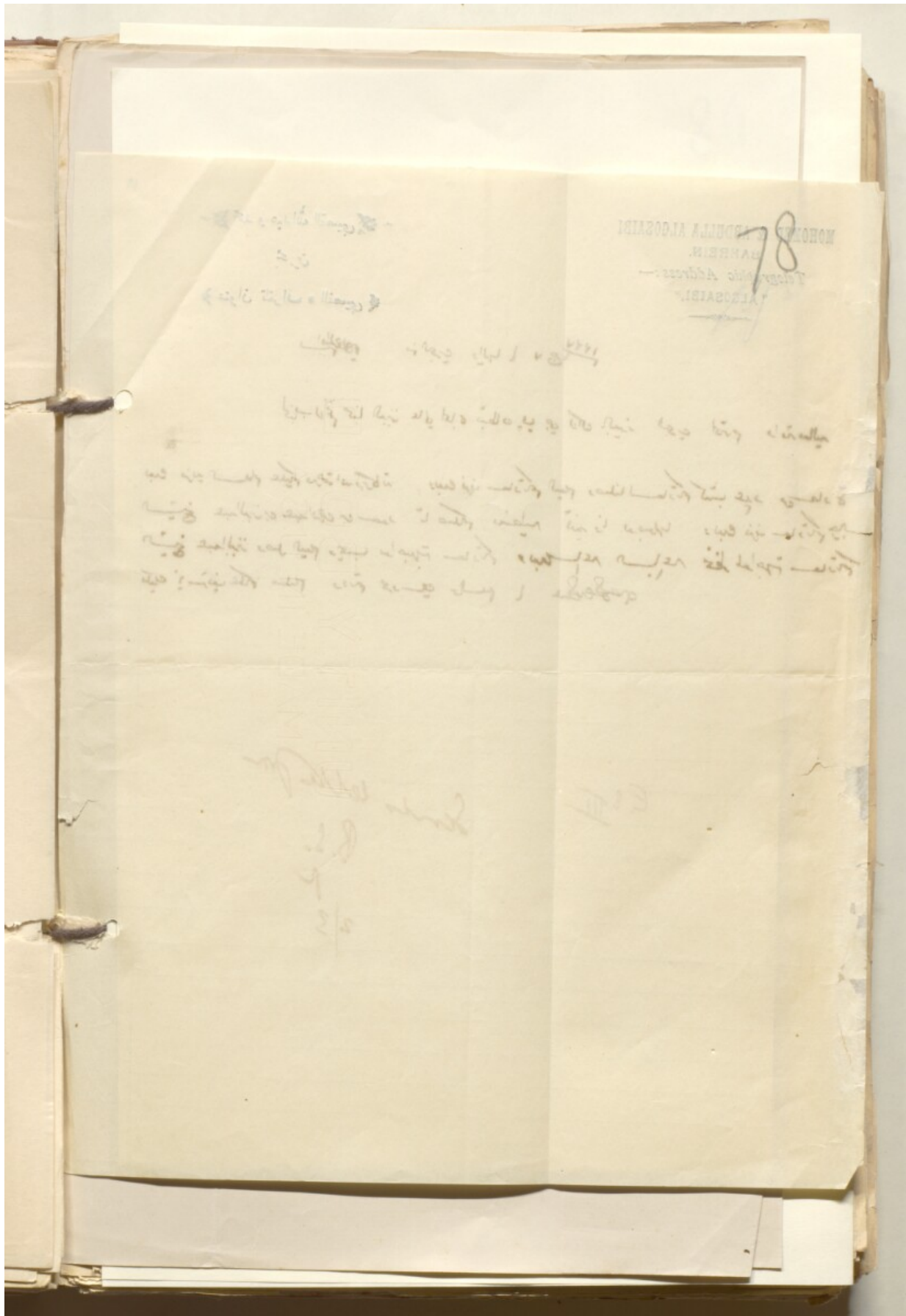
According to my information this man was formerly the Agent of Imam Yahya in Constantinople and formed part of the Turkish mission to Bin Rashid and to Yemen, but thank God his letter to you shows that his heart was not really with the Turks and I hope we may hear that on your arrival at Qasim you were able to stop the mission from going to Yemen and to seize what they were conveying.

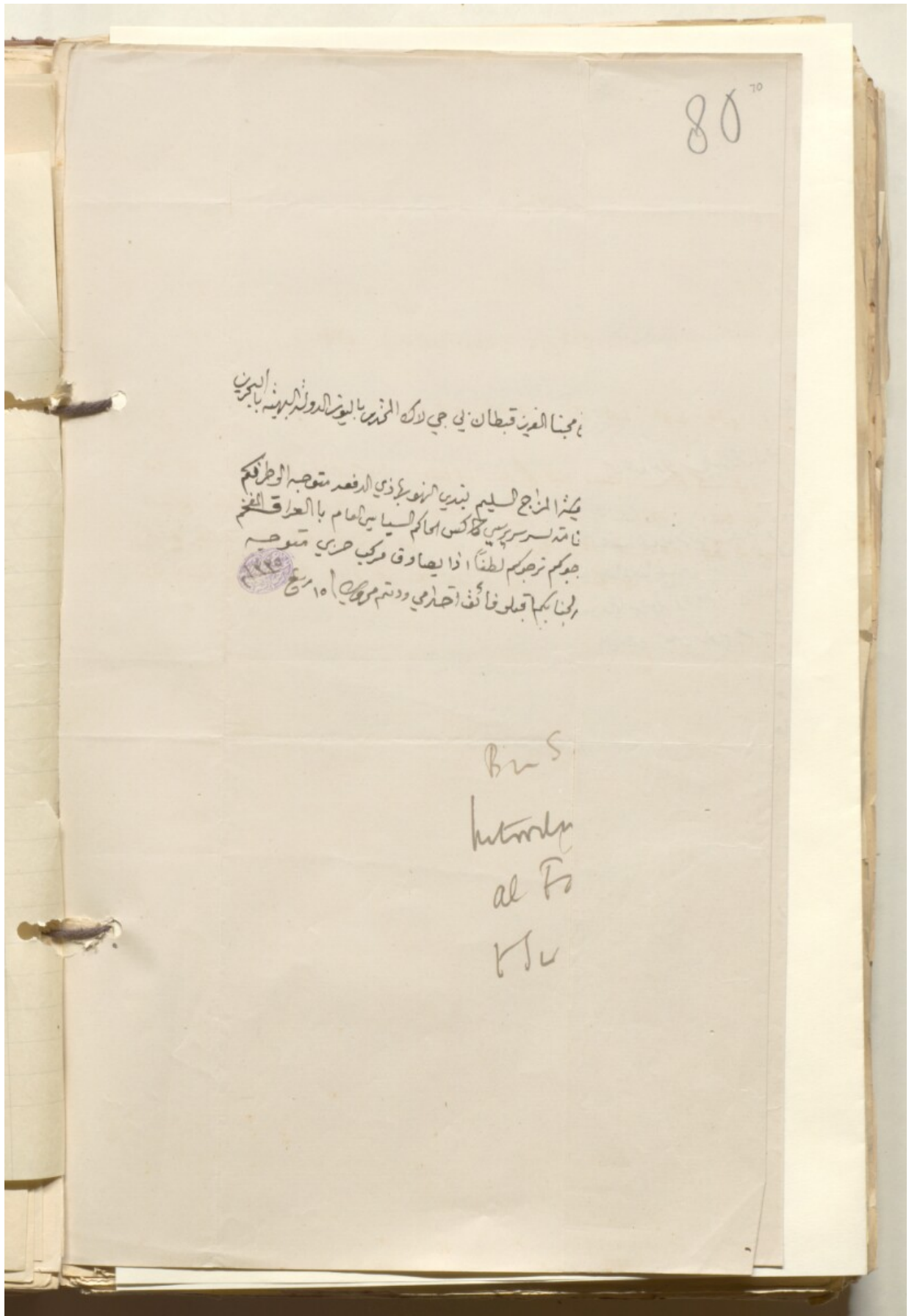
6. I venture to send you a set of the photographs which











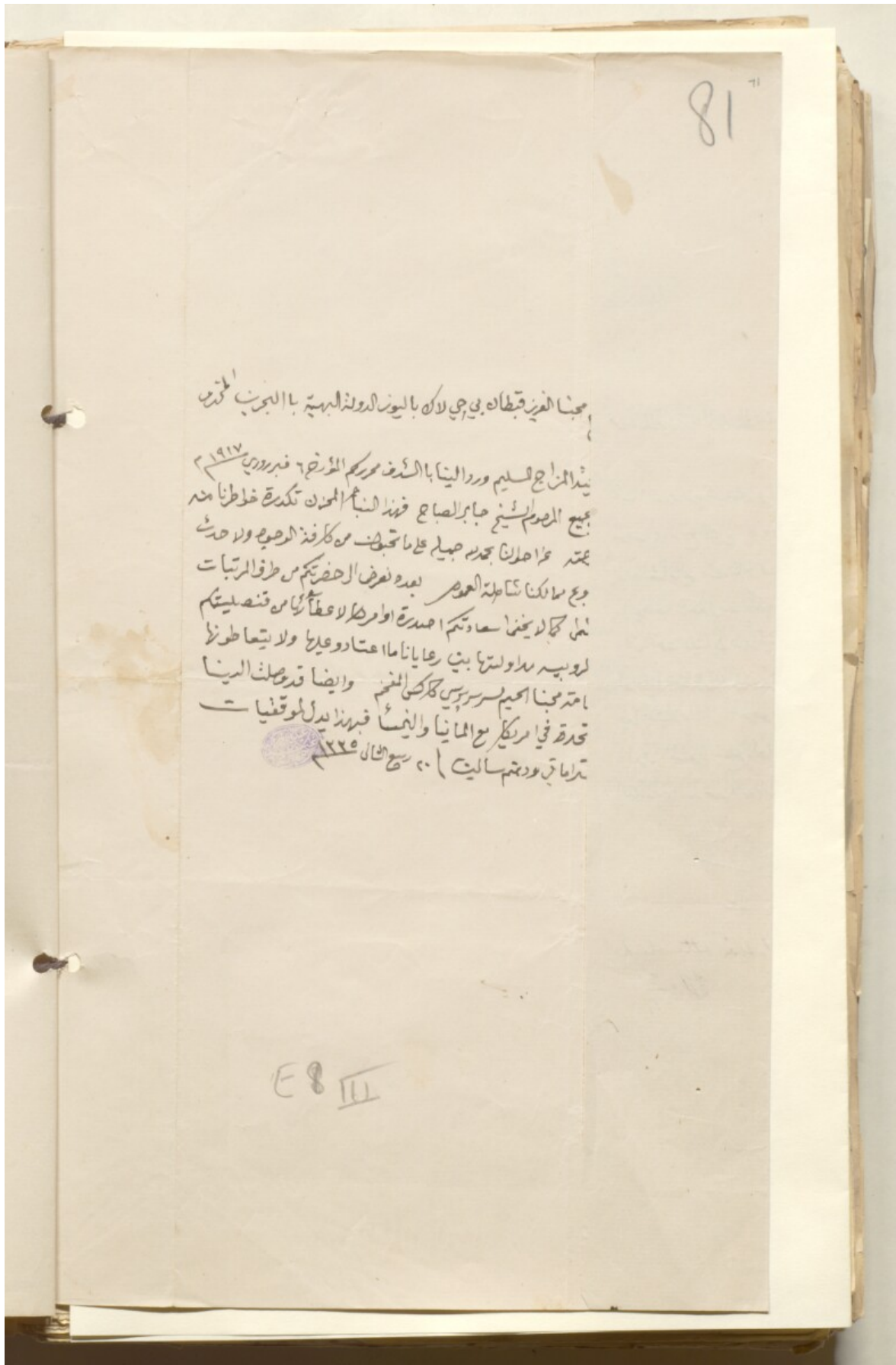


المطهر الميم

من عبد العزيز بن عبد الرحمن بن فيصل الربيعة الذي قدّم حقه بمنا الفيز قبطان في جي لوكه المذير باليونان الدولة البرية باليمن
دانت معاليه ايت

عنا هدر فريد سلام وتنفذ لخطا ليدكم السؤل عن رفا حيت المنج السليم بندي الزوبدي الدفع متوجه الوطركم
خادمتنا عيا من الفلاني قاصدا الحقة مجا جميع حاجاتنا من سرسري ككس اوماكم لسيا سرامام بالعراق الفخ
ربما يوصل الوطركم ما يدرك ملكي تجاريم متوجه الى البعة نرجوكم نرجوكم لطفا اذا يصادق مركب حربي متوجه
الى البعة يمكن ركوبهم فتم بنما جعلنا ممنونين هذا ما لم رفعه لنا بكم قبل فائق احمدي ودمهم موكب ١٥٠٠ ربح

Br Salim
Introduces 'Alfaj
al Falaji - lum
K. P. loc R
3/3.



٨١
 بحسب العزيز قطان بن يحيى لانه بالوزير الدولة البهية بالبحر المحرق
 في المراجع سليم ورد اليها بالسفوف محرم المذخر في ٦ فبراير ١٩١٧
 جميع المصروفات التي جاز الصباغ في هذا الشب الممنون تكدره خوطنا منه
 بمقتضى عملنا بخدمه جليله على ما تحبب من كل فقه الرصود ولا حشر
 وبع ما كنا نشاطه العوض بعدد نفرض الحضر من طرف المرتبات
 لمن كماله ينفذ سعادته احدى او مرطلا عطايا من قنصليتكم
 لروبيه مدلوله بين رعايانا ما اعتادو عيدا ولا يتعاطون
 بامه محبا اعيان سرر برسي كركو النعم وايضا قد وصلنا اليها
 تحدره في امريكيا مع المانيا واليمن في هذا يدل لموقفنا
 تلاميذ وودتهم ساليت ٢٠٠٠ ربيع الثاني ١٤٢٠

E 8 III



المسلمون

من عبد العزيز بن عبد الرحمن الفيصل آل سعود والجناب لا حول ولا قوة الا بالله العلي العظيم
وات معاليه ايدي

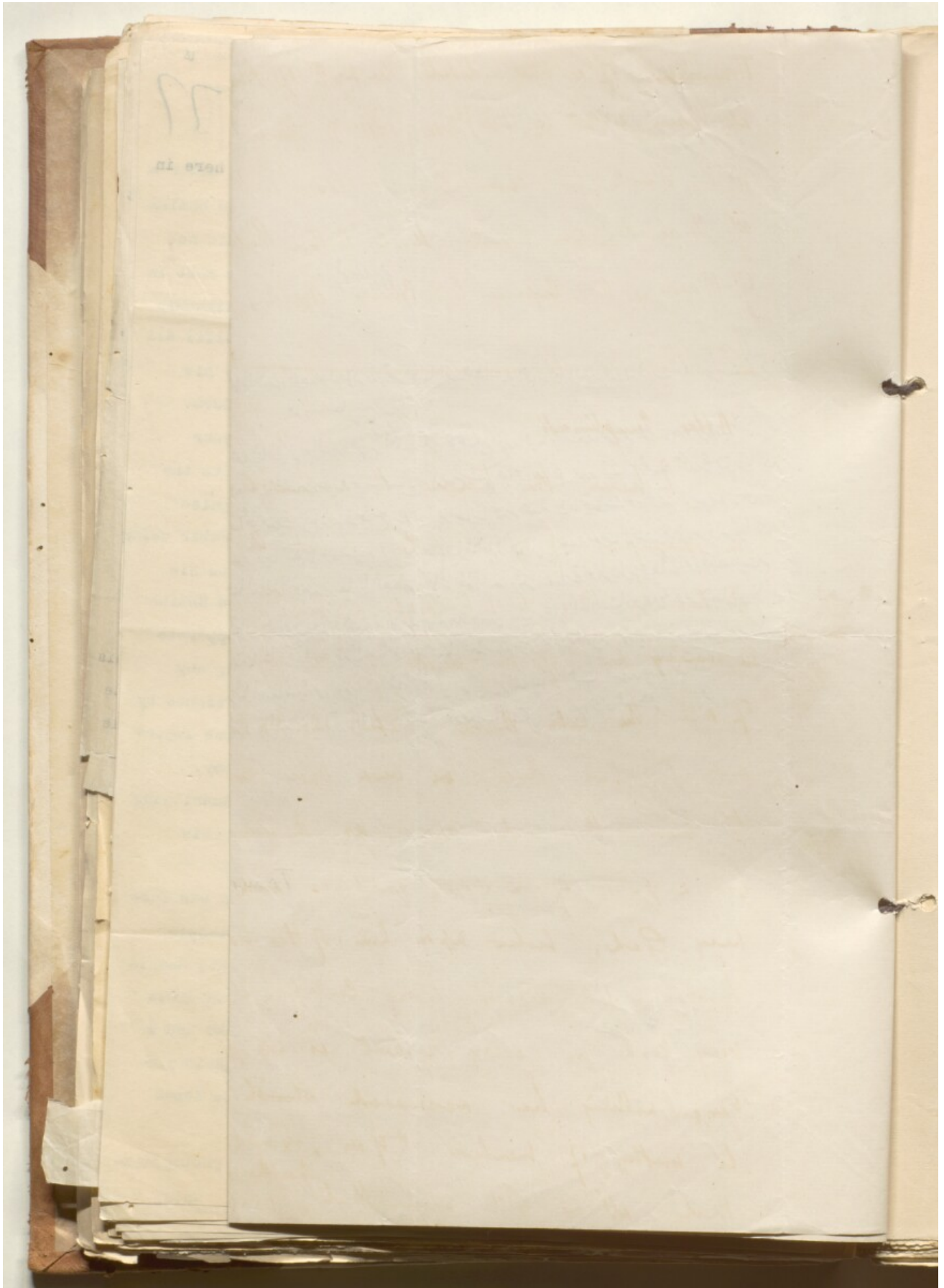
عبد الله بن عبد العزيز بن عبد الرحمن الفيصل آل سعود والجناب لا حول ولا قوة الا بالله العلي العظيم
مؤلف ١٢ ربيع الثاني ١٣٢٥ هـ المضمن خبر وفات محمد بن عبد الله بن عبد العزيز بن عبد الرحمن الفيصل آل سعود
والجناب لا حول ولا قوة الا بالله العلي العظيم
ما يوجب رفعه من شأنكم سوف يبين الله عز وجل في ربه ما لا يمكن ان تكون له العصور بعدة نفع الحاضر من طرف المرتبات
التي انتم عليها بكم صديقتنا الدولة العثمانية بريطانيا العظمى كما لا يخفى سعادتكم احسنه او منكم لا عفا عما من قنصليتكم
لوكنا ماثرتنا ان رتبنا ان يكون دفعه ذهب لانه هو بيه من اوله بن عاينا ما اعتادوا وعلا ولا يتعاطون
فيما بينهم اعطاهمنا برفقاً لوفقه صاحب النفاذ محمد بن عبد الله بن عبد العزيز بن عبد الرحمن الفيصل آل سعود
البرقية المستعرة بقطع العلاقات السياسية من الولايات المتحدة في امريكا مع المانيا واليابان فبهذا يدل الموقف
الدول التي الغد هذا ما لم رفضه انظاركم العاليه اقبلوا في احكاما في وديتهم ساليت ١٠ ربيع الثاني ١٣٢٥ هـ

Translation
for

Translation attached.

23/17

E 8 III





Translation of a letter dated the 20th of Rabi-
al-Thani 1335 (= 14th Feb, 1917) from
H. E. Sheikh Si Abd al Aziz bin Abd al Rahman
al Thani, as Saib K. C. P. E. Ruler
of Najd, to Captain P. G. Political Agent,
Bahrain.

After Compliments,

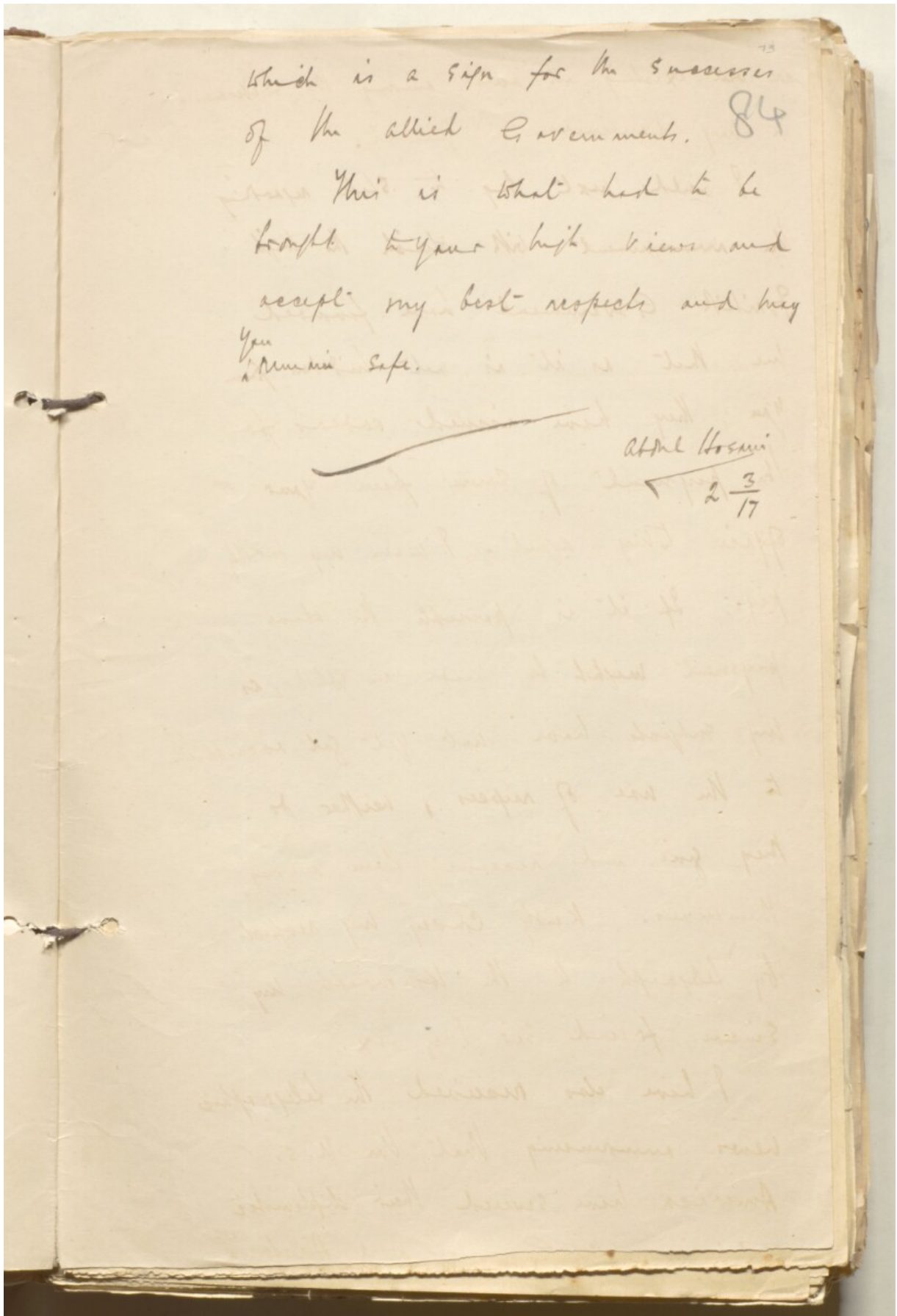
I have the honour to acknowledge
the receipt of your letter dated the 6th
February 1917 (= 12th Rabi-al-Thani 1335)
informing me of the death of the friend
of all the late Sheikh Tahir al Sabah
and to state that we were very sorry
to learn the sad news, as the deceased
was a person of excellent qualities and
may God, bestow upon him of His vast
mercy. With regard to my condition, it is
very good in every respect as will please
you, and nothing has occurred which may
be worthy of mention to you, except
that all is well and that ^{healthiness} safely

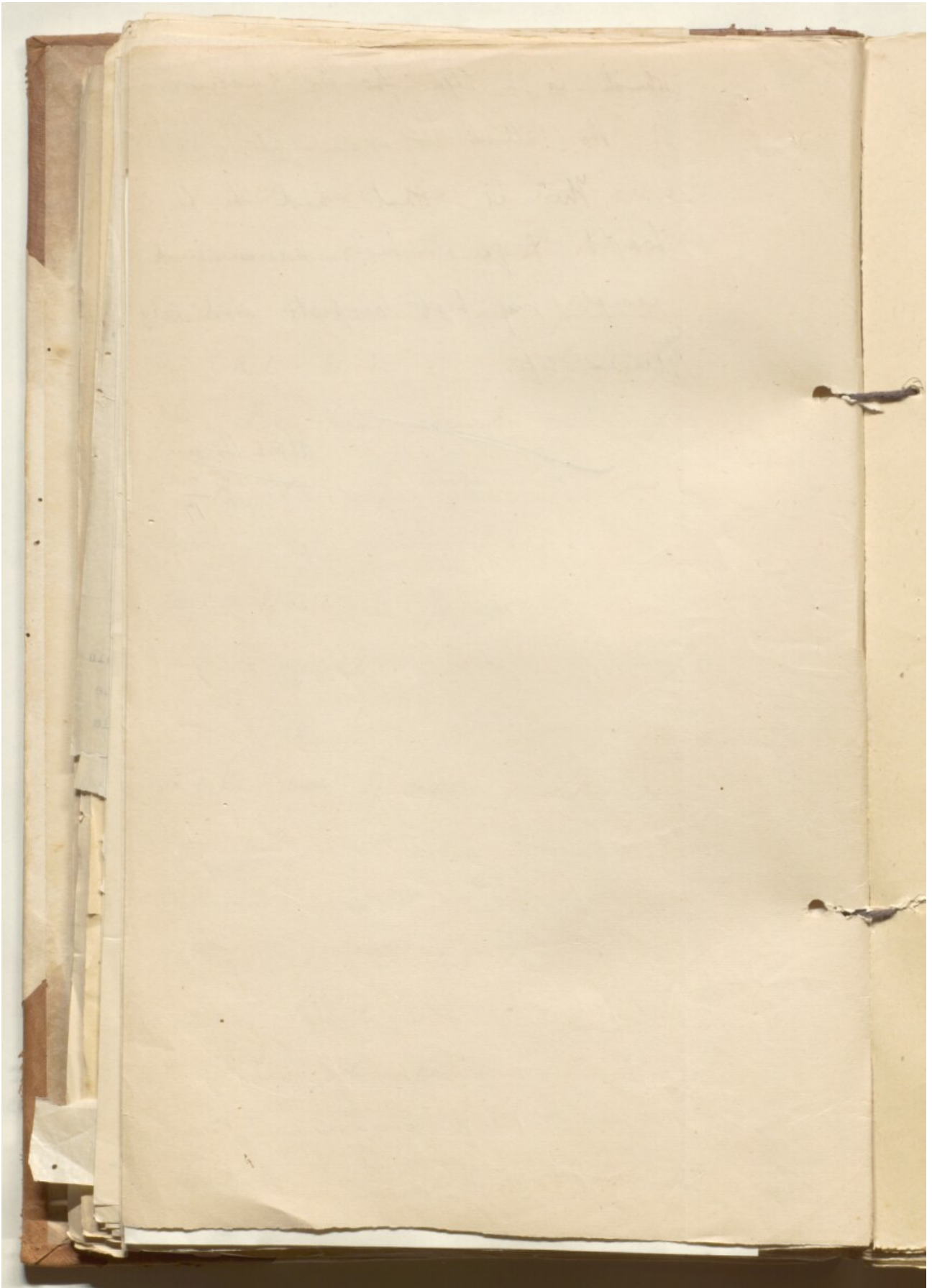


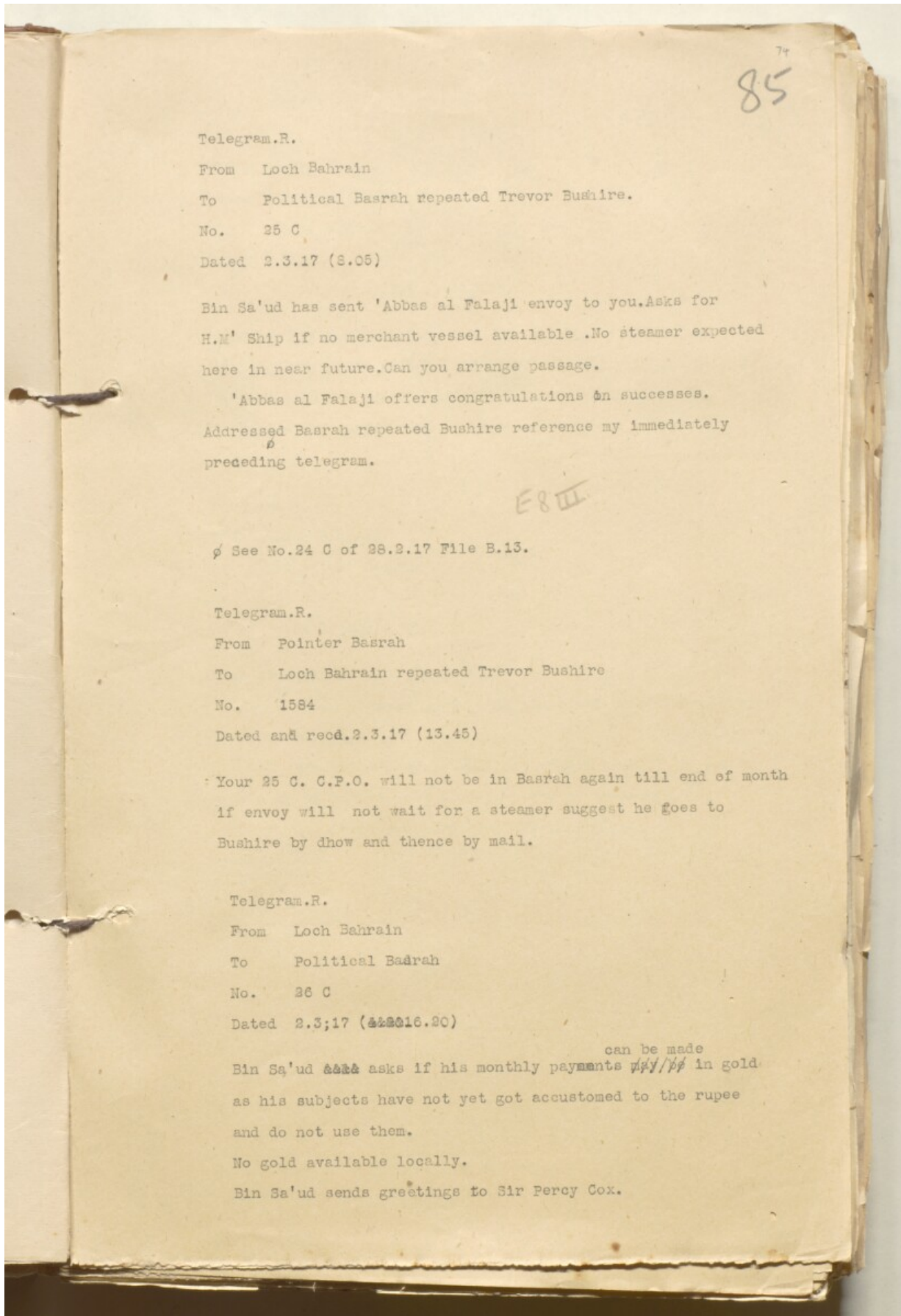
are well existing all over among the Libesmen
by Libesmen in general.

I could next beg to state regarding
the arrangement with which the High
British Government have favoured
me, that as it is not hidden from
you, they have issued orders for
the payment of some from your
Office to my agent - I mean my mother
my. If it is possible the above
payment might be made in gold, as
my subjects have not yet got accustomed
to the use of rupees, neither do
they give and receive them among
themselves. Kindly convey my respects
by telegraph to the Honorable my
Sincere friend Sir Percy Cox.

I have also received the telegraphic
news announcing that the U. S.
America have severed their diplomatic
relations with Germany and Austria







Telegram.R.

From Loch Bahrain

To Political Basrah repeated Trevor Bushire.

No. 25 C

Dated 2.3.17 (8.05)

Bin Sa'ud has sent 'Abbas al Falaji' envoy to you. Asks for H.M. Ship if no merchant vessel available. No steamer expected here in near future. Can you arrange passage.

'Abbas al Falaji' offers congratulations on successes. Addressed Basrah repeated Bushire reference my immediately preceding telegram.

E8 III

See No. 24 C of 28.2.17 File B.13.

Telegram.R.

From Pointer Basrah

To Loch Bahrain repeated Trevor Bushire

No. 1584

Dated and recd. 2.3.17 (13.45)

Your 25 C. C.P.O. will not be in Basrah again till end of month if envoy will not wait for a steamer suggest he goes to Bushire by dhow and thence by mail.

Telegram.R.

From Loch Bahrain

To Political Basrah

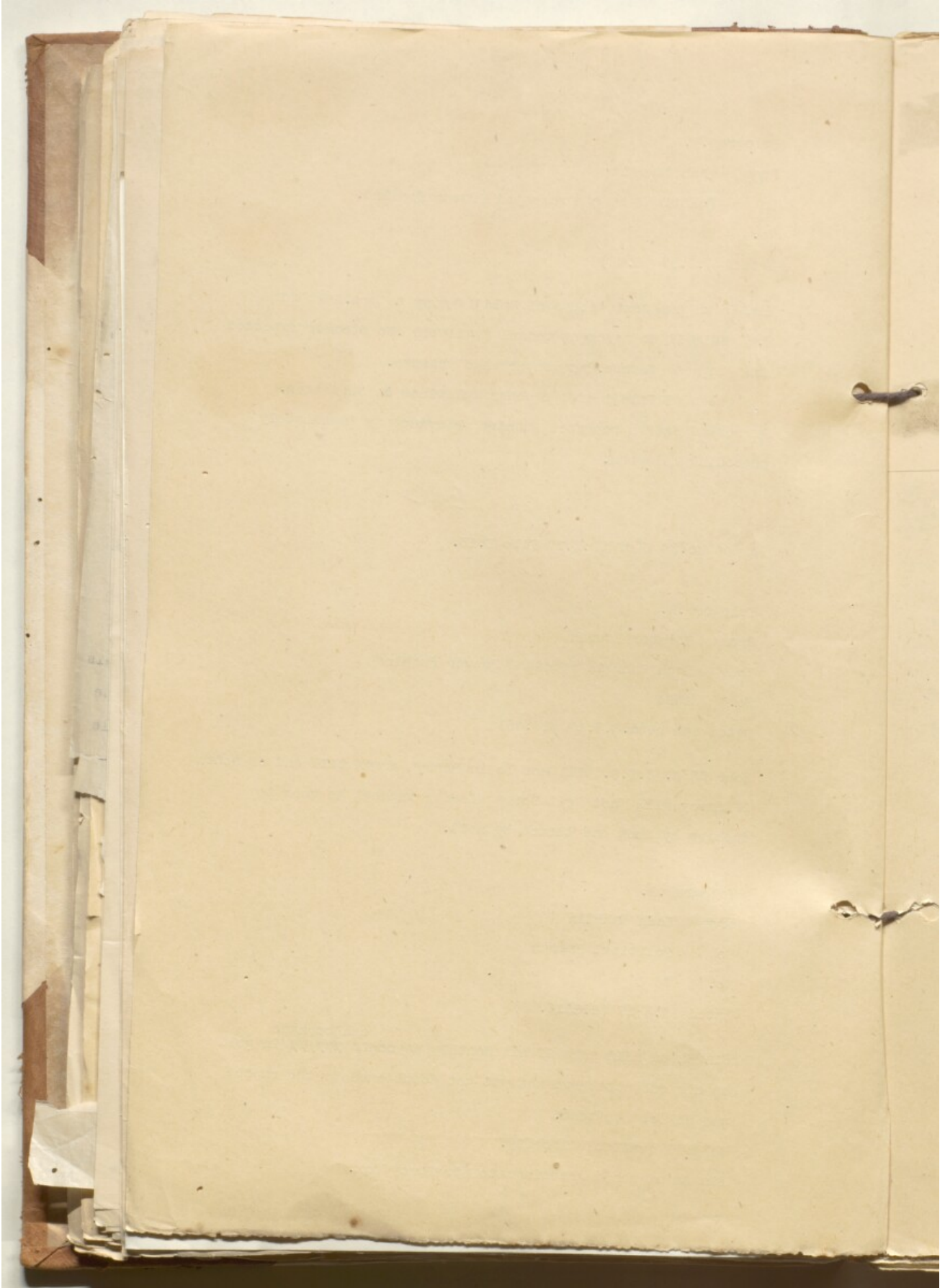
No. 26 C

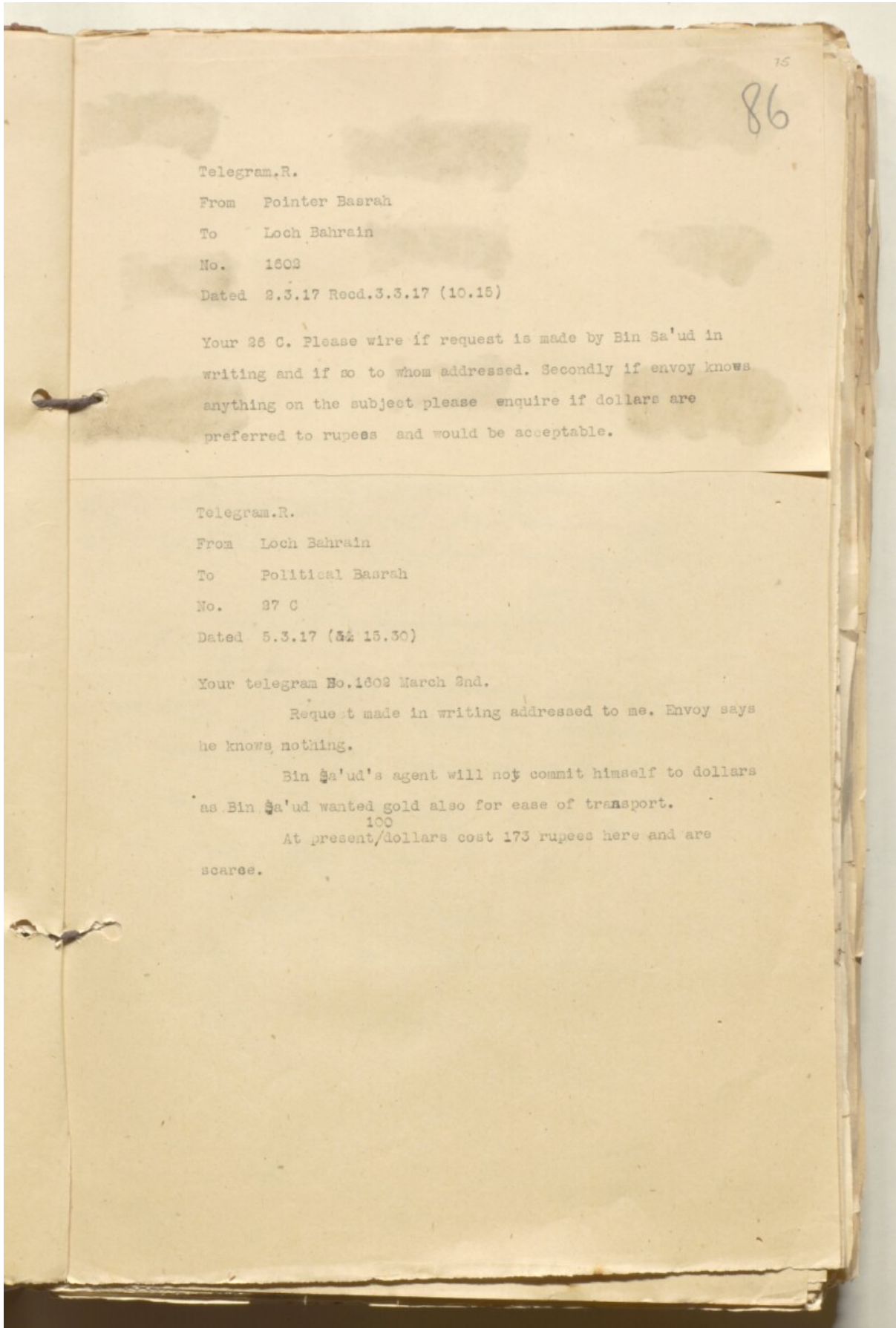
Dated 2.3.17 (16.20)

Bin Sa'ud asks if his monthly payments ~~may be~~ can be made in gold as his subjects have not yet got accustomed to the rupee and do not use them.

No gold available locally.

Bin Sa'ud sends greetings to Sir Percy Cox.





Telegram.R.

From Pointer Basrah

To Loch Bahrain

No. 1603

Dated 2.3.17 Recd.3.3.17 (10.15)

Your 26 C. Please wire if request is made by Bin Sa'ud in writing and if so to whom addressed. Secondly if envoy knows anything on the subject please enquire if dollars are preferred to rupees and would be acceptable.

Telegram.R.

From Loch Bahrain

To Political Basrah

No. 37 C

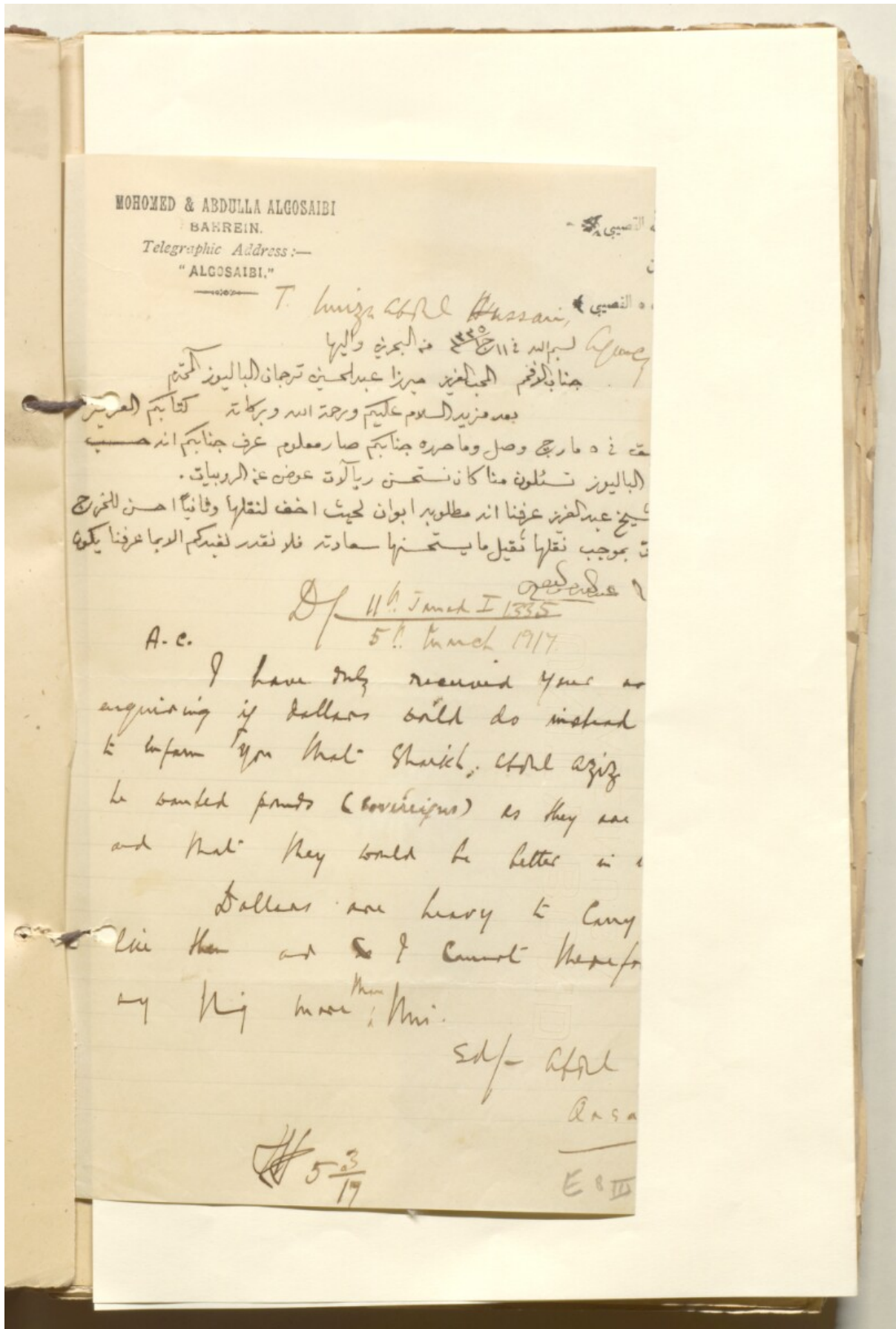
Dated 5.3.17 (32 15.30)

Your telegram No.1603 March 2nd.

Request made in writing addressed to me. Envoy says he knows nothing.

Bin Sa'ud's agent will not commit himself to dollars as Bin Sa'ud wanted gold also for ease of transport.

100
At present/dollars cost 173 rupees here and are scarce.



MOHAMED & ABDULLA ALGOSAIBI
BAHREIN.

Telegraphic Address:—
"ALGOSAIBI."

T. Muzaffar Hussain,

جناب الوكيل
لبنان في ١١ من شهر رجب
بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
بعد فريد السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته
كتبت لكم العذر
في ٥ مارس وصل وما حصره جنابكم صار معلوم عرف جنابكم انه حسب
البايز تملون منا كان نتعن رياتة عرض عن الرويات.
شيخ عبد العزيز عرفنا انه مطلوبه ابوان لحيت اخف لنقلها وثانيا احسن للخروج
ت بموجب نقلها فقبل ما يستحقها عادته فلا نقدر لفبكم الدبا عرفنا يكون

Of 11th March 1917
5th March 1917

A. C.

I have only received your en-
quiring if dollars could do instead
to inform you that Sharik, Abdul Aziz
be banked pounds (sovereigns) as they are
and that they could be better in

Dollars are heavy to carry
like them as I cannot therefore
my big money ^{than} Mini.

sd/- Abdul

Rasa

5³/₁₇

E 8 III



MOHAMED & ABDULLA ALGOSAIBI
BAHREIN.

Telegraphic Address:—
"ALGOSAIBI."

محمد و عبد الله الغصبي

بحرين

T. Hussain,

لبنان في البحرين واليه

Interpreter

جنابكم الجليلين ميرزا عبدالحسين ترجمان الباليوز المحترم
بعد مزيد السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته كتابكم العزيم
تحرير ١١ ايجاري موافق في ٥ مارچ وصل وما صدره جنابكم صار معلوم عرف جنابكم انه حسب
ارشادات عادة الباليوز تثلون منا كان نتحن رياتة عرض عن الرويات.
عرف جنابكم انه الشيخ عبدكفر عرفنا انه مطلوب ابوان بحيث اخف لنقلها وثانيا احسن للتخرج
من الرويات والريالات بموجب نقلها ثقيل ما يستحقها عادته فلا نقدر لفيكم الدعا عرفنا يكون
عند جنابكم معلوم

11th March 1917

A.C.

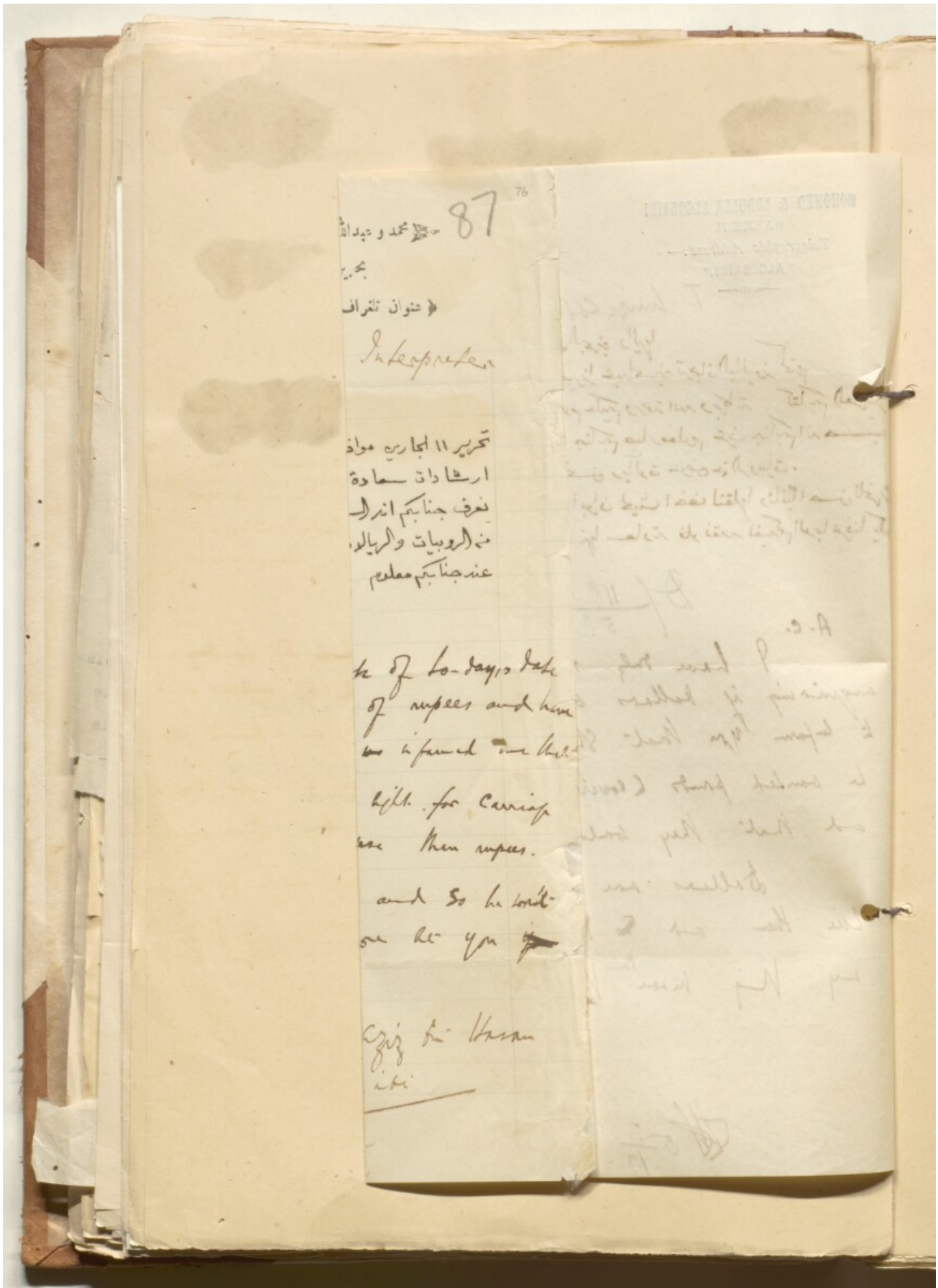
I have only received your note of to-day's date
inquiring if dollars could do instead of rupees and have
to inform you that Shukh, Abdul Aziz is informed and that
he would prefer (sovereigns) as they are light for carrying
and that they would be better in use than rupees.

Dollars are heavy to carry and so he would
like them and so I cannot therefore do you
my kind regards, Sir.

Sd/- Abdul Aziz bin Hassan
Al-Gosaibi

5³/₁₇

E 8 III



محمد و عبد الله

بجدة

عنوان تفراف

Interpreter

تحرير ١١ ابحار مواء
ارشادات سعادة
يغرف جنابكم اندر
من الرويات والريال
عند جنابكم معلوم

to of to-day's date
of rupees and him
as informed me that

left for carrying
are then rupees.

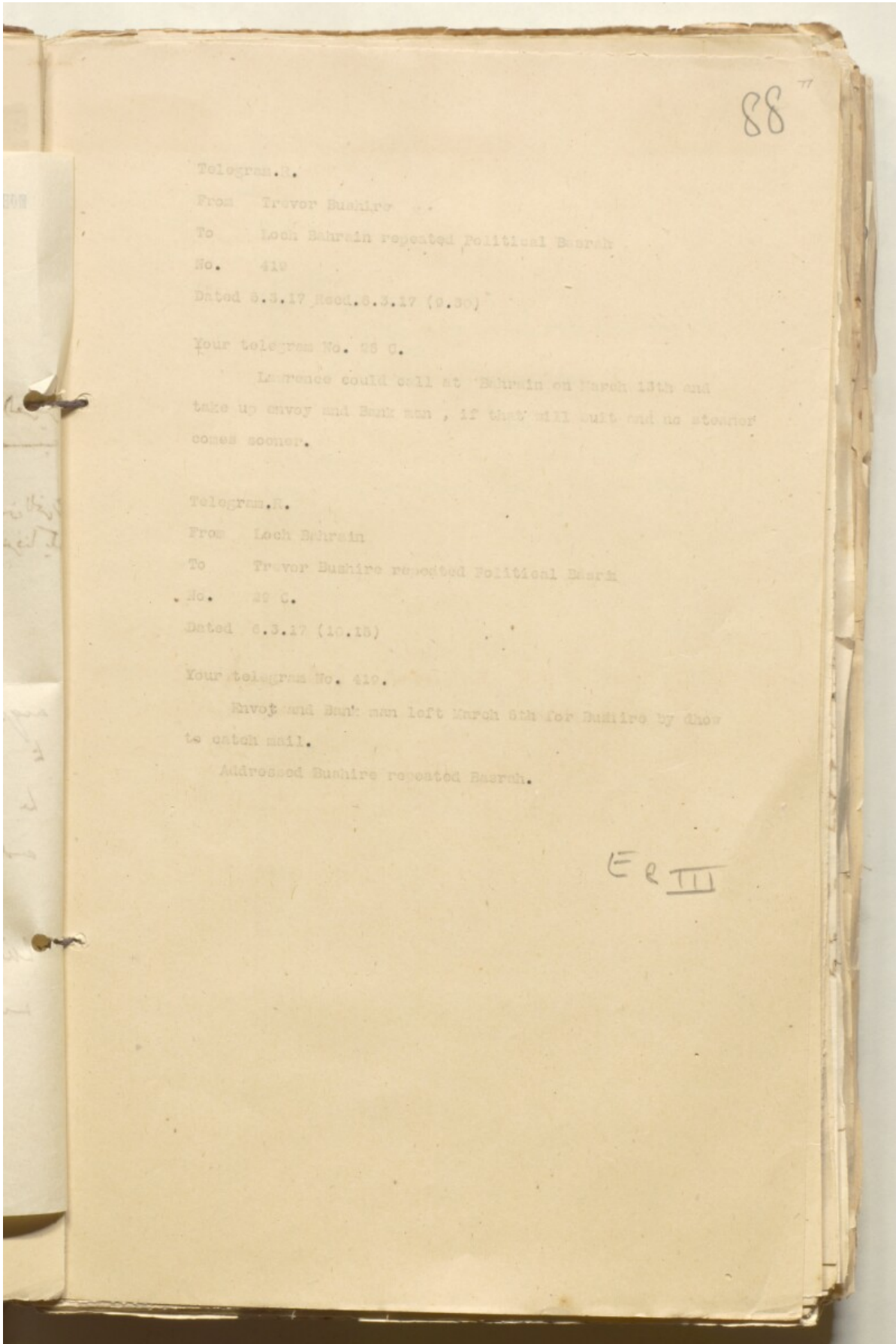
and so he told
me he you

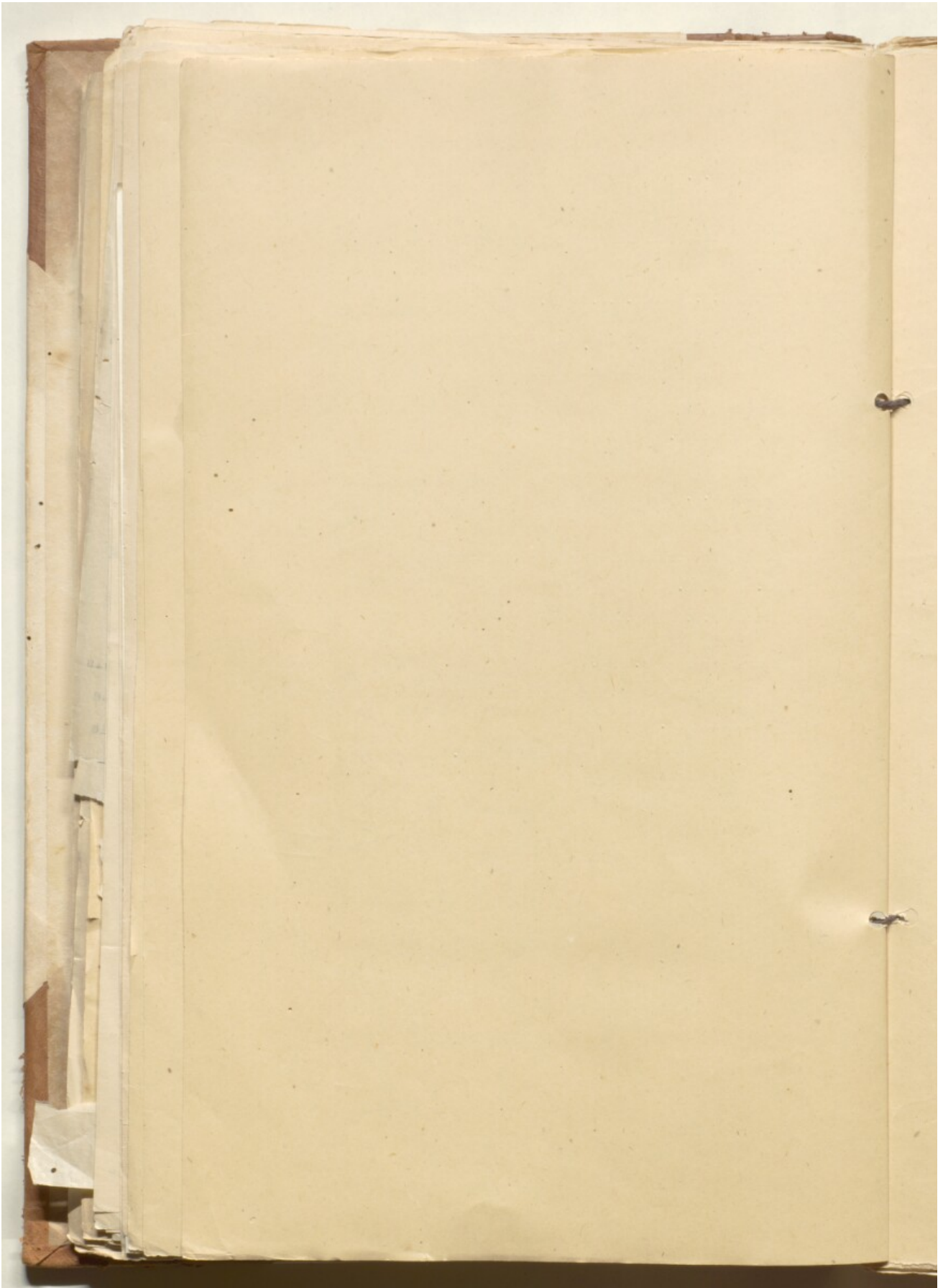
giving to Hassan
it

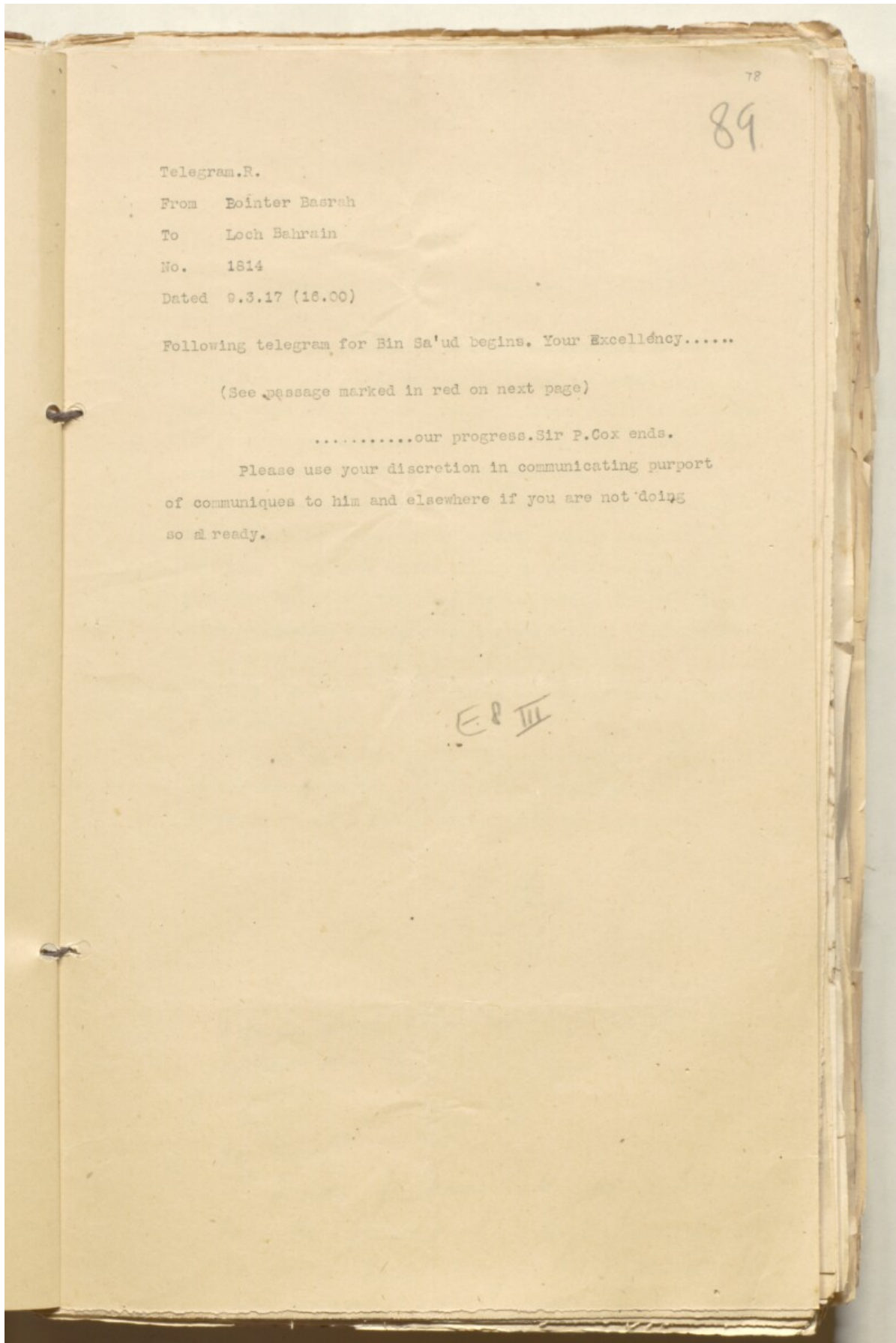
LIBRARY OF THE
QATAR DIGITAL LIBRARY
Doha, Qatar

Handwritten Arabic text on the right page, including a date and a signature.

Handwritten Arabic text on the right page, including a date and a signature.







Telegram.R.

From Bointer Basrah

To Loch Bahrain

No. 1814

Dated 9.3.17 (18.00)

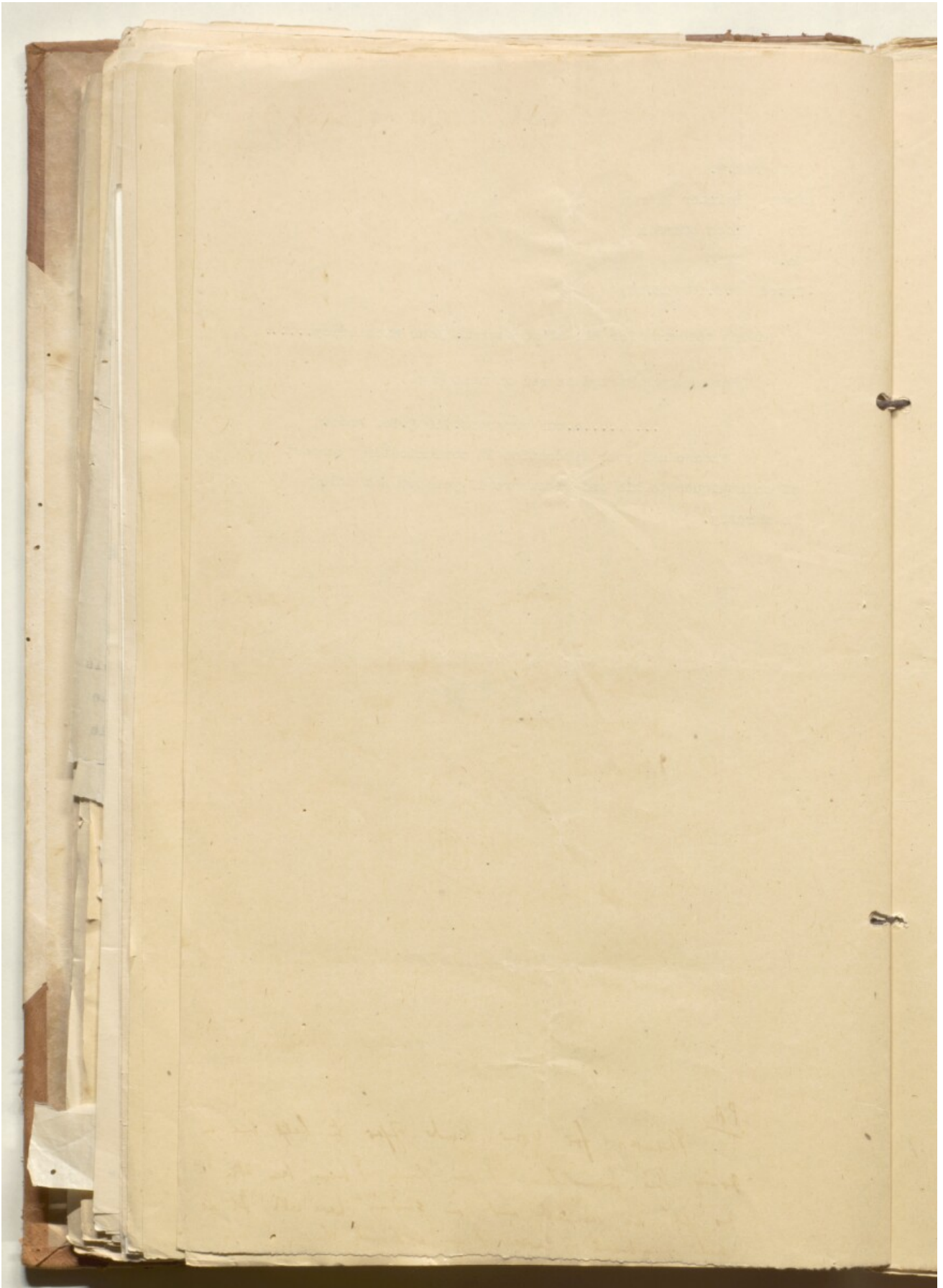
Following telegram for Bin Sa'ud begins. Your Excellency.....

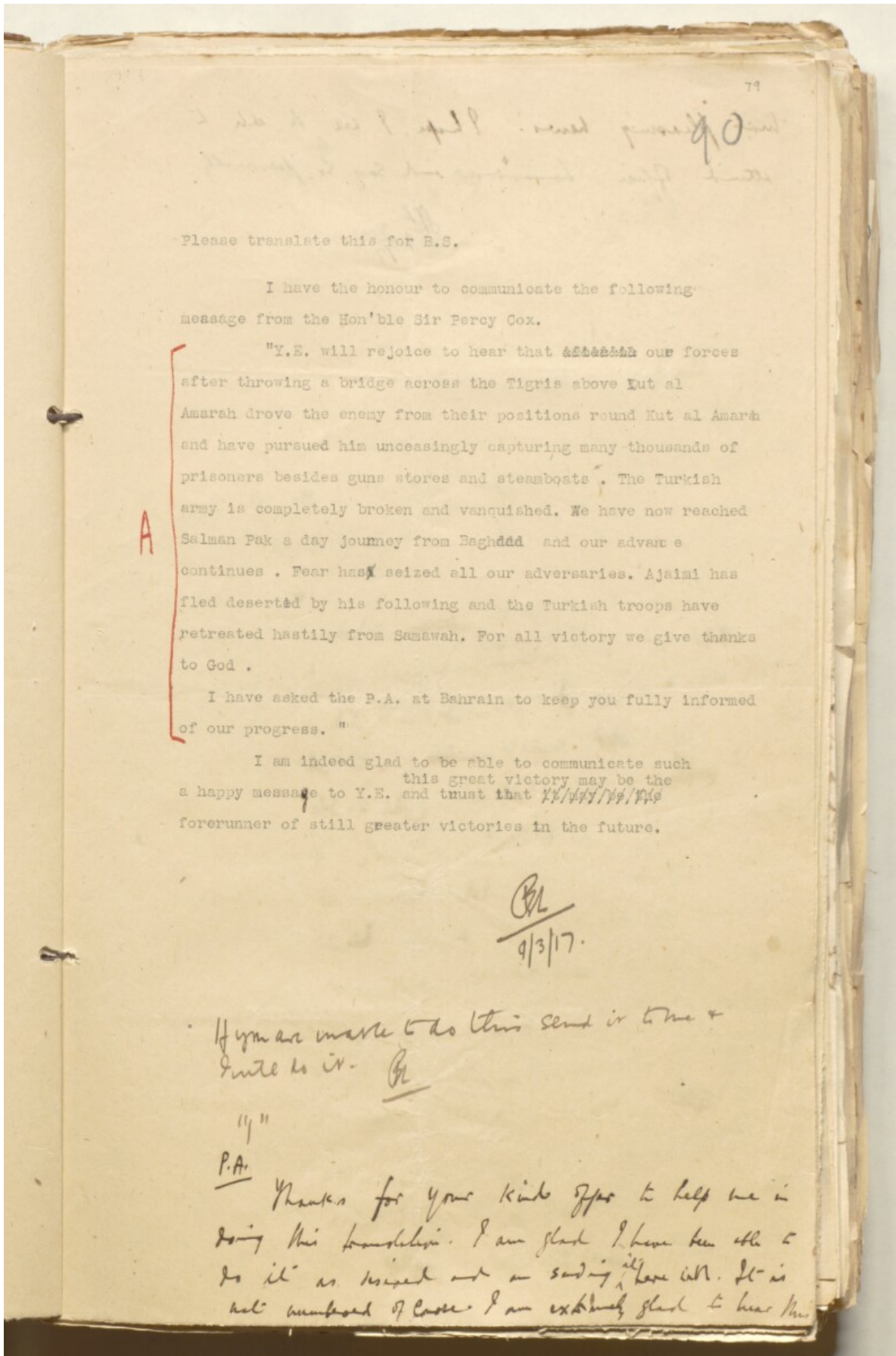
(See passage marked in red on next page)

.....our progress.Sir P.Cox ends.

Please use your discretion in communicating purport
of communiques to him and elsewhere if you are not doing
so already.

E 8 III





Please translate this for E.S.

I have the honour to communicate the following message from the Hon'ble Sir Percy Cox.

"Y.E. will rejoice to hear that ~~after~~ our forces after throwing a bridge across the Tigris above Kut al Amarah drove the enemy from their positions round Kut al Amarah and have pursued him unceasingly capturing many thousands of prisoners besides guns stores and steamboats. The Turkish army is completely broken and vanquished. We have now reached Salman Pak a day journey from Baghdad and our advance continues. Fear has seized all our adversaries. Ajami has fled deserted by his following and the Turkish troops have retreated hastily from Samawah. For all victory we give thanks to God.

I have asked the P.A. at Bahrain to keep you fully informed of our progress."

I am indeed glad to be able to communicate such this great victory may be the a happy message to Y.E. and trust that ~~the~~ forerunner of still greater victories in the future.

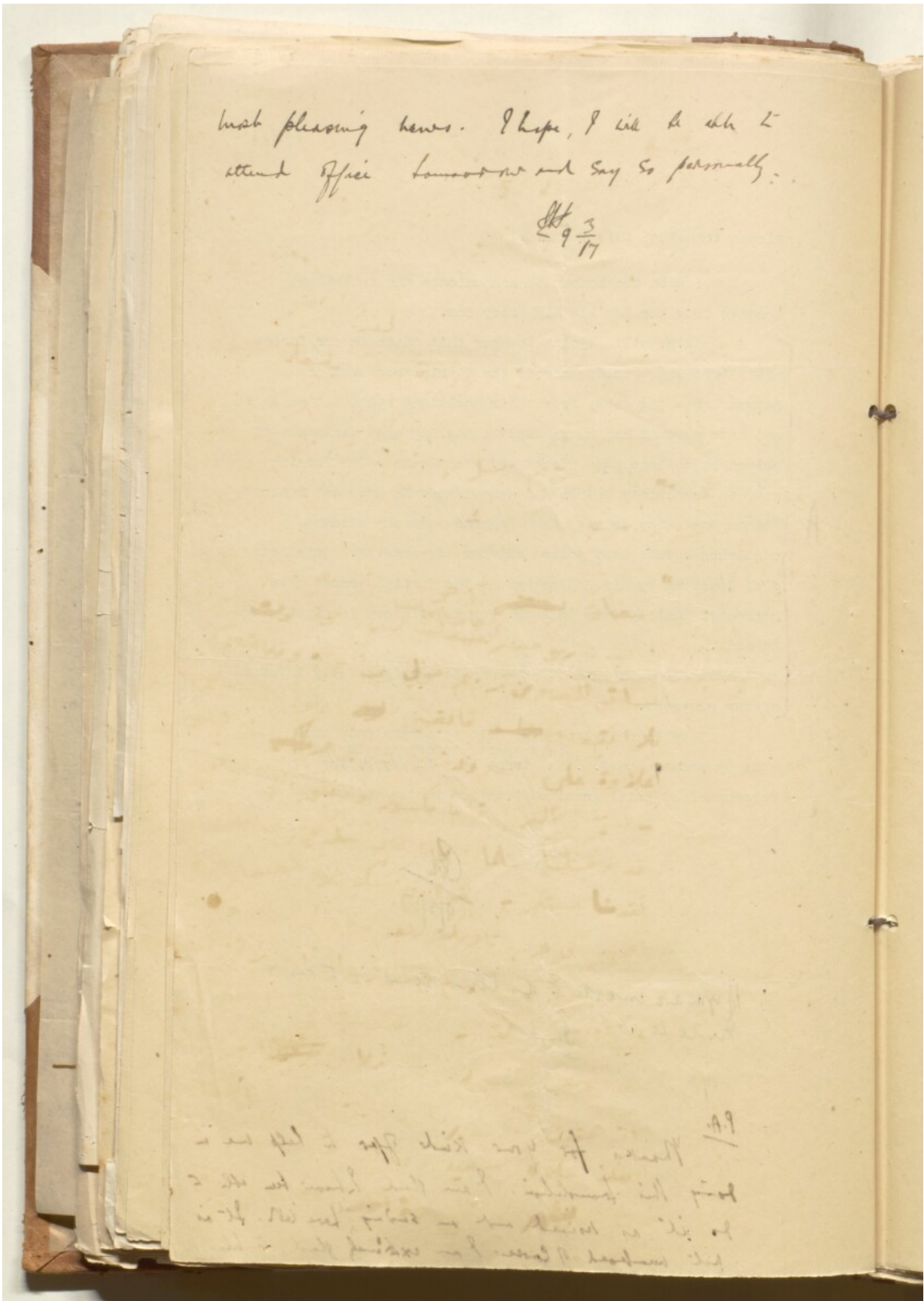
BL
9/3/17.

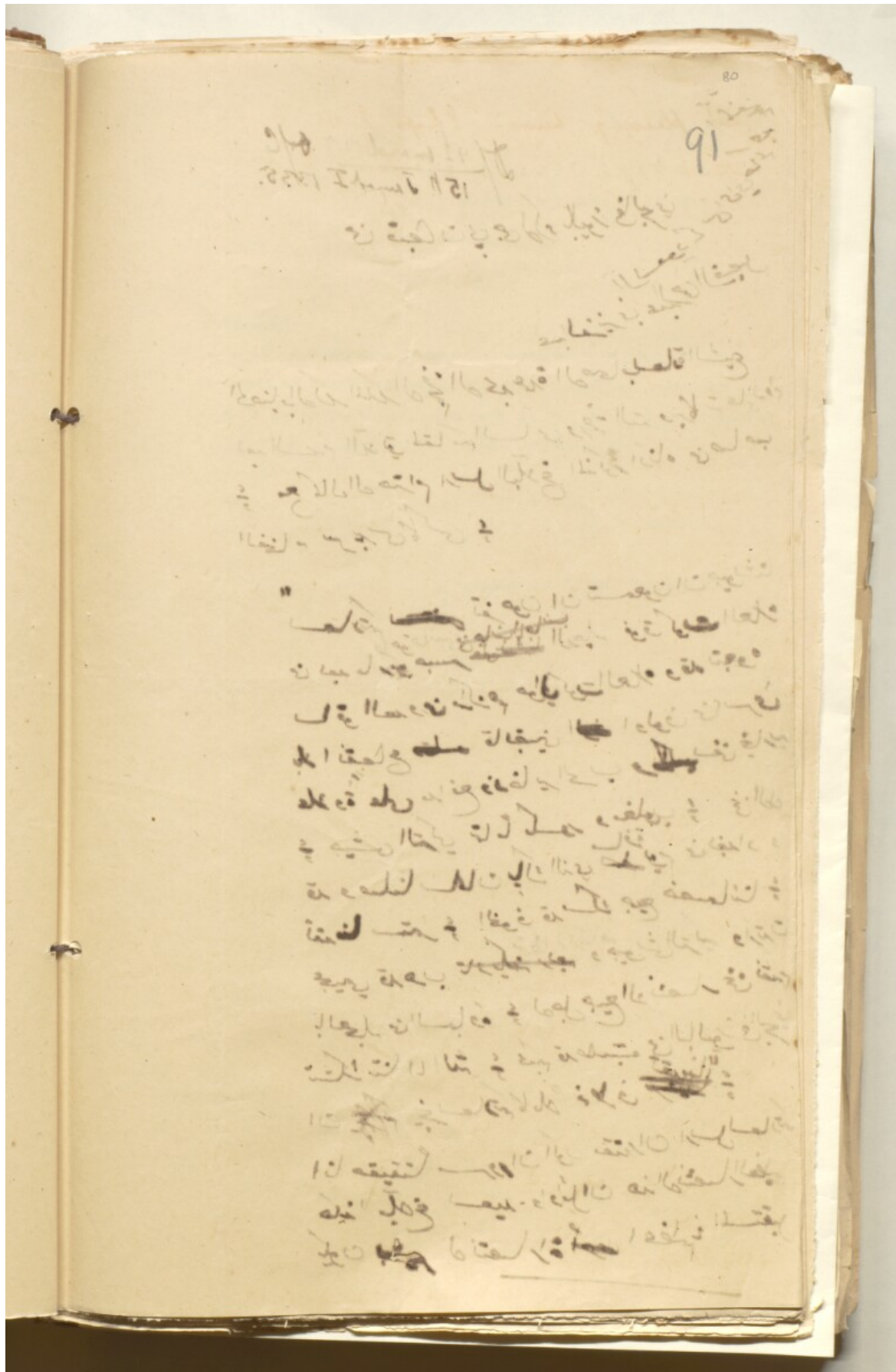
If you are unable to do this send it to me & I will do it. *BL*

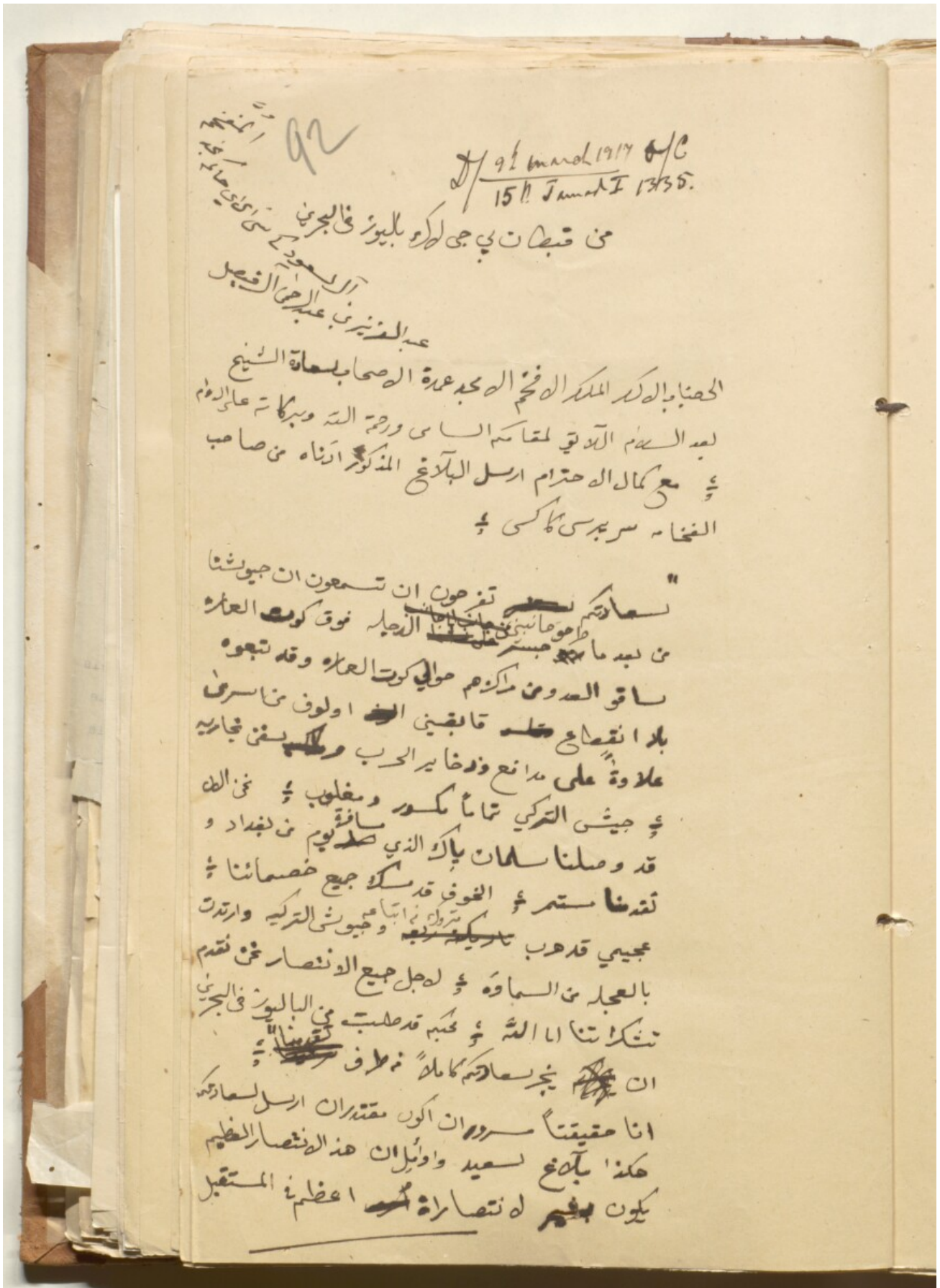
"1"

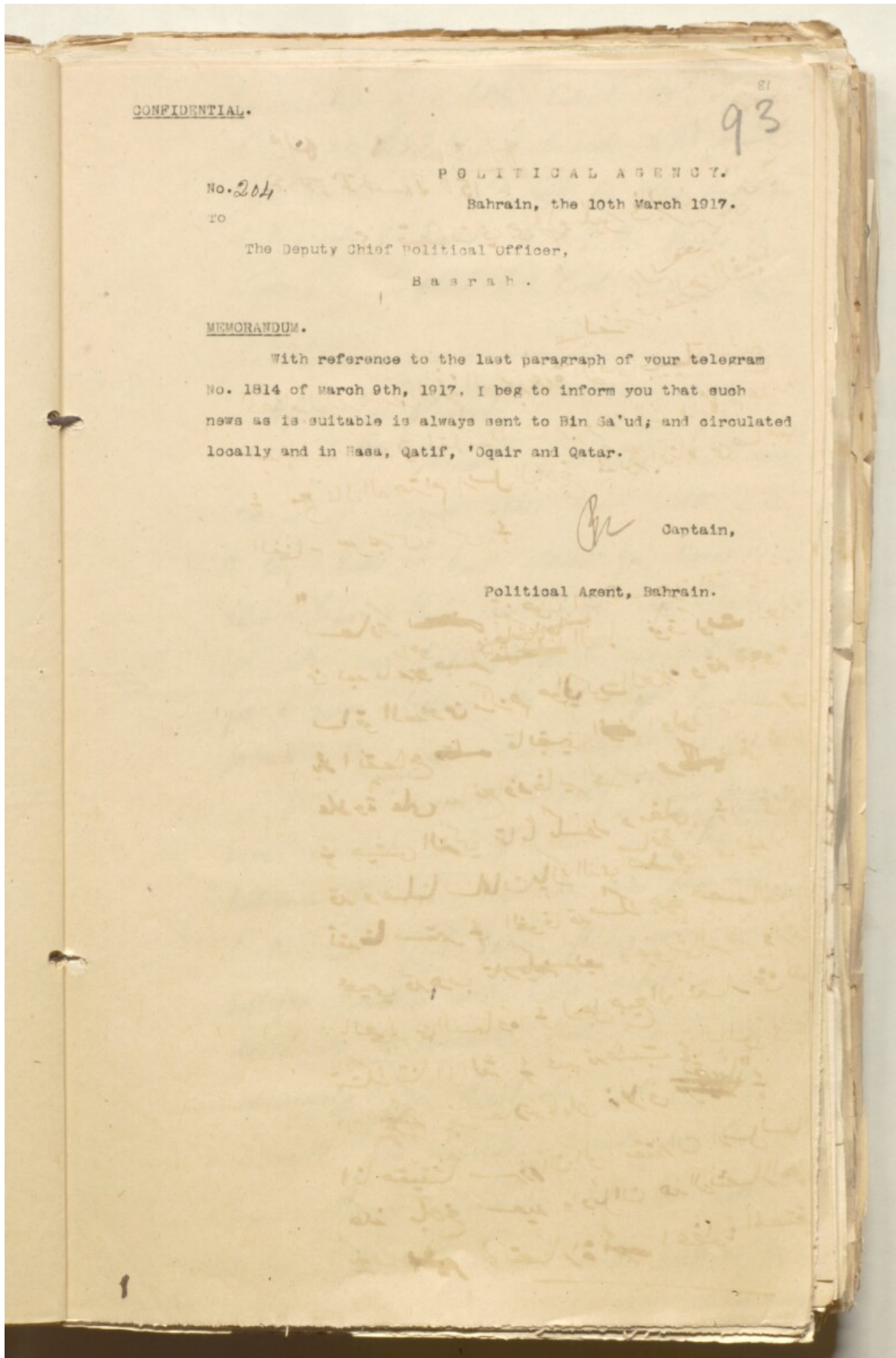
P.A.

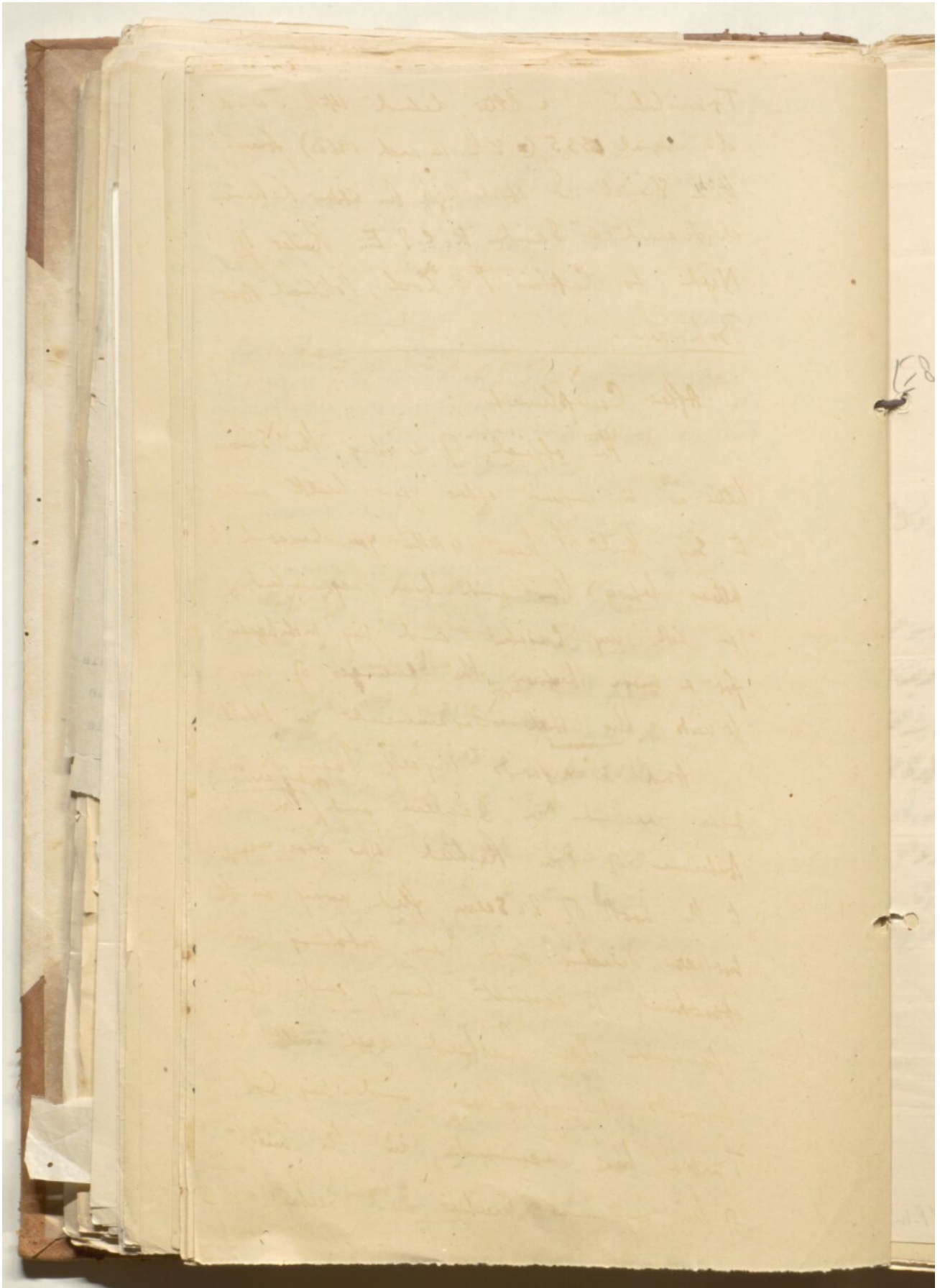
Thanks for your kind offer to help me in doing this translation. I am glad I have been able to do it as required and am sending it here with. It is not a hundred of course. I am extremely glad to hear the

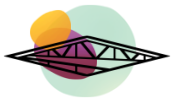












Translation of a letter dated 14th Jamad.
al-awwal 1335, (= 8th March 1917) from
H. E. Sheikh Sir Abd. Aziz bin Abd. Rahman
al-Faisal as Sand K. C. I. E. Ruler of
Najd, to Captain P. G. Loch, Political Agent,
Bahrain.

After Compliments,

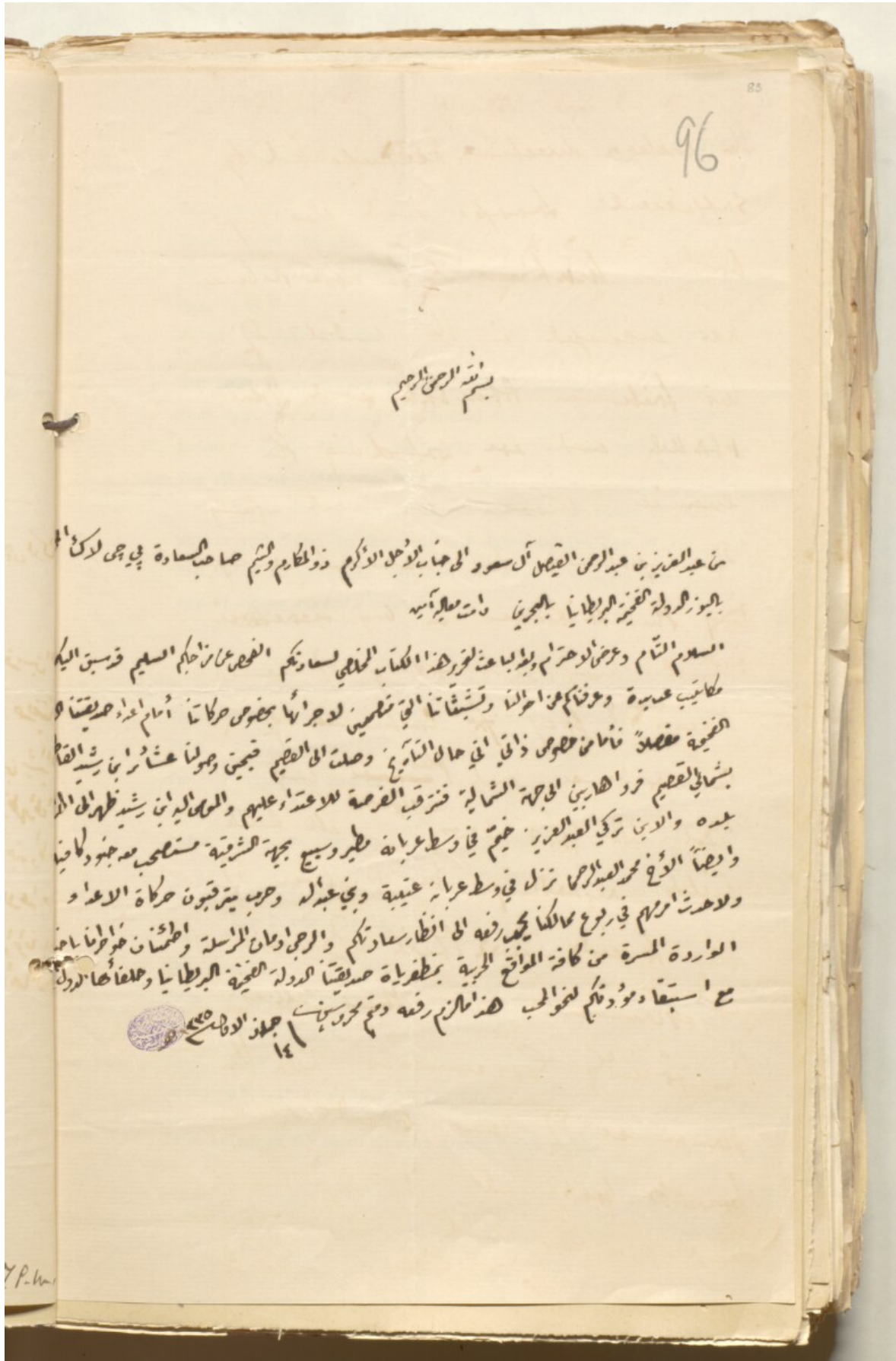
The object of writing this sincere
letter is to enquire after your health and
to say that I have written you several
letters before this and have acquainted
you with my condition and my indignation
for a move before the examples of my
friends the High Government in detail.

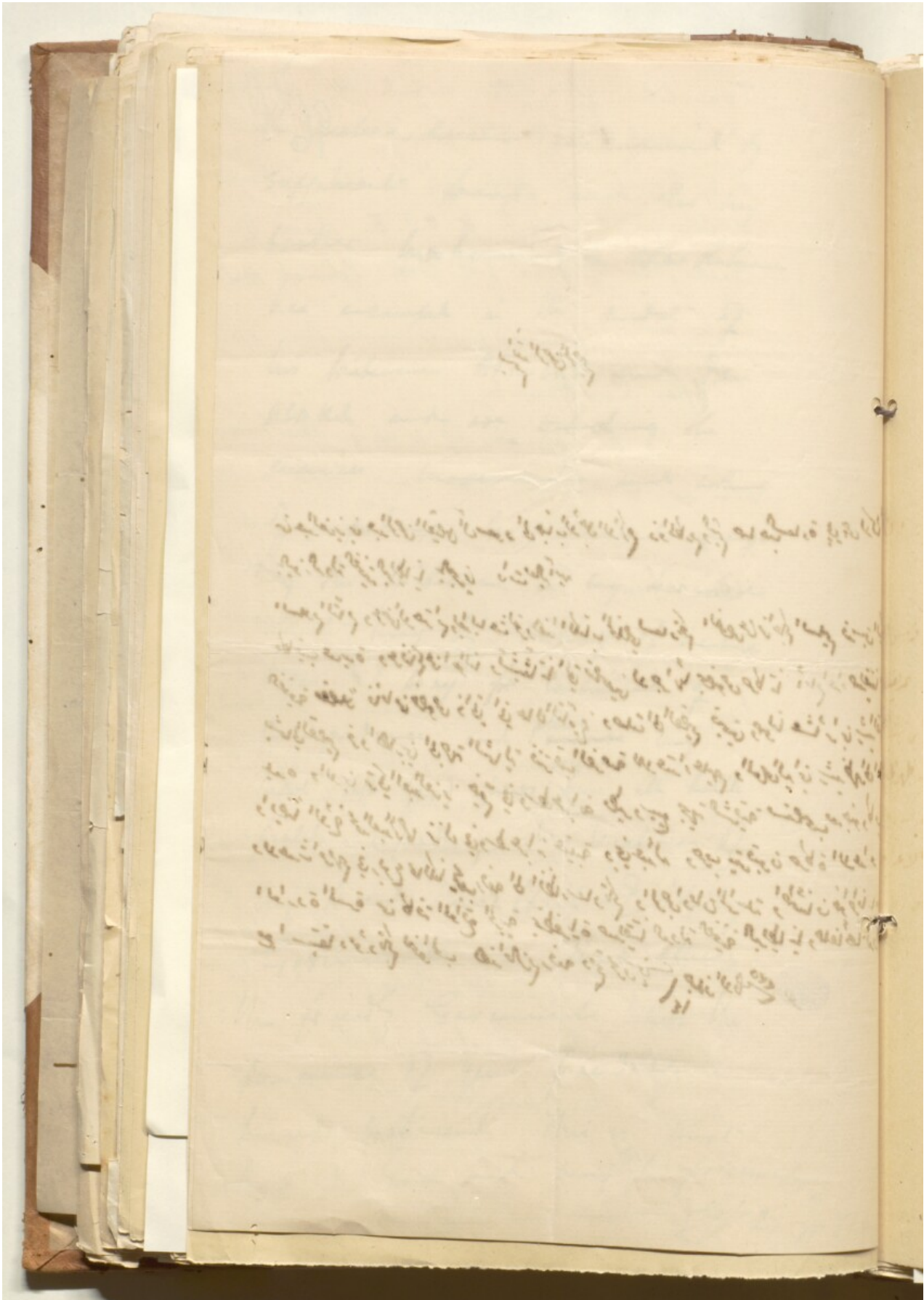
And as regards myself I have on this
date arrived in Bassem and the
followers of Bin Rasheed who were engaged
to the north of Bassem fled away in the
northern direction and I am watching an
opportunity to assault them; and the
said Bin Rasheed went out
towards his territory and my son
Turki has encamped in the midst
of his followers Arafat and Subai on

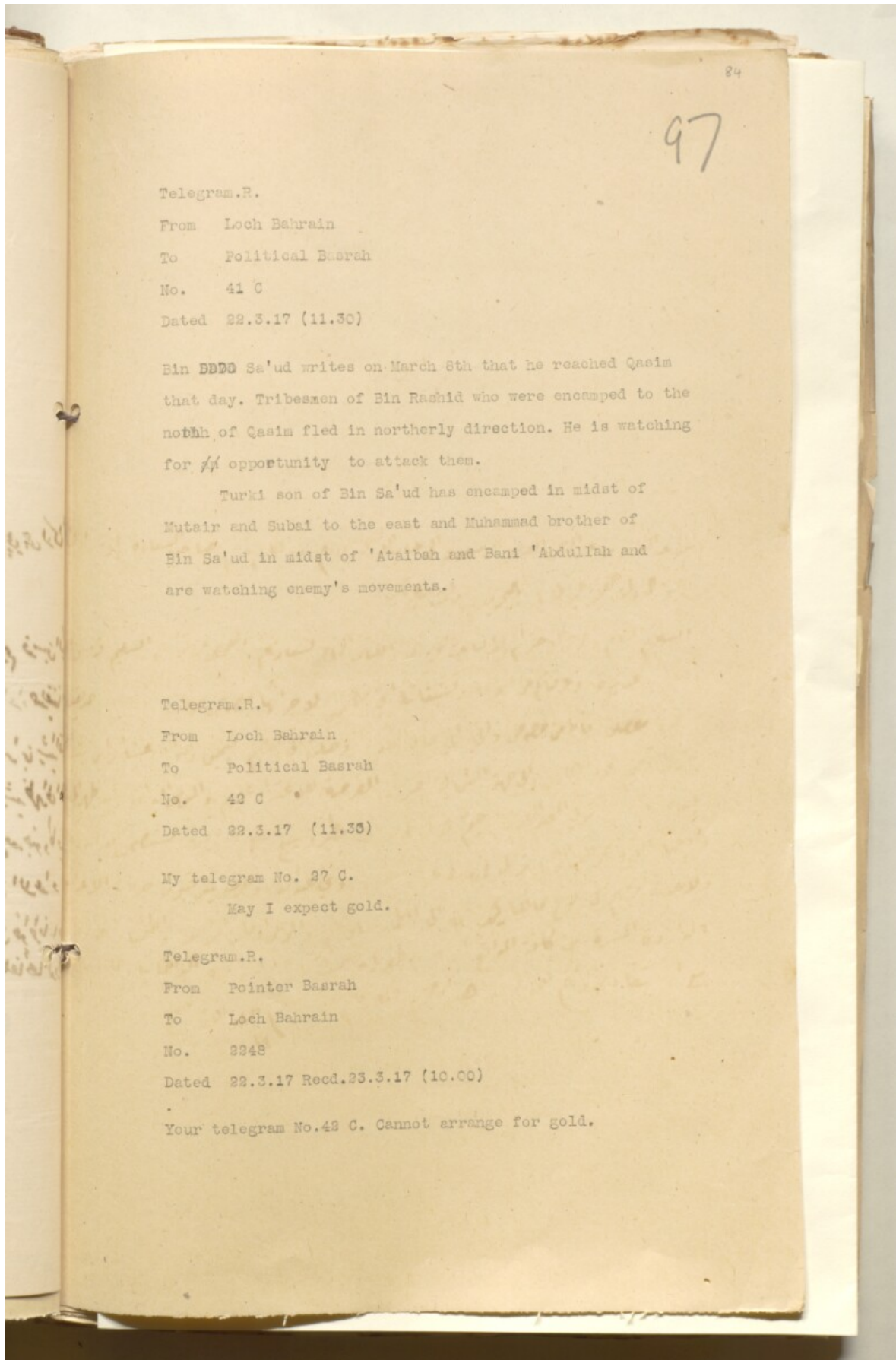


The (eastern direction) accompanied by
sufficient troops and also my
brother ~~has~~ ^{has} encamped in the midst of
his tribesmen 'Ataibah and Bani
'Ataibah and are watching the
enemies' movements and nothing
of importance has occurred amongst
the tribesmen in my territories
which may be looking of better
type. I pray for continuance of
correspondence and please my
heart with good news from all battle
fields regarding the victories of
my friends the High British
Government and their allies
the friendly Governments with the
permanence of your friendship.
I am your friend. This is what
has to be said and may be preserved

21/3/7 P.M.







Telegram.R.

From Loch Bahrain

To Political Basrah

No. 41 C

Dated 22.3.17 (11.30)

Bin DDD Sa'ud writes on March 8th that he reached Qasim that day. Tribesmen of Bin Rashid who were encamped to the north of Qasim fled in northerly direction. He is watching for opportunity to attack them.

Turki son of Bin Sa'ud has encamped in midst of Mutsir and Subai to the east and Muhammad brother of Bin Sa'ud in midst of 'Ataibah and Bani 'Abdullah and are watching enemy's movements.

Telegram.R.

From Loch Bahrain

To Political Basrah

No. 42 C

Dated 22.3.17 (11.30)

My telegram No. 27 C.

May I expect gold.

Telegram.R.

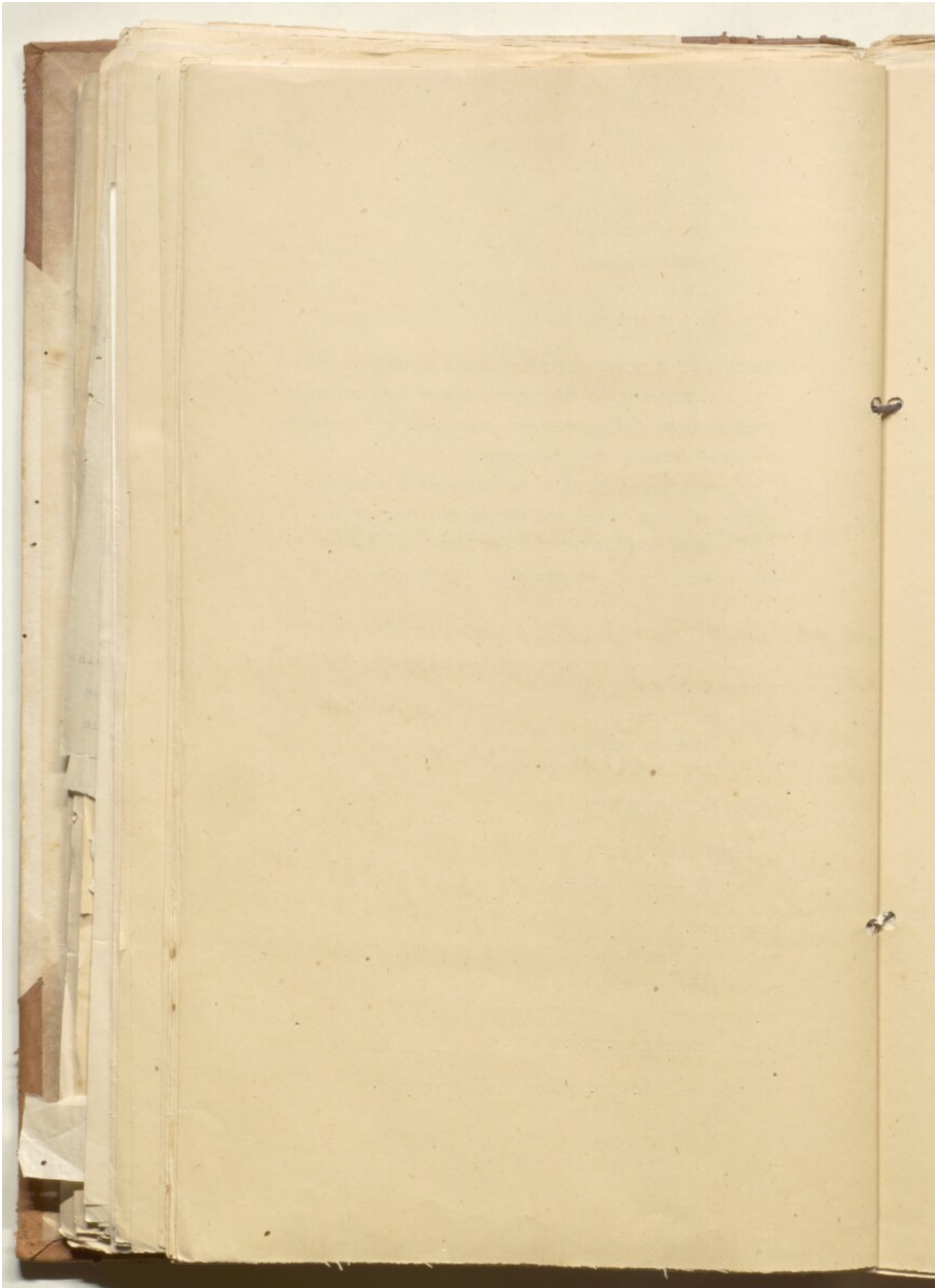
From Pointer Basrah

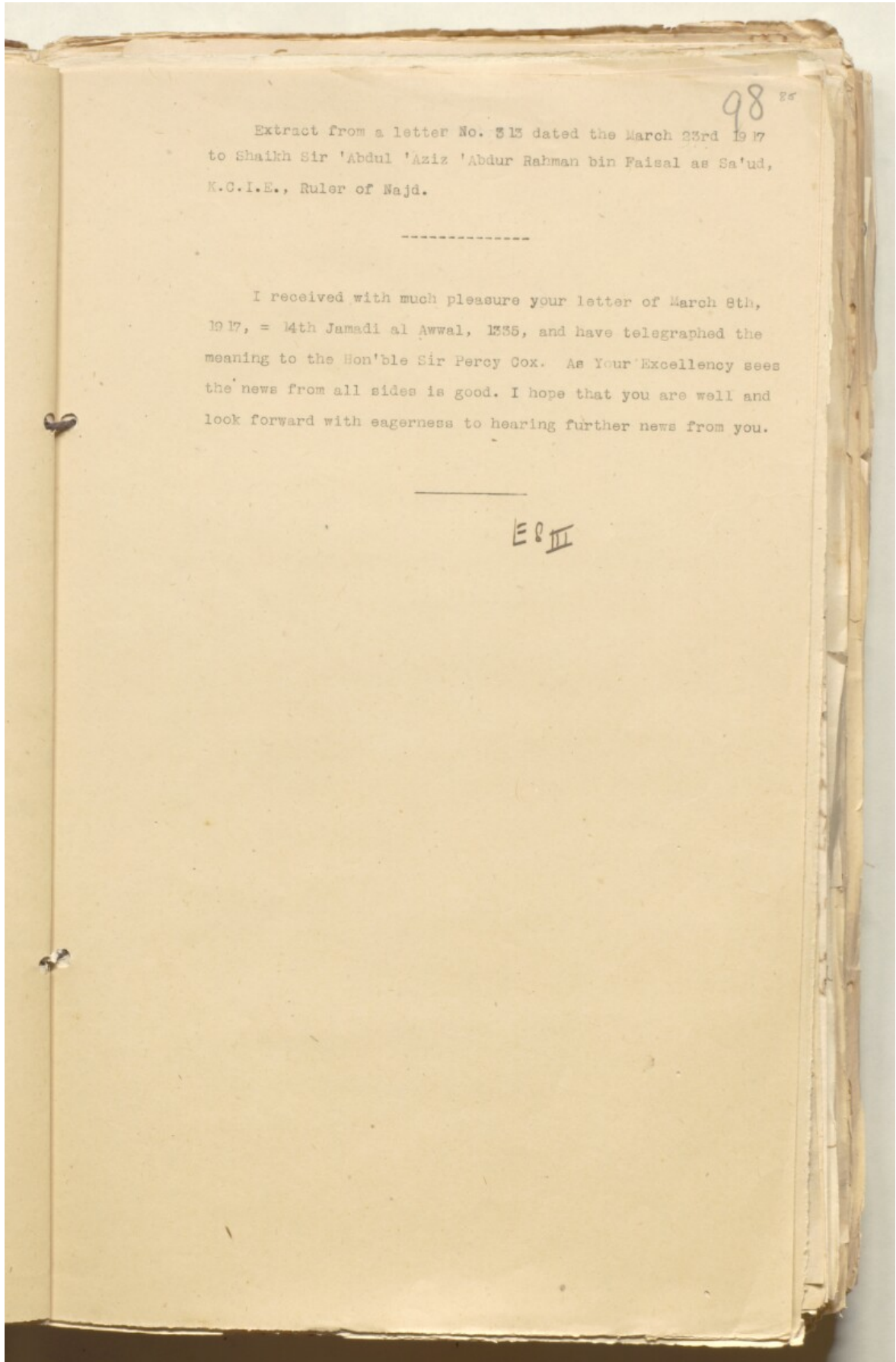
To Loch Bahrain

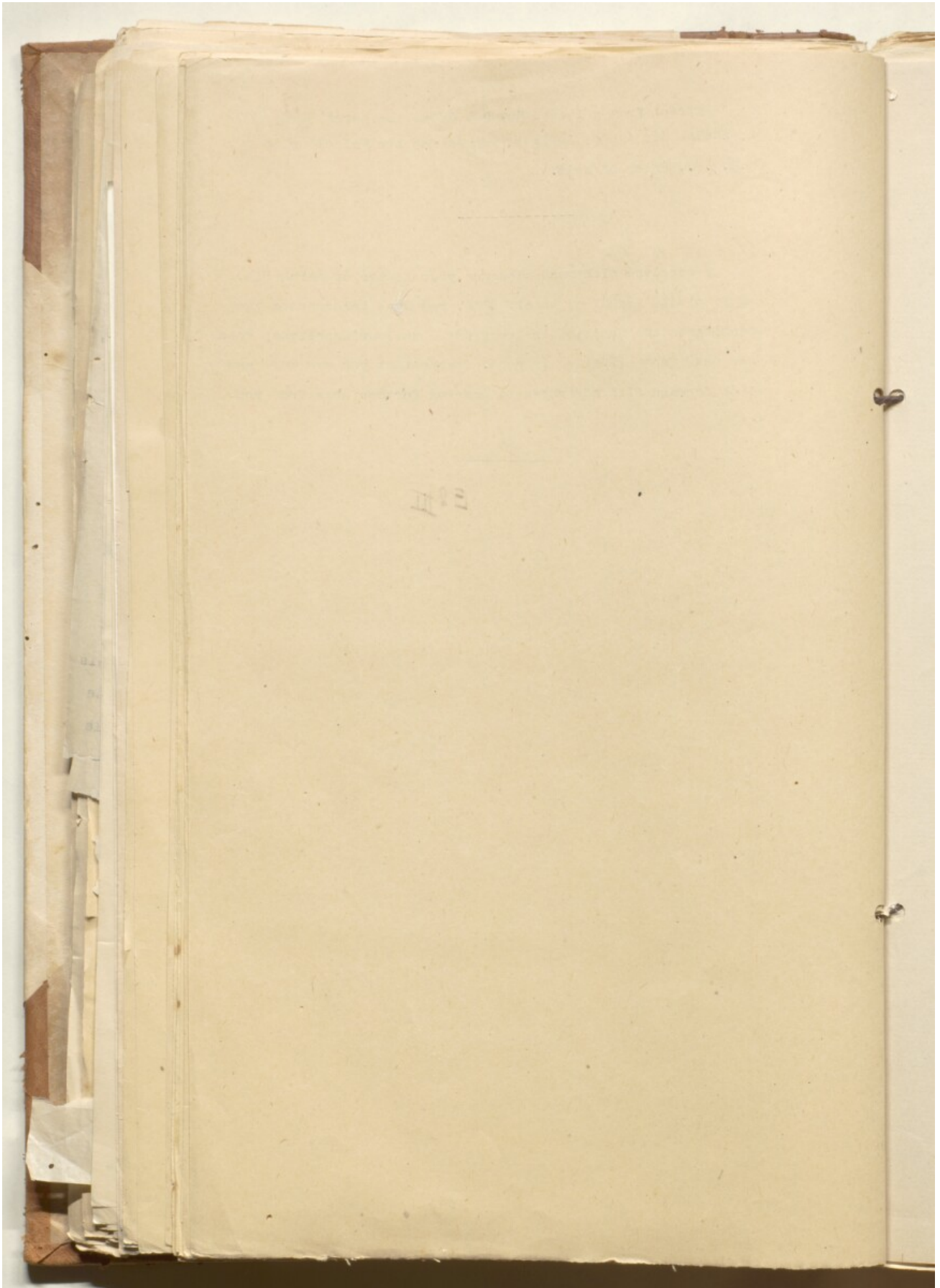
No. 2348

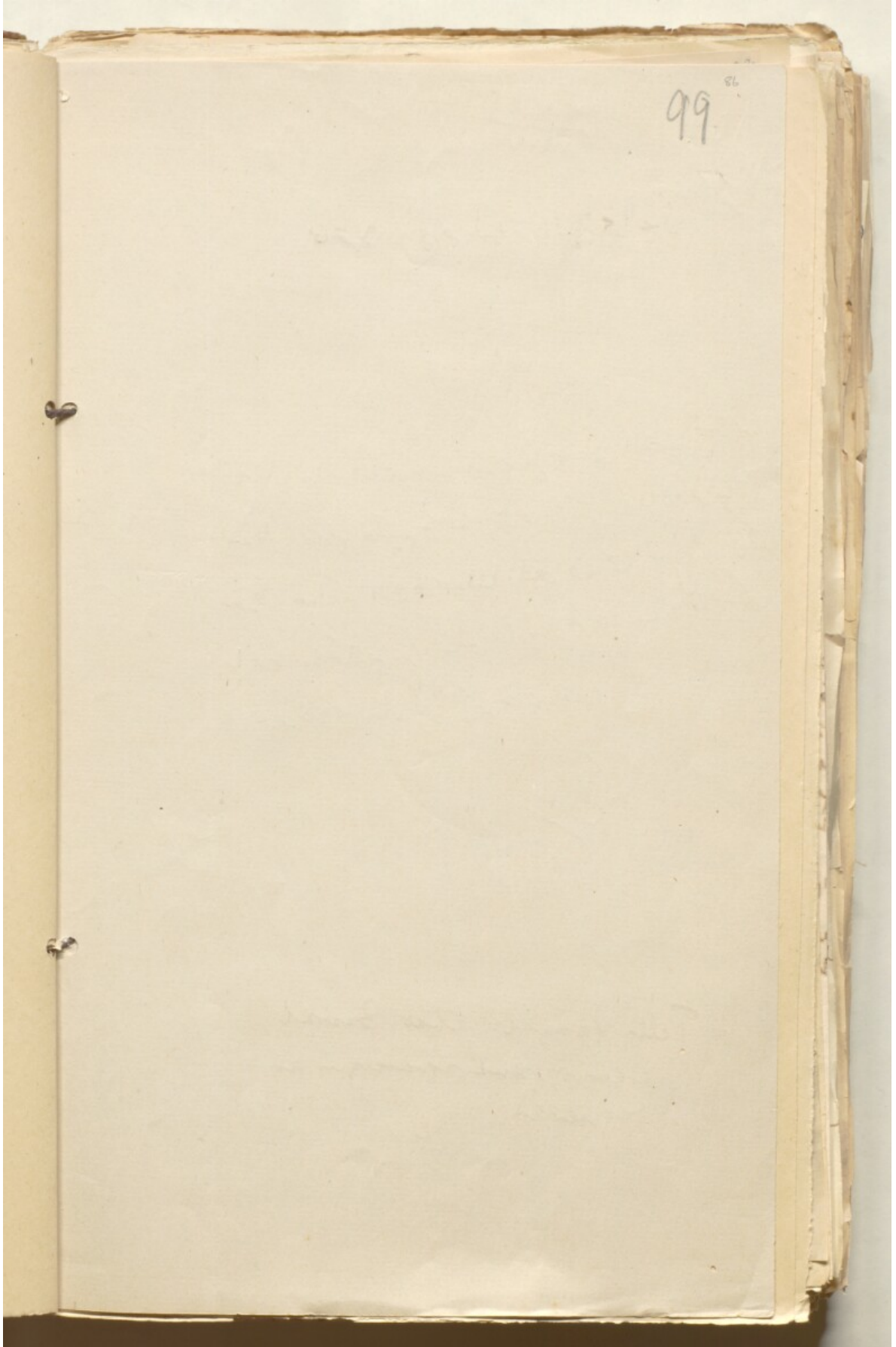
Dated 22.3.17 Recd. 23.3.17 (10.00)

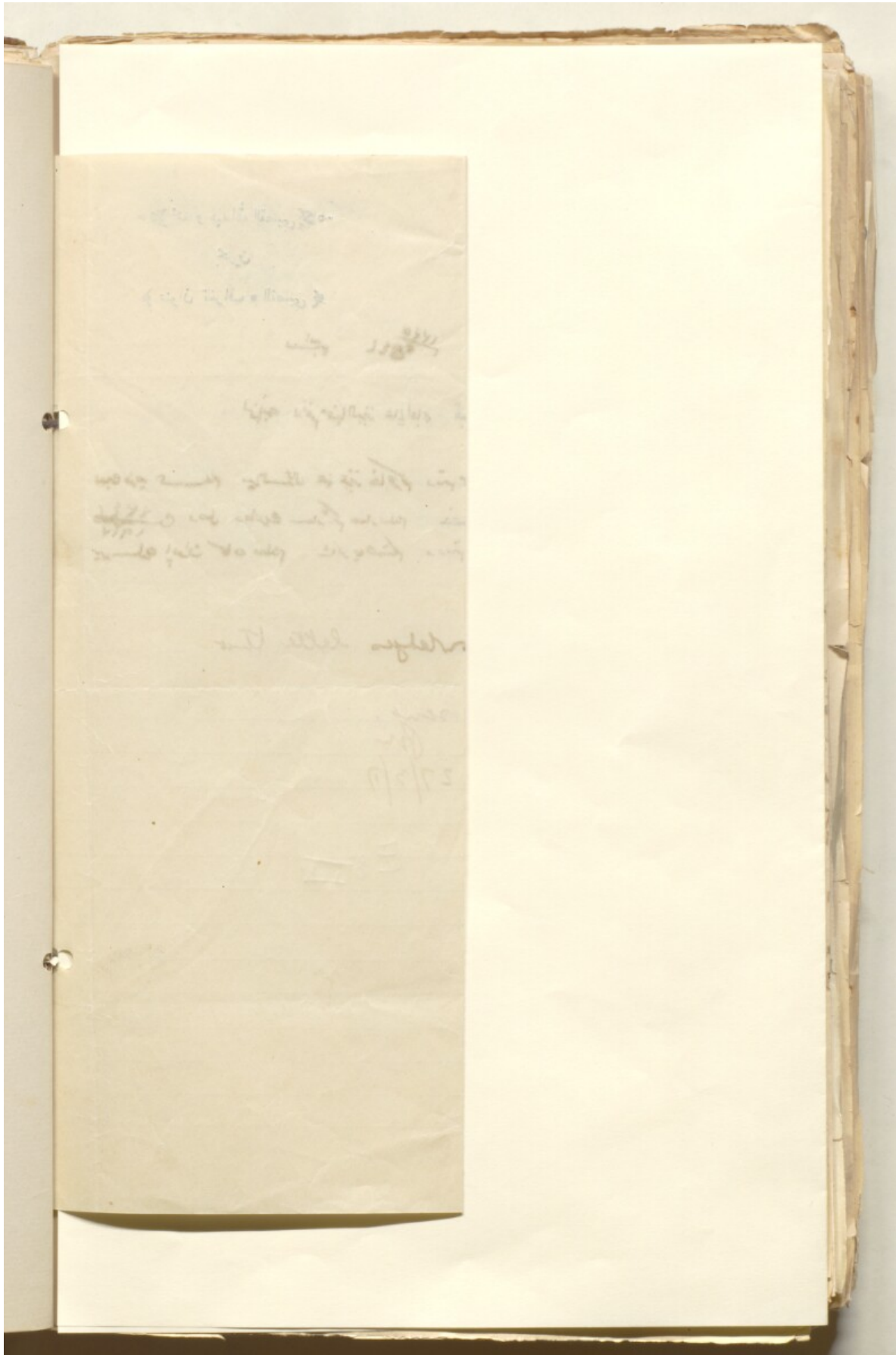
Your telegram No. 42 C. Cannot arrange for gold.

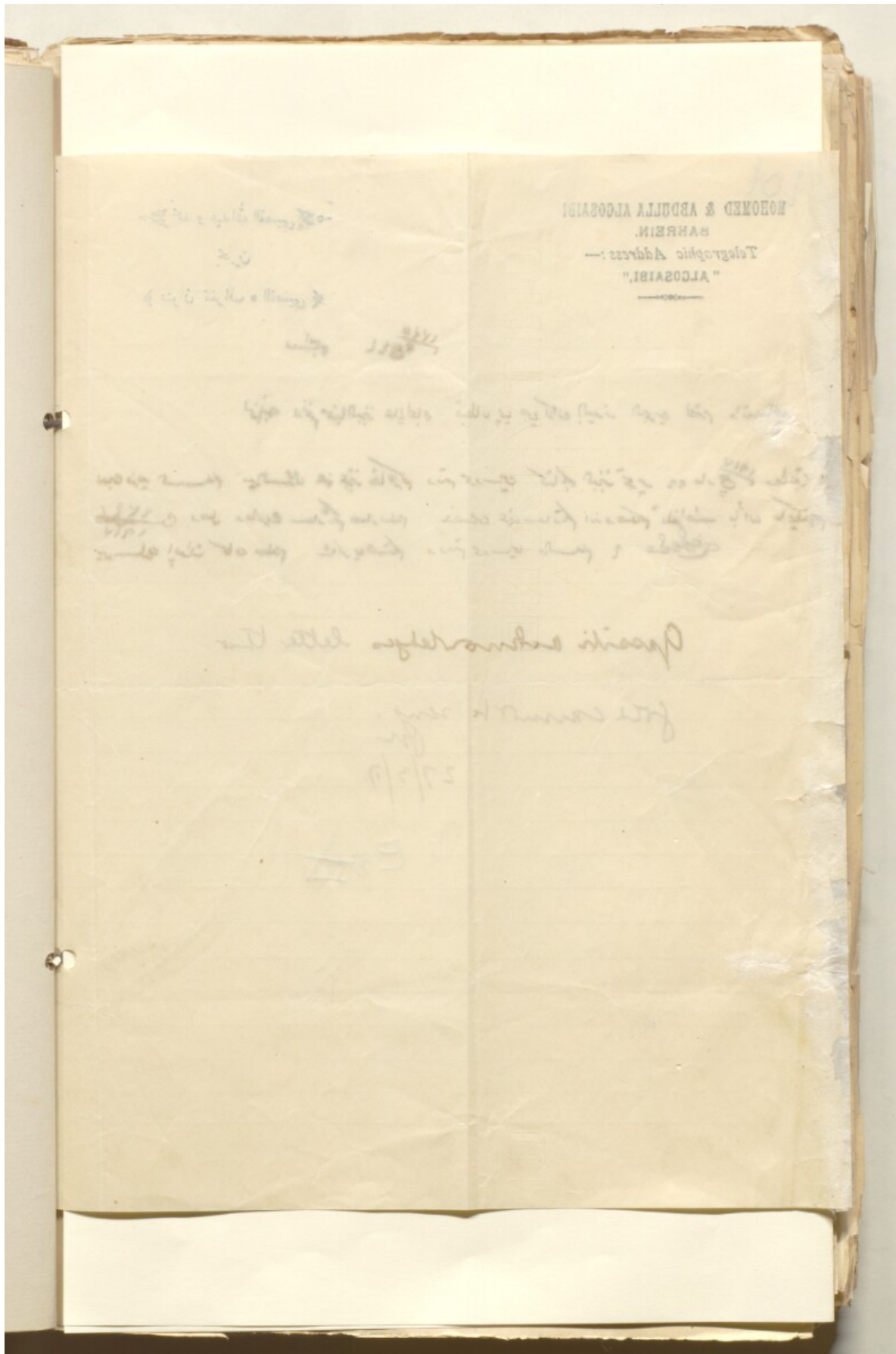


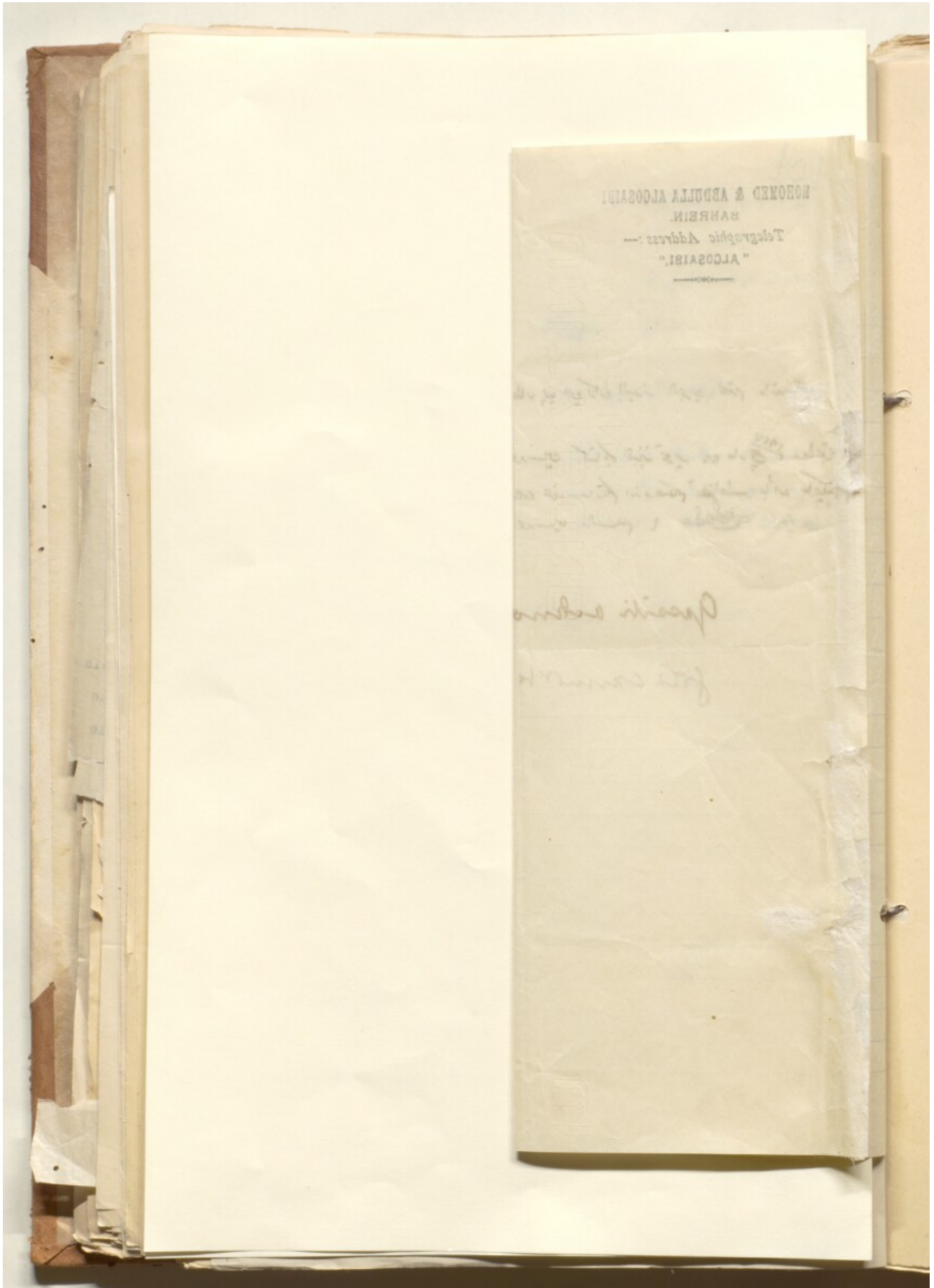


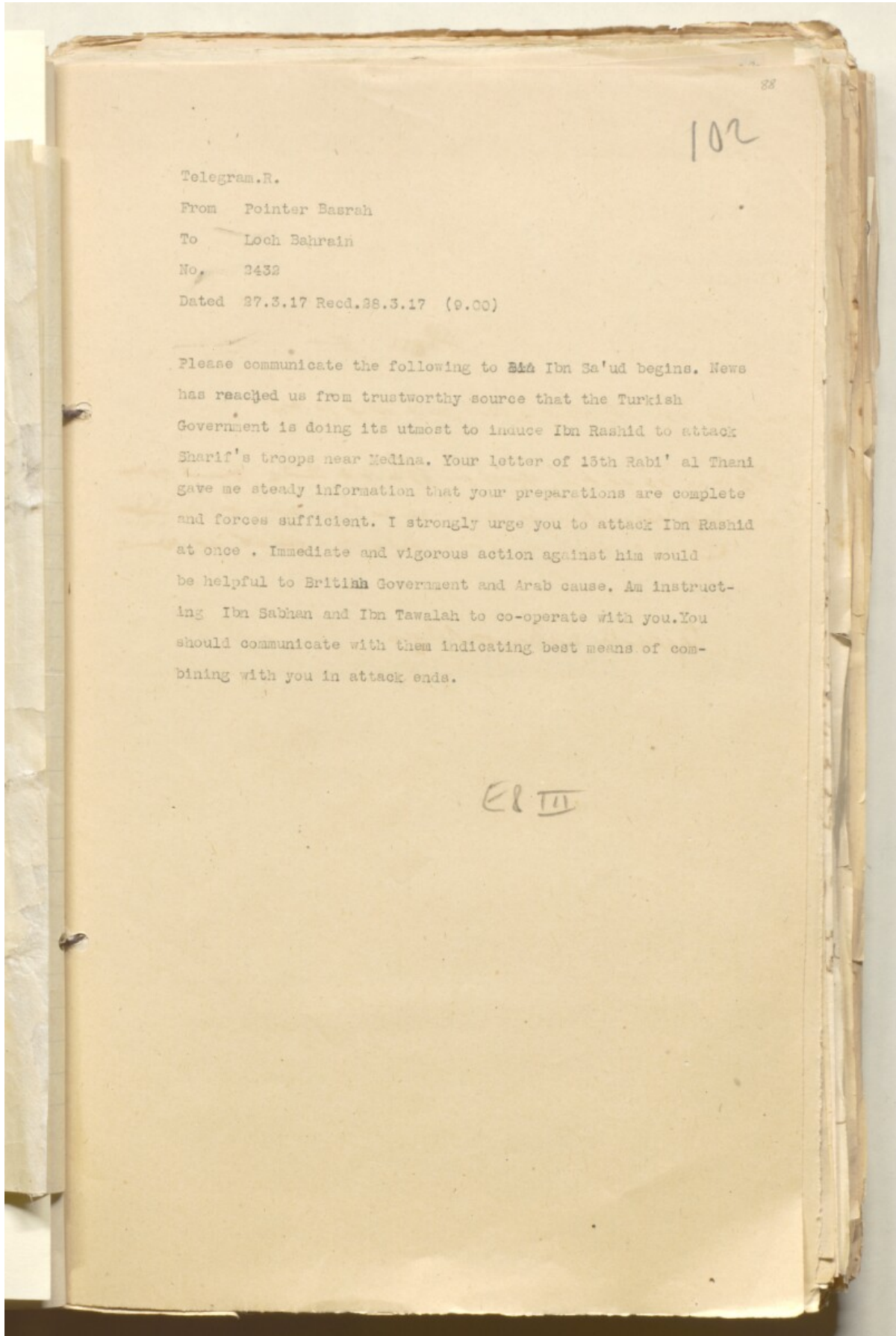












Telegram.R.

From Pointer Basrah

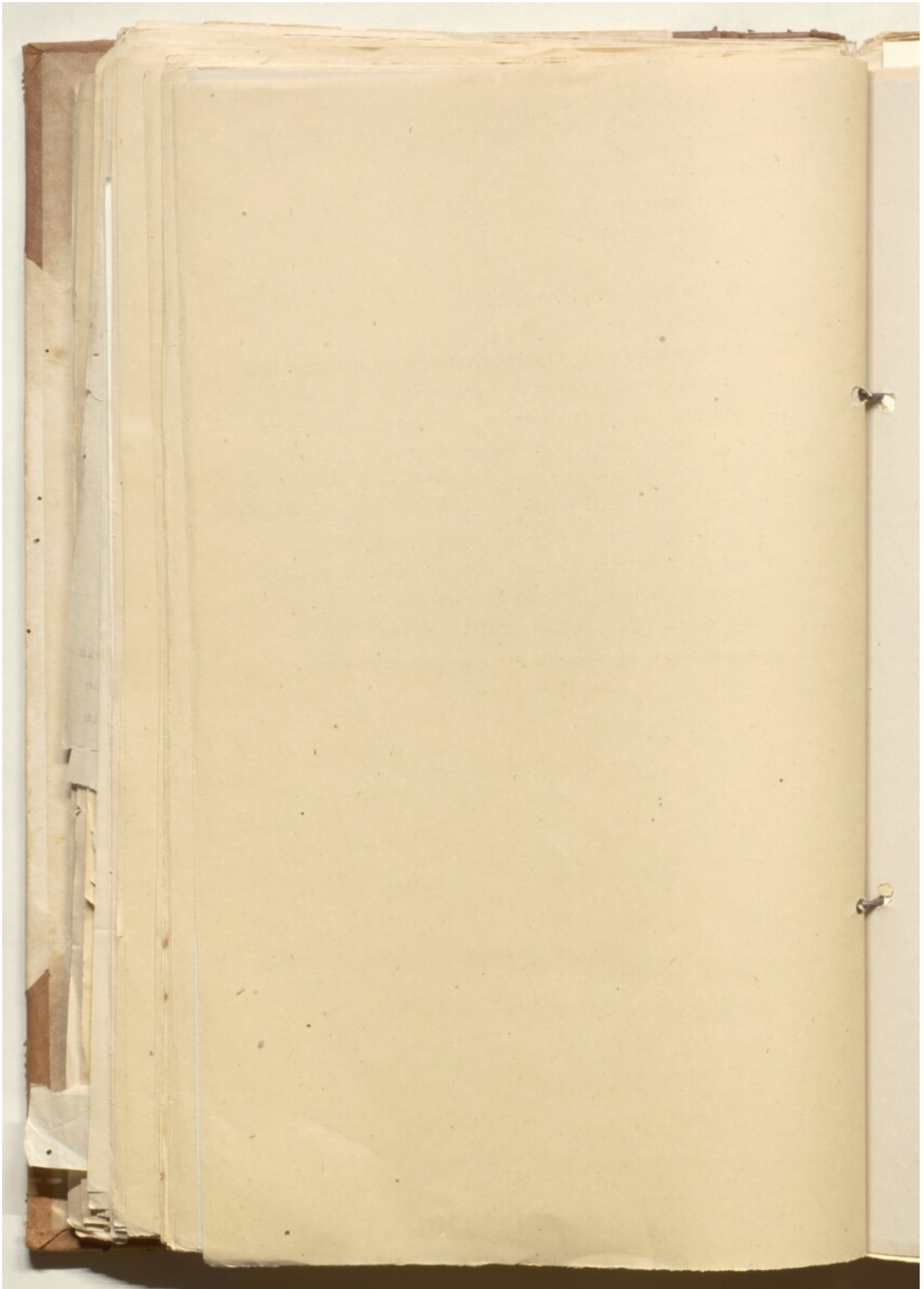
To Loch Bahrain

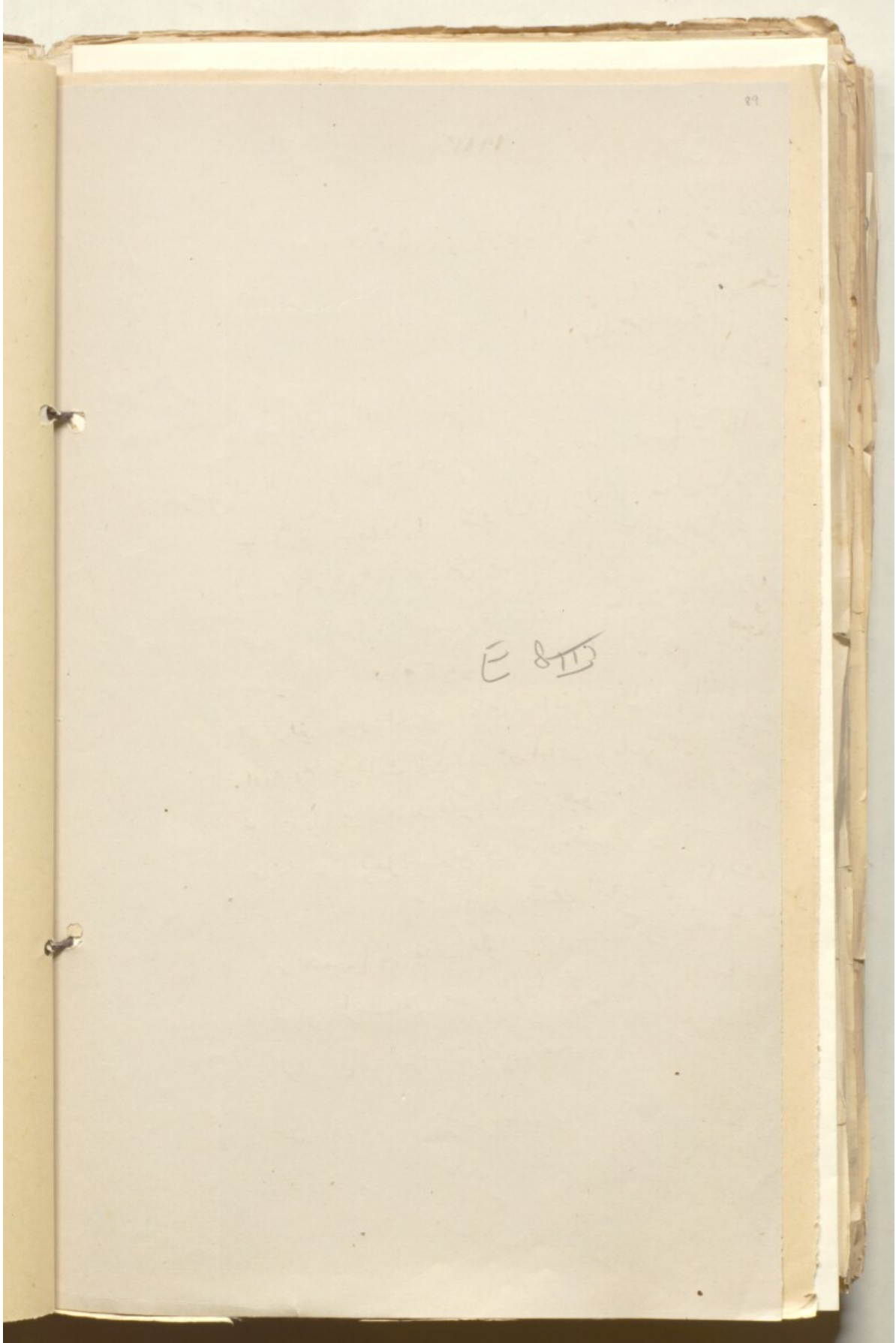
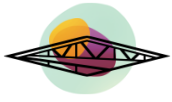
No. 2432

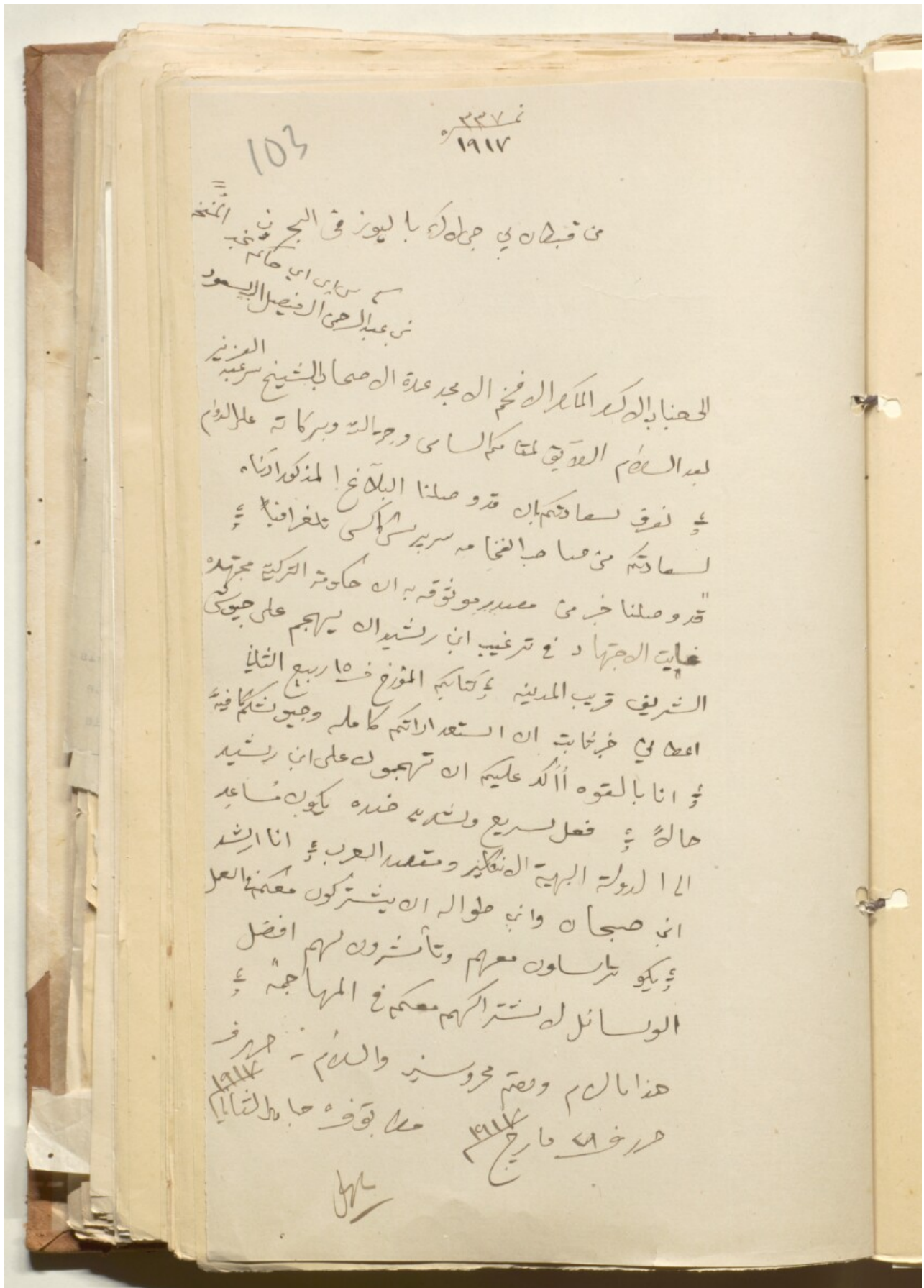
Dated 27.3.17 Recd. 28.3.17 (9.00)

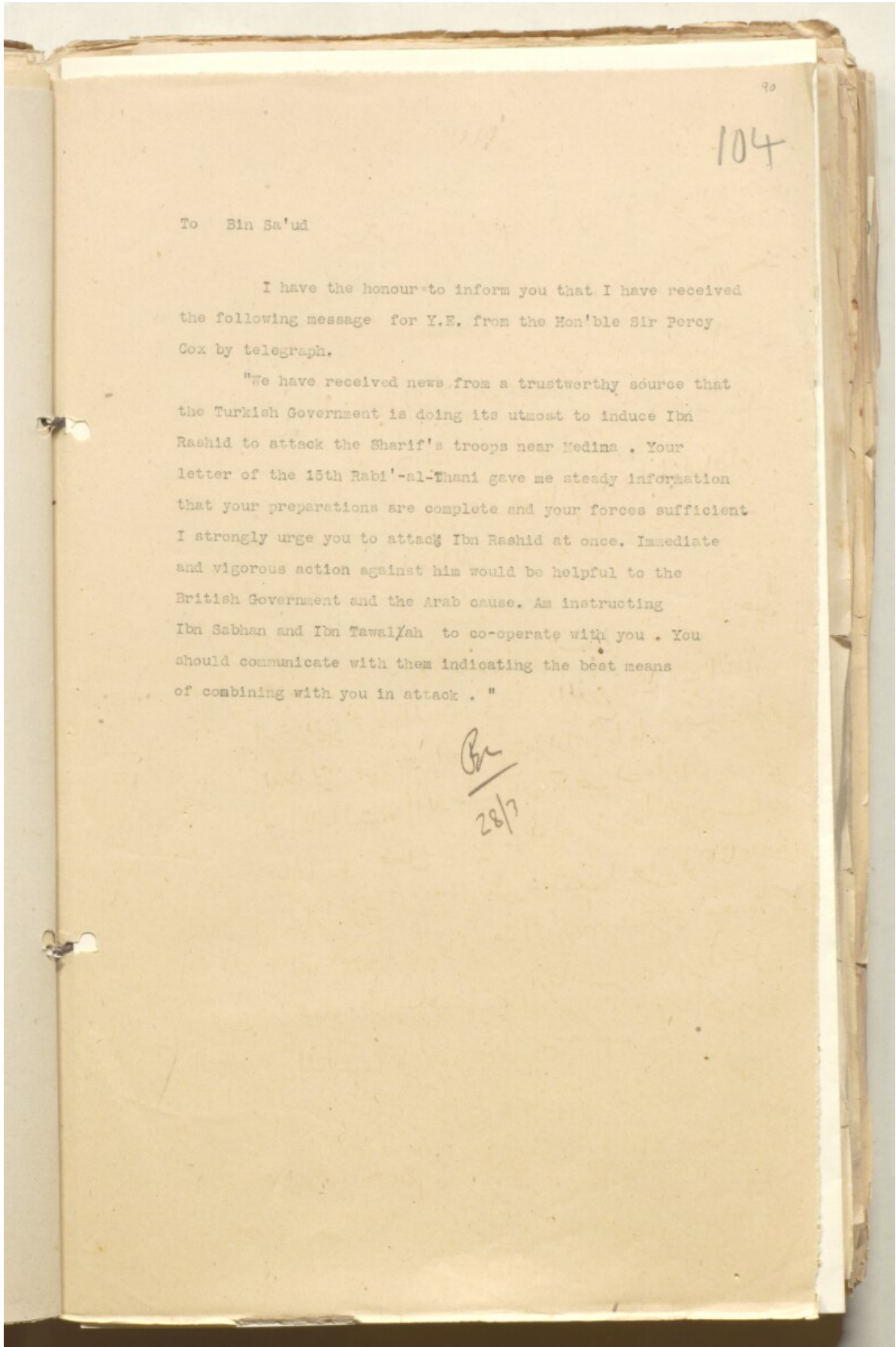
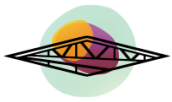
Please communicate the following to ~~Sia~~ Ibn Sa'ud begins. News has reached us from trustworthy source that the Turkish Government is doing its utmost to induce Ibn Rashid to attack Sharif's troops near Medina. Your letter of 15th Rabi' al Thani gave me steady information that your preparations are complete and forces sufficient. I strongly urge you to attack Ibn Rashid at once. Immediate and vigorous action against him would be helpful to British Government and Arab cause. Am instructing Ibn Sabhan and Ibn Tawalah to co-operate with you. You should communicate with them indicating best means of combining with you in attack ends.

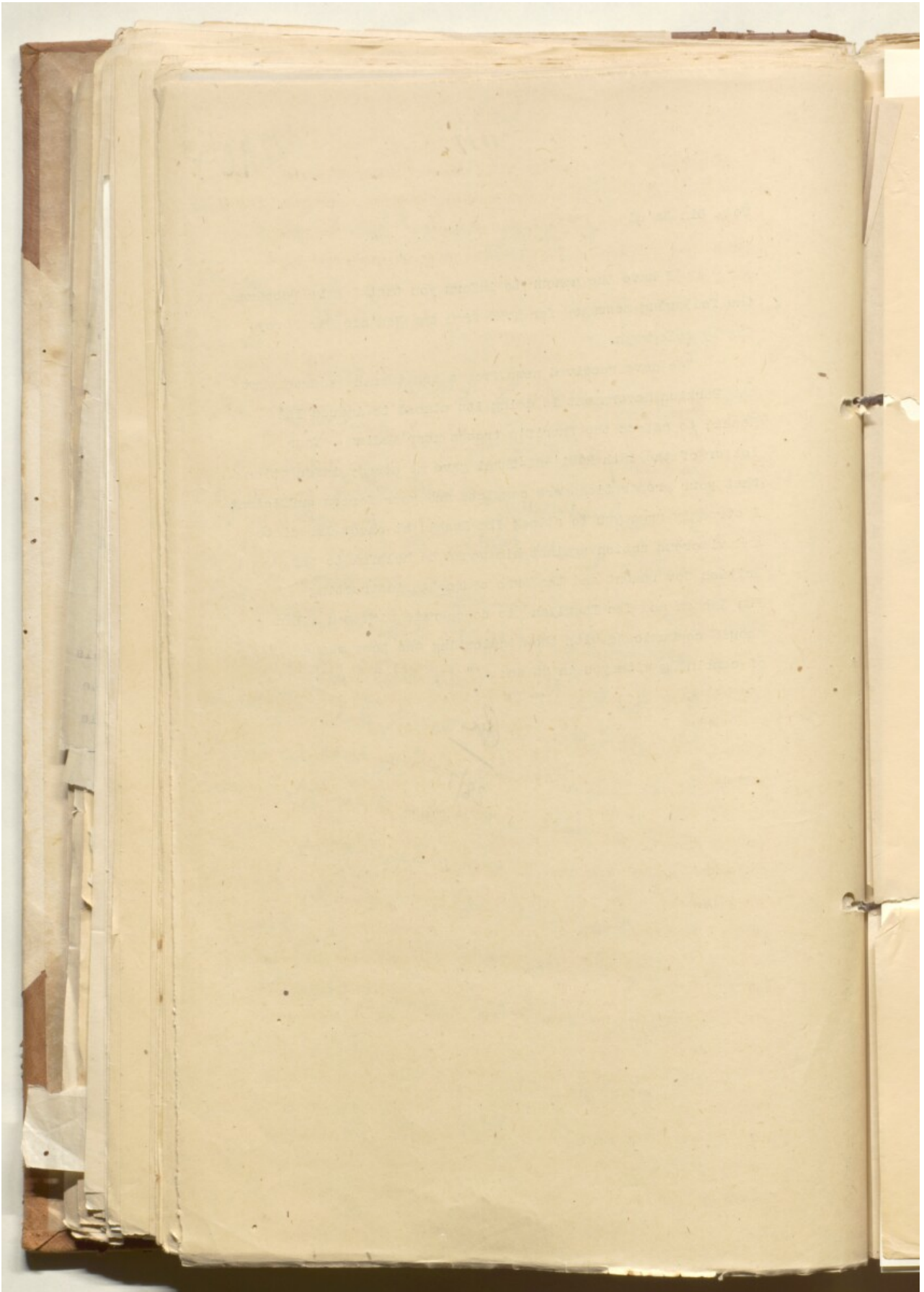
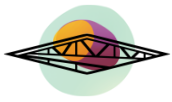
E. III

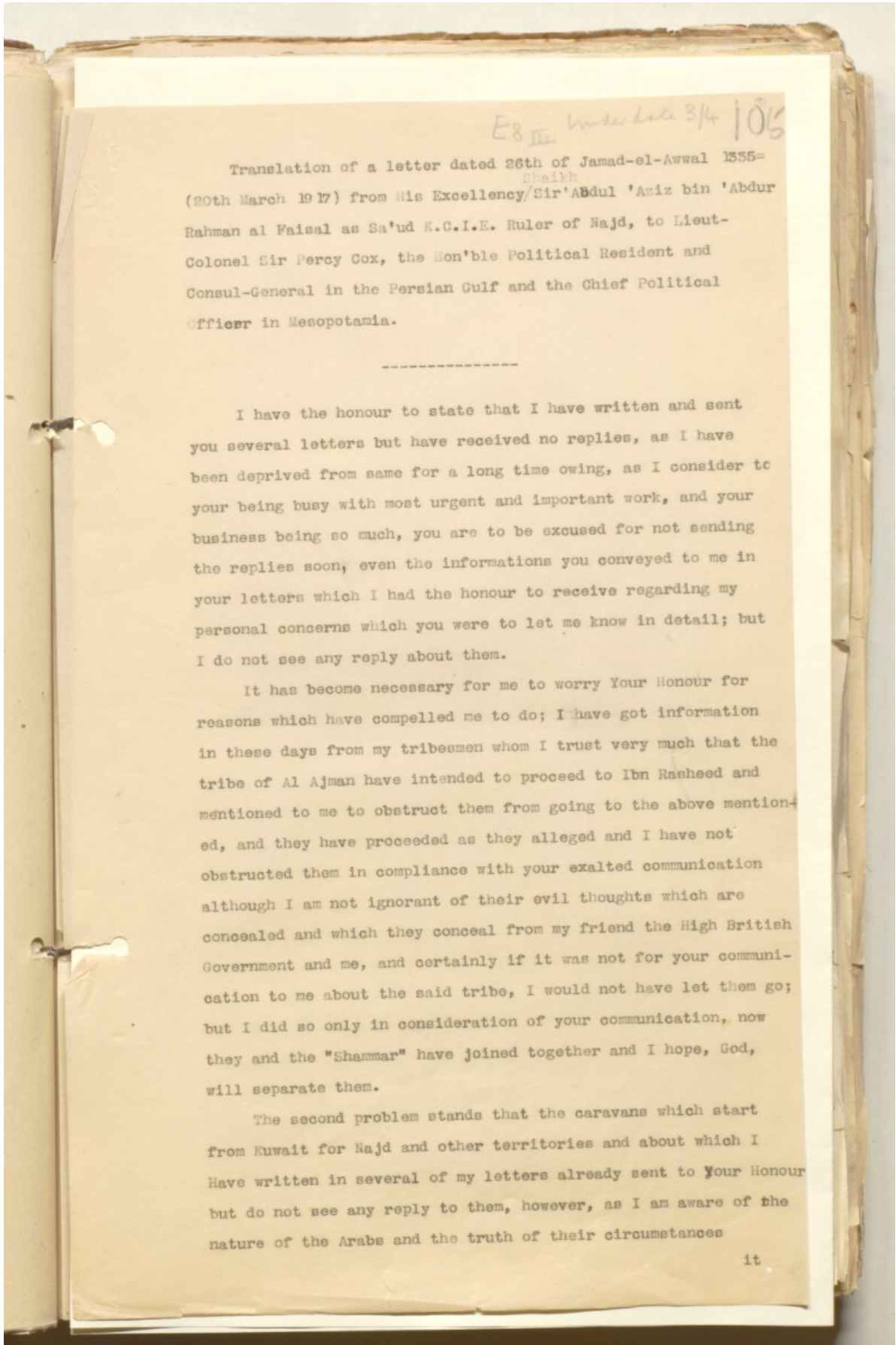


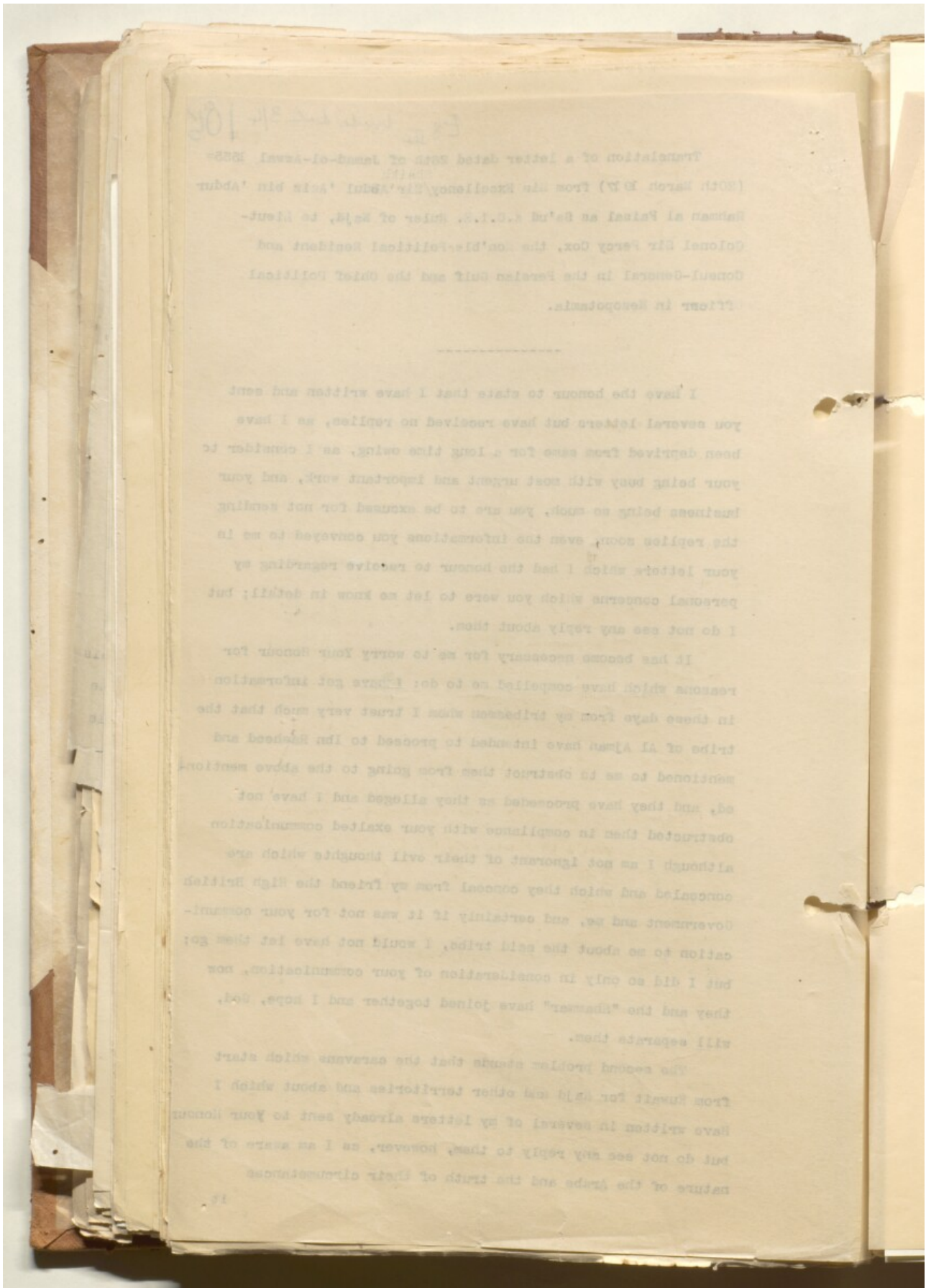










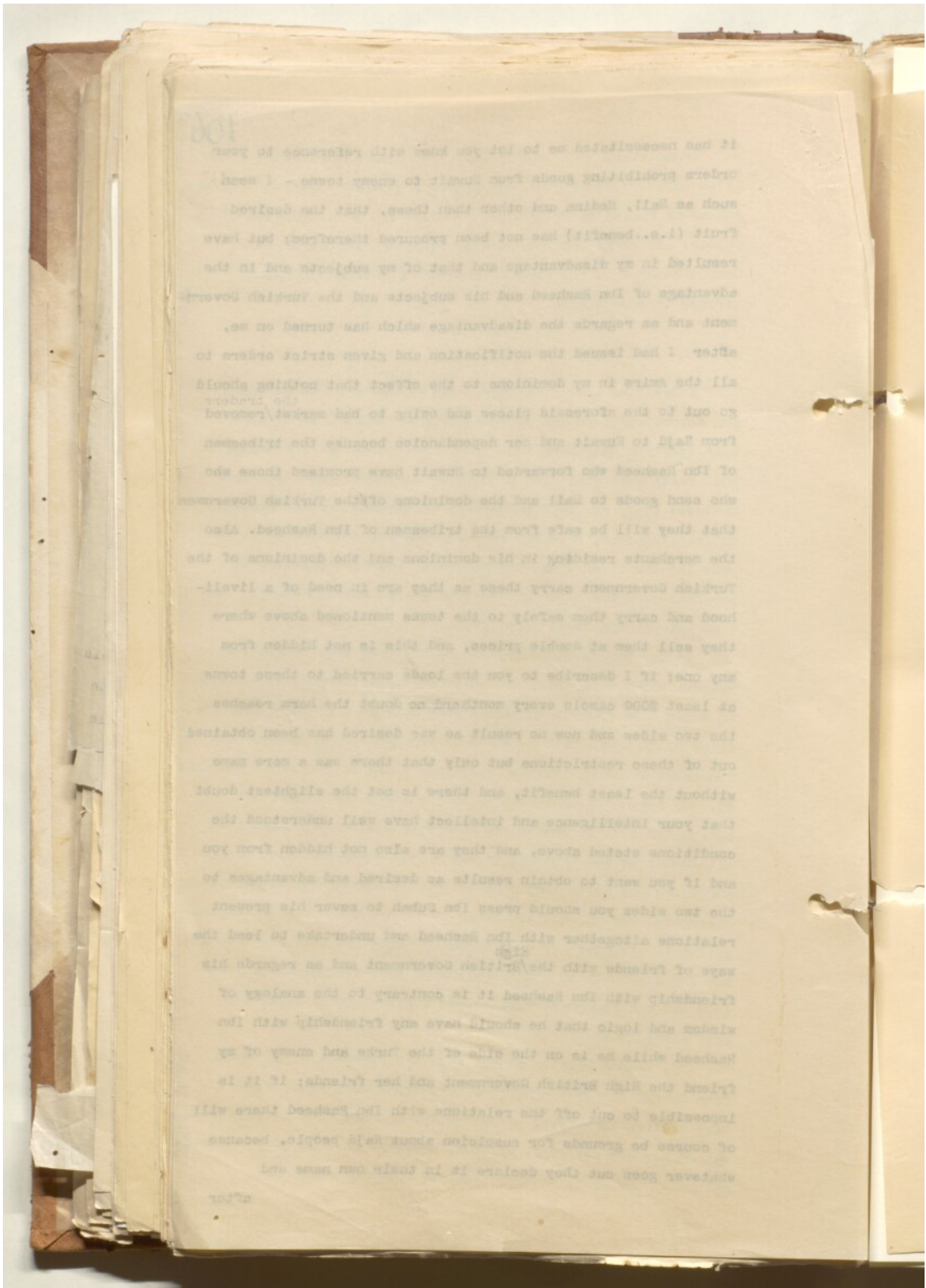


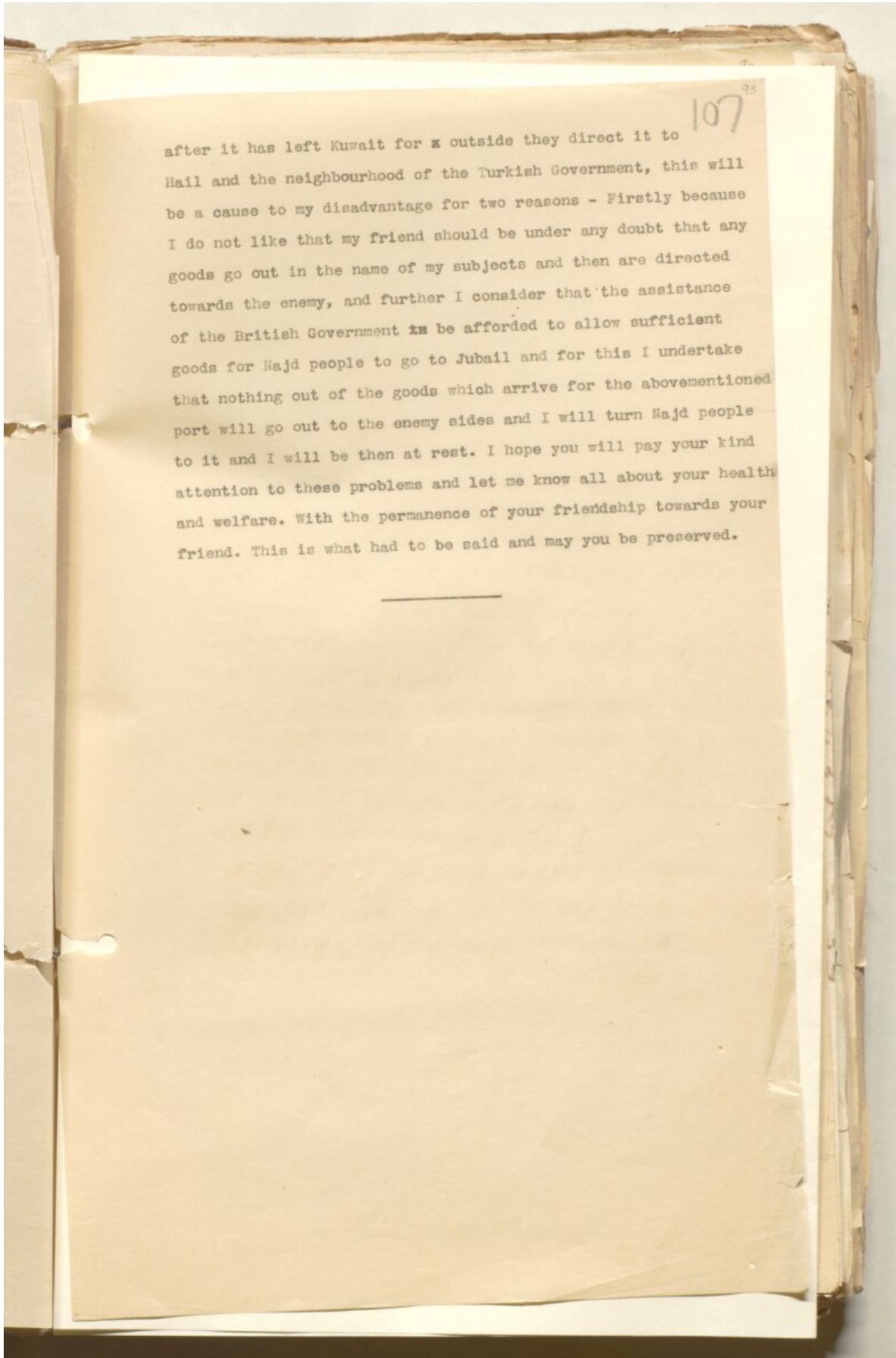


106⁷²

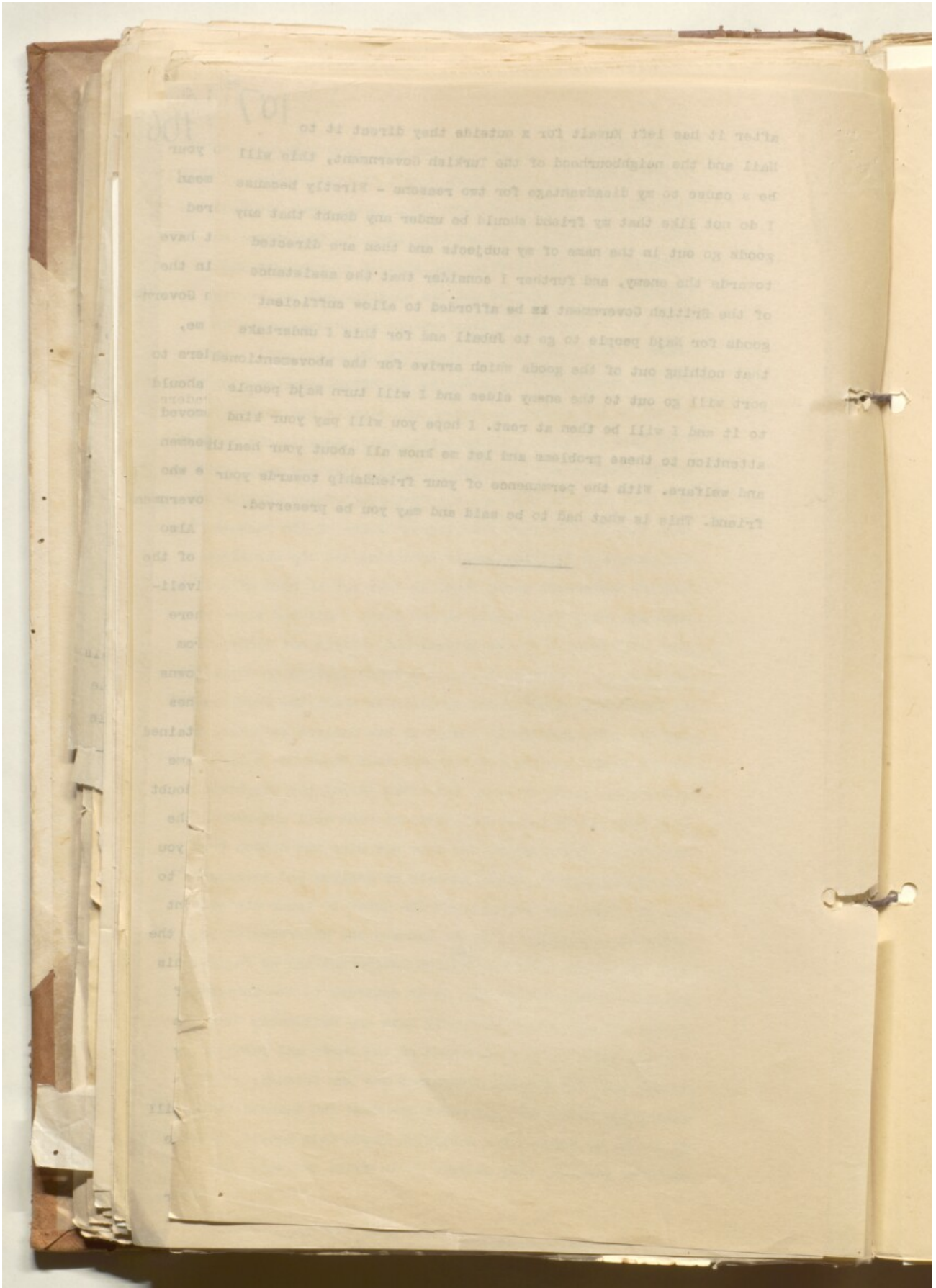
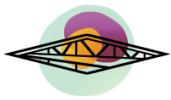
it has necessitated me to let you know with reference to your orders prohibiting goods from Kuwait to enemy towns - I mean such as Hail, Medina and other than these, that the desired fruit (i.e., benefit) has not been procured therefrom; but have resulted in my disadvantage and that of my subjects and in the advantage of Ibn Rasheed and his subjects and the Turkish Government and as regards the disadvantage which has turned on me, after I had issued the notification and given strict orders to all the Amirs in my dominions to the effect that nothing should go out to the aforesaid places and owing to bad market/^{the traders} removed from Najd to Kuwait and her dependancies because the tribesmen of Ibn Rasheed who forwarded to Kuwait have promised those who send goods to Hail and the dominions of the Turkish Government that they will be safe from the tribesmen of Ibn Rasheed. Also the merchants residing in his dominions and the dominions of the Turkish Government carry these as they are in need of a livelihood and carry them safely to the towns mentioned above where they sell them at double prices, and this is not hidden from any one; if I describe to you the loads carried to these towns at least 2000 camels every month and no doubt the harm reaches the two sides and now no result as was desired has been obtained out of these restrictions but only that there was a mere name without the least benefit, and there is not the slightest doubt that your intelligence and intellect have well understood the conditions stated above, and they are also not hidden from you and if you want to obtain results as desired and advantages to the two sides you should press Ibn Subah to sever his present relations altogether with Ibn Rasheed and undertake to lead the ways of friends with the ^{High} British Government and as regards his friendship with Ibn Rasheed it is contrary to the analogy of wisdom and logic that he should have any friendship with Ibn Rasheed while he is on the side of the Turks and enemy of my friend the High British Government and her friends; if it is impossible to cut off the relations with Ibn Rasheed there will of course be grounds for suspicion about Najd people, because whatever goes out they declare it in their own name and

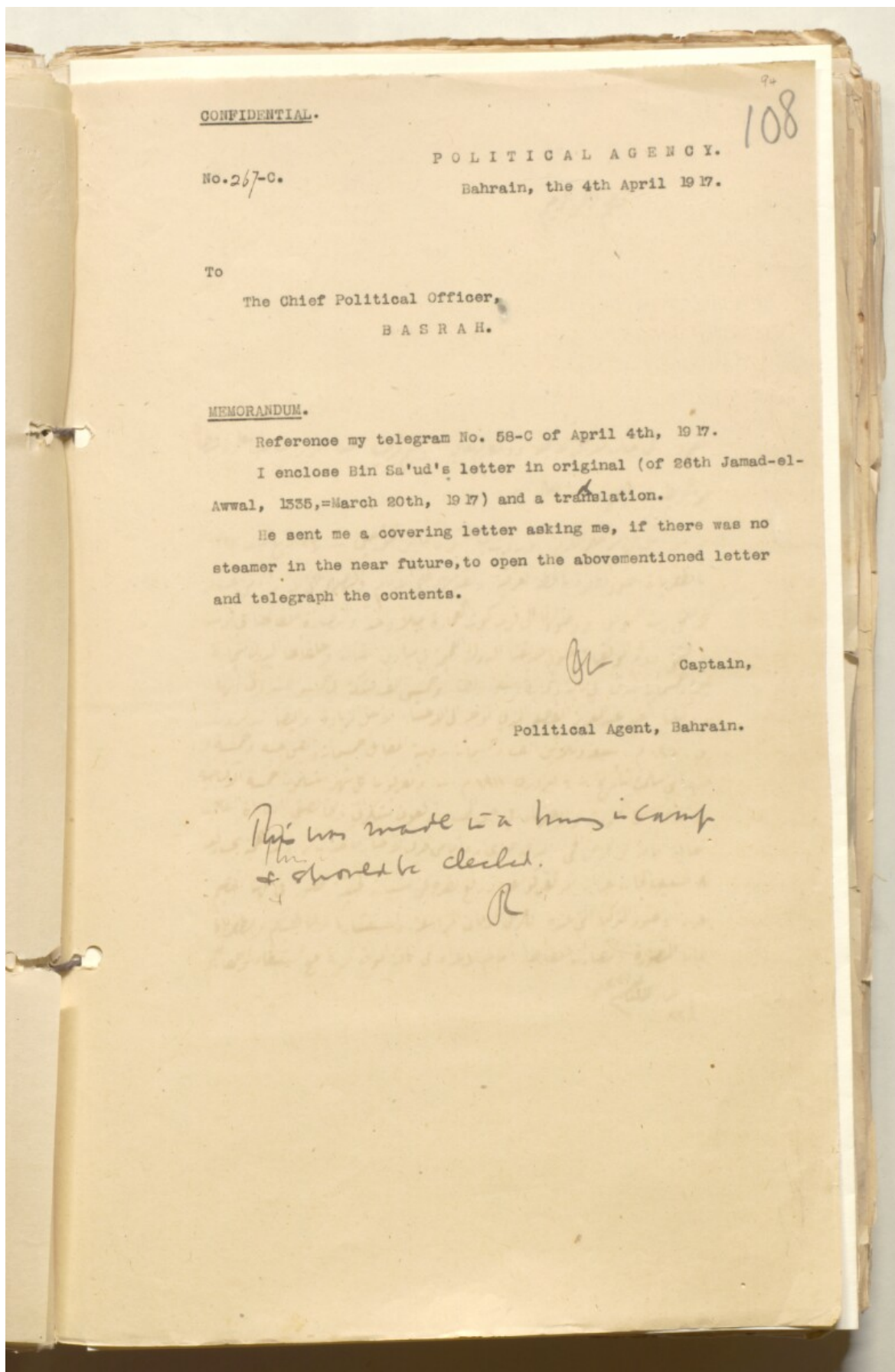
after

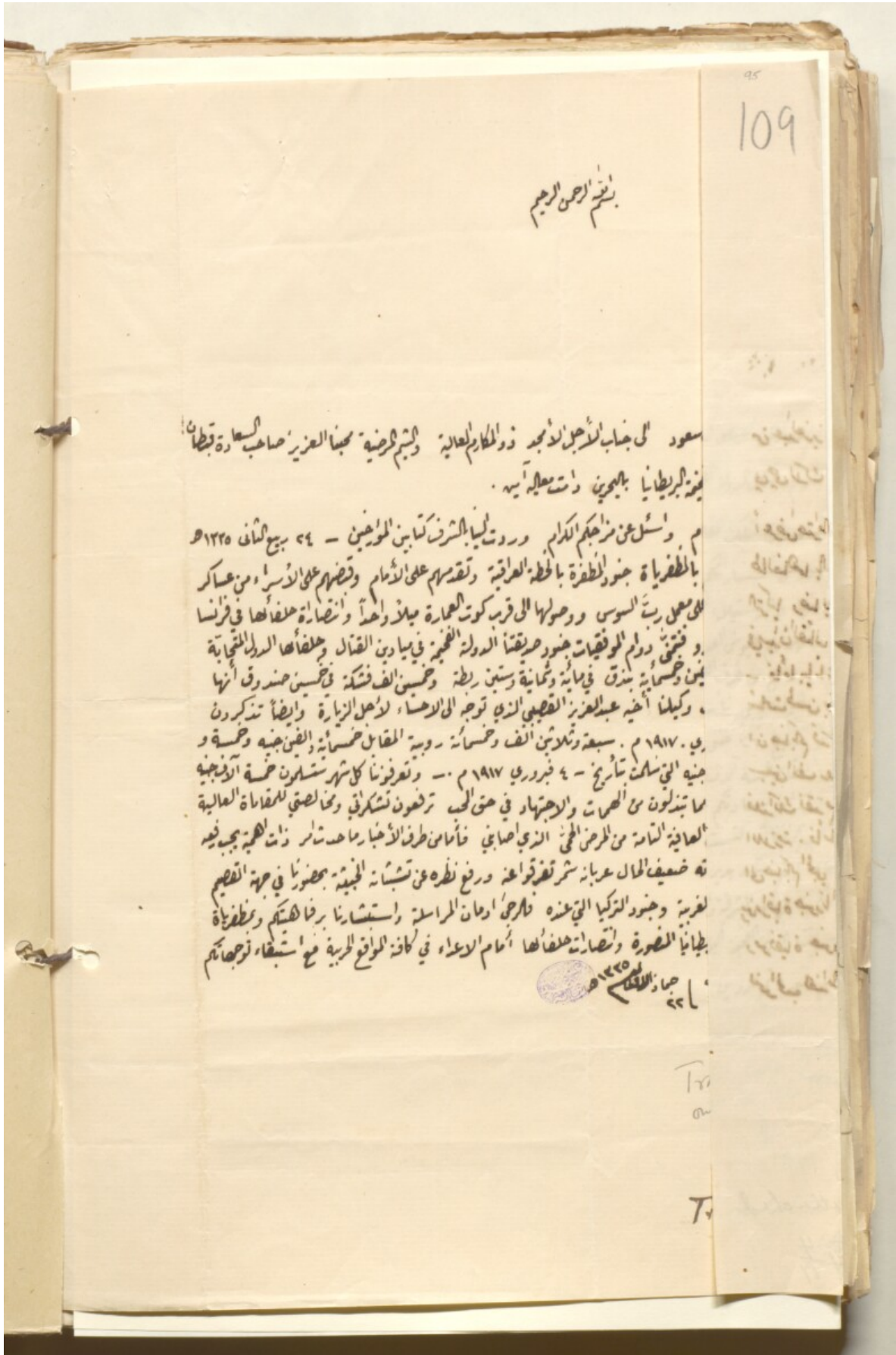




after it has left Kuwait for ~~x~~ outside they direct it to
Hail and the neighbourhood of the Turkish Government, this will
be a cause to my disadvantage for two reasons - Firstly because
I do not like that my friend should be under any doubt that any
goods go out in the name of my subjects and then are directed
towards the enemy, and further I consider that the assistance
of the British Government ~~is~~ be afforded to allow sufficient
goods for Najd people to go to Jubail and for this I undertake
that nothing out of the goods which arrive for the abovementioned
port will go out to the enemy sides and I will turn Najd people
to it and I will be then at rest. I hope you will pay your kind
attention to these problems and let me know all about your health
and welfare. With the permanence of your friendship towards your
friend. This is what had to be said and may you be preserved.



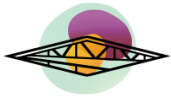




بسم الرحمن الرحيم

سعود الى جناب الامير الامير ذو المكارم العالية وتسلم لرضية بمجا الغزير صاحب السعادة قطان
فيمر بريطانيا بالبحرين ذات معاليه آية

م. واصل عن مزاجكم اللامع وردت ليا الشرف تباين المؤمنين - ٢٤ ربيع الثاني ١٢٢٥ هـ
بالطغرية جنود الطفرة بالخط العربي وتقدمهم على الامام وتقدمهم على الاسراء من عساكر
الى معلى ربة السوس ووصولها الى قريه كوت العمارة ميلا واحدا وانضامة حلفائها في فرنسا
وتمتقن دولم الوقفات جنود حريقنا الدولة الفقيه في يادى القفال وحلفائها الدول المتحابة
بين خمسين مذك في مائة ومائة وستين رطة وخمسين الف فتنة في خمسين عند روق انما
وكيلنا اخيه عبد العزيز الفقيه الذي توجه الى الاعضاء لاجل الزيارة وايضا تذكر
ي. ١٨١٧ م. سبعة وثلاثين الف وخمسة مائة روية المقابل خمسين الف وخمسة و
جنه التي سالت تاريخ - ٤ فبراير ١٨١٧ م. - ونعرفونا كل شهر تسلمون خمسة الف وخمسة
ما تدلون من الصهار والاحجار في حق الحب ترغون تشكر في وما لصق للقاء العلية
العالية السامة من المرض الحى الذي اصابني فاما من طرف الاخبار ما حدثت له ذات الهمة يجب فيه
نه ضعيف الحال عريانة ستر تغرقه ودرغ نظره عن تشبته الجبهة بحضورنا في جهة الفهم
لغرية وجنود الزكيا التي عذره فارجو ادمان الرسالة واستشارة برضا همتكم ونظرة
بجائنا الصغرة وتضامنه حلفائها امام الاعضاء في كافة المواقع الحربية مع اشتغال توجهاتكم
صاحب السعادة



بسم الرحمن الرحيم

من عبد العزيز بن عبد الرحمن الفيصل آل سعود إلى جناب الأجل الأجل ذو المكارم العالية والكرم الوضوء محبا العزيز صاحب السعادة بطنا
يحيى لك الحمد فضل الدولة العظمى البريطانية بهيوت دنت عليه آية

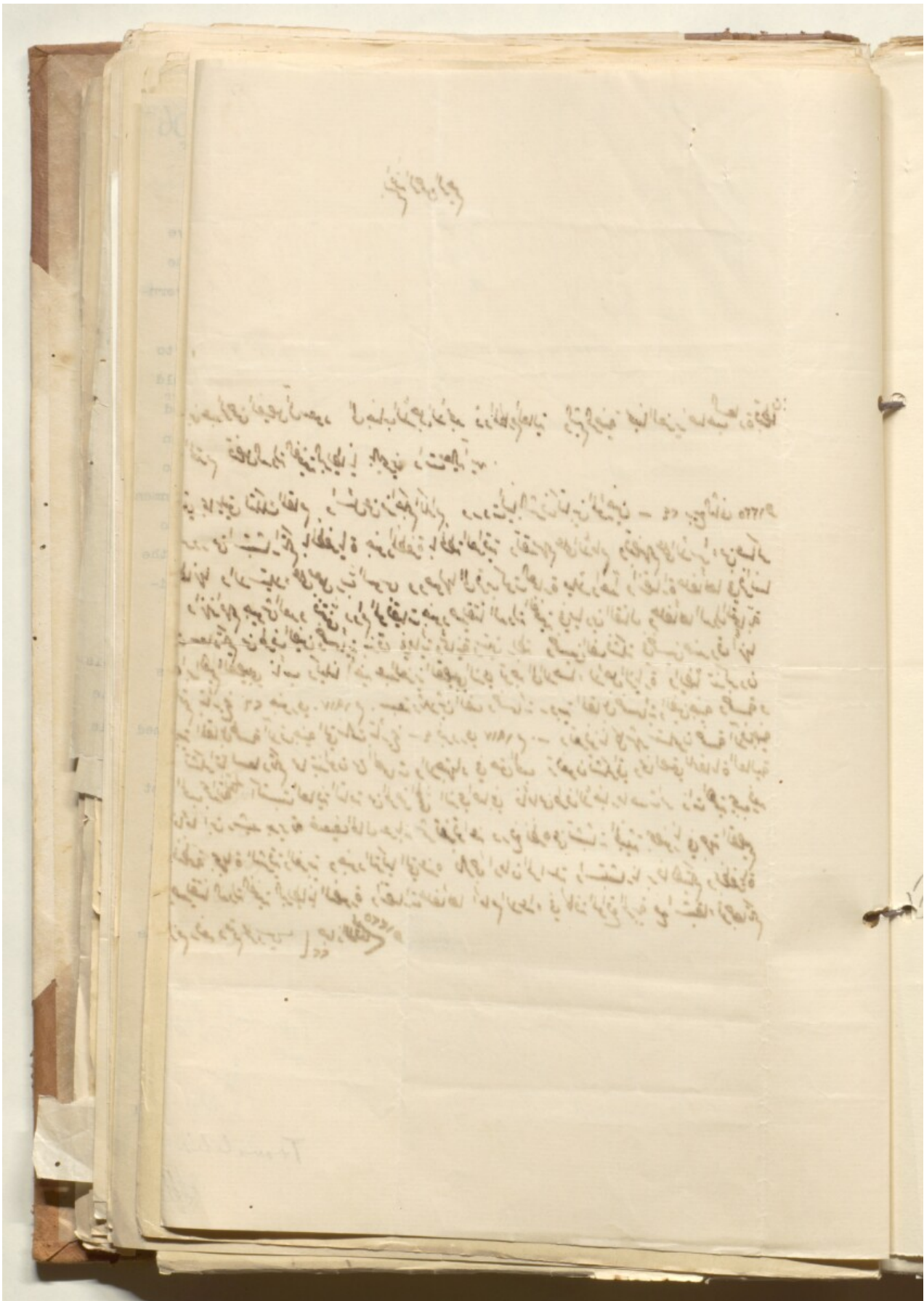
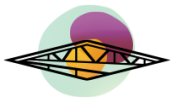
أعرض احتراماتي بما بين تلك المقام وأسل عن مزاجكم اللطام وردت ليا بالشرف كتابين المؤرخين - ٤٩ - بين الثاني ١٢٢٥ هـ
طالما لها بالسرور من استبانتكم بالطهارة جنودنا بطرة العاربة وتقدمهم على الأمام وقضهم على الأمام من عساكر
التركيا وضابطانها والاستبداد على ربة السوس ووصولها إلى قريوت العمارة ميلا وهدا وانضارة حلفائها في فرنسا
في بيزن القفال وانزلهم جيوش العدو فتقوى دولم الوقفات جنودنا الدولة العظمى في بيزن القفال وحلفائها الدولة العظمى
- فأما بياضت سعادتهم من طرف اليمن خمسائة بندق في بياضت وثمانية وستين رطله وخمسين ألف فشلة في خمسين صندوق أنها
سألت لسن بن إبراهيم الفيضي نائب وكيلنا أخيه عبد العزيز الفيضي الذي توجه إلى الإحساء لأجل الزيارة وأيضاً تذكرون
أن جنابكم قد سلمتم بتاريخ ٢٦ جنوري ١٩١٧ م سبعة وثلاثين ألف وخمسمائة روية المقال خمسائة ألفين جنبة وحصة و
سبعين ألف روية المقال خمسة آلاف جنبة التي سلمت بتاريخ ٤ فبروري ١٩١٧ م - وتعرفونا كإسراء ششون خمسة آلاف جنبة
فقد تلك فقد تشكرنا لسعادتهم ما تذللون من الصعاب والاجتهاد في حق الحب ترفعون تشكرنا ومحاضتي للمقامة العالية
الدينية - فأما الحب بمائة ألفه اكتست العافية النامة من المرض الحثي الذي أصابني فأما من طرف الأخبار ما حدثت له ذات الهمة بحبه فيه
إلى جنابكم المحبي فأما ابن رشيد بديرته ضعيف الحال عرابه شرفه قواعده ورفع نظره عن تشبته الجيدة بحضورنا في جهة التقصير
ومن رفاعة جنودنا النظمة بمجاهة الشرق والغرب وجنود التركيا التي عذره فأرجى أرومان المراسلة واستبانتنا برضا همتكم وبطولة
وموفقة جنودنا الدولة العظمى البريطانية المصورة وتضامته حلفائها أمام الاعلاء في كافة المواقع الحربية مع استبانتنا لوجهاتكم
لنمو الحب هذه المراسلة رفعه دتم محمد سيب

Translate & send
out to Ali tomorrow

3/4/17

Translation attached

4/4/17





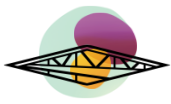
Translation of a letter dated 22nd 10th /
 Jamad-ul-awwal 1335 (= 15th Feb, 1917)
 from H.E. Sheikh Sir Abdul Aziz bin
 Abdul Rahman al-Faisal as Sand
 K.C.I.E. Ruler of Najd, to Captain
 P.E. Loch ^{H.B. Loch} Political Agent, Bahrain.

After Compliments,

I have the honor to acknowledge the
 receipt of your two letters dated the
 24th of Rabi-ul-Thani 1335, (=)
 and ^{to which I} have read the contents with pleasure
 comprising of ~~the~~ the good news of the victory gained
 by the victorious troops at the front in
 Mesopotamia and their advance against
 the enemy and their capturing ^{Turkish} prisoners
 of the ~~Turkish~~ and their officers and
 the occupying the liquorice factory ^{and reaching} ~~that~~
^{upto} a mile from Kut-al-Amarah,
 and the victories of their allies in
 France, and that the enemy troops
 fled away, while I desire the ^{Continuation} ~~the~~ ^{triumph}
 of successes for the troops of the
 High British Government in all battle fields

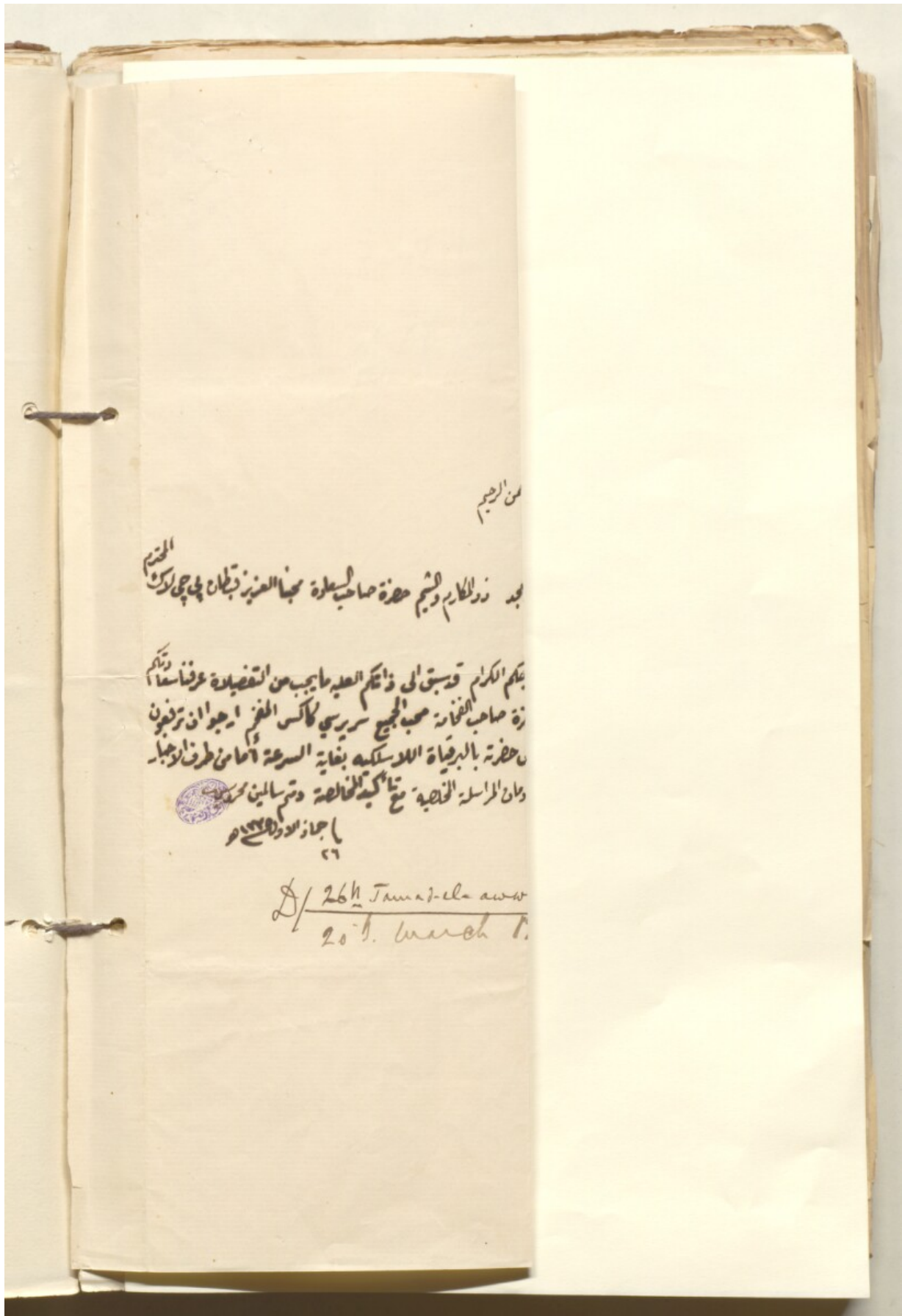


in ~~the~~ conveying my grateful ^{thanks}
the necessary high station. ^{also}
with regard to myself ~~health~~ before
God, be praised, recovered with
health having been relieved of ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{repa}
which I ~~was~~ got. As regards
of importance has happened
may be worthy of mention to be
my friend; and as regards ~~to~~
^{his} ~~at~~ his low and weak
state as his tribesmen ~~the~~
have described him, and ^{he} ~~he~~
up his idea of engaging
thoughts in my presence ~~in~~ ^{the}
in the direction of Qasim altho
regular troops have been looking
him ~~at~~ in the eastern and
direction, and he having Turk
with him. I pray for the ~~the~~
of correspondence and ^{also} that
communicate to me good news
your welfare and the vic
successes of the troops of my



in ~~to~~ conveying my gratefulness ^{of} ~~to~~ ^{of} ~~the~~ ^{the} necessary high station. 27
|||

As regards to myself ~~health~~, I have
God, be praised, recovered to complete
health having been relieved ^{from} ~~of~~ fever
which I ~~am~~ got. As regards news nothing
of importance has happened which
may be worthy of mention to your
my friend; and as regards the Redhead
~~he is~~ at his home and back in his
state as his likesmen the Shammas
have described him, and ^{he} has given
up his idea of engaging in evil
thoughts in my presence ~~the direction~~
in the direction of Qasem although my
regular troops have been looking out for
him ~~in~~ in the eastern and western
direction, and he having Turkish soldiers
with him. I pray for the continuance
of correspondence and ^{also} that you will
communicate to me good news about
your welfare and the victories and
successes of the troops of my friend

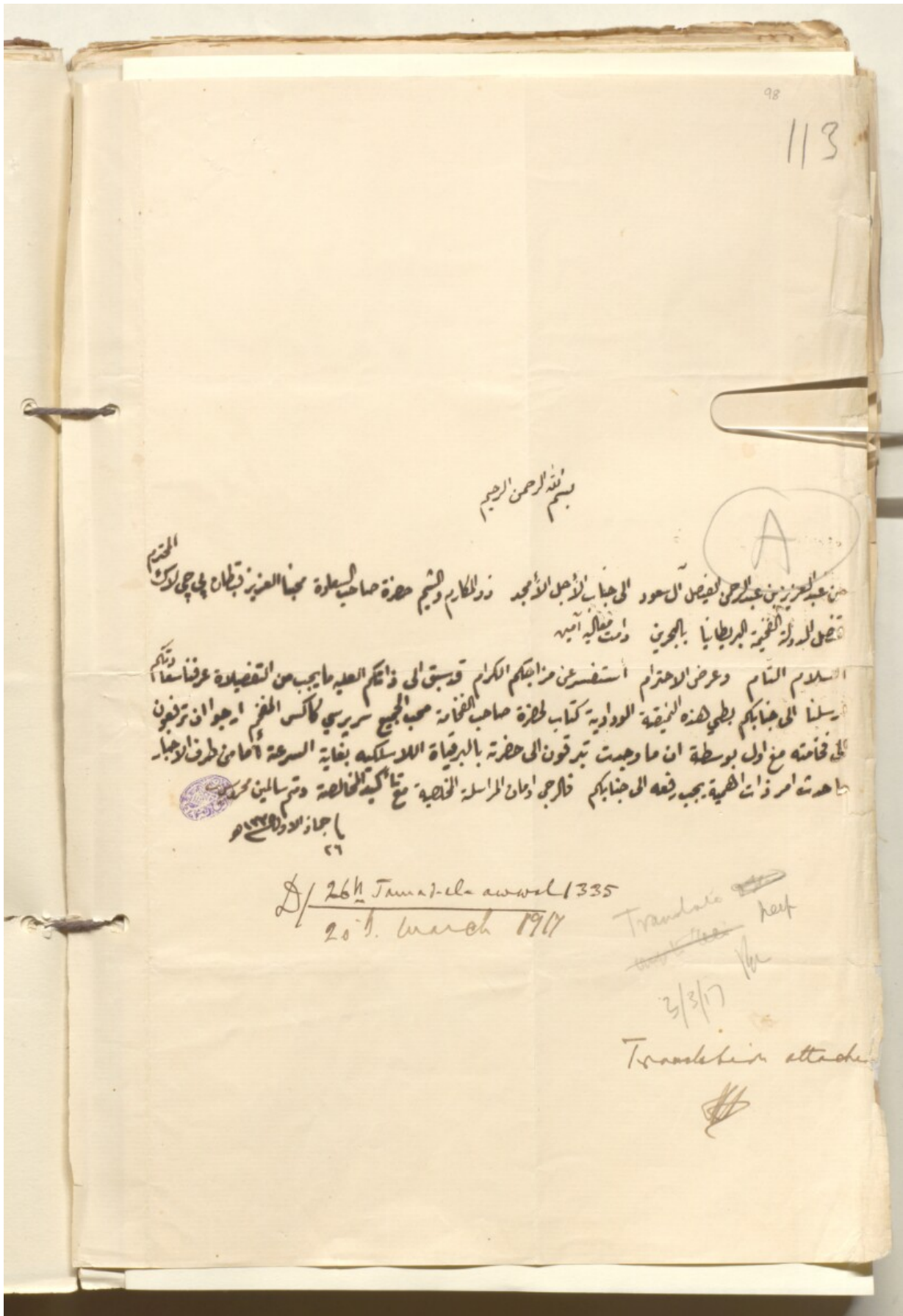


من الرقيم

بعد زوالكم الرقيم حرفة صاحب السيرة بحما الغيرة فطلب ان يجرى امره

بكم الكرم قد سبق الى ذلتكم العبد ما يجب من التفضيل ورفقاسا
رة صاحب الغفارة محب الجميع سريري كاكس المقيم ارجو ان ترفقون
حرفة بالبرقية اللاسلكية بغاية السرعة لآمان طرق ارجاء
وان المراسلة النجدة مع تاجيكه الخالصة وتتم اليك تحية
يا حماد الادوي

D/ 26th Tamad-e-awar
20th March 1900



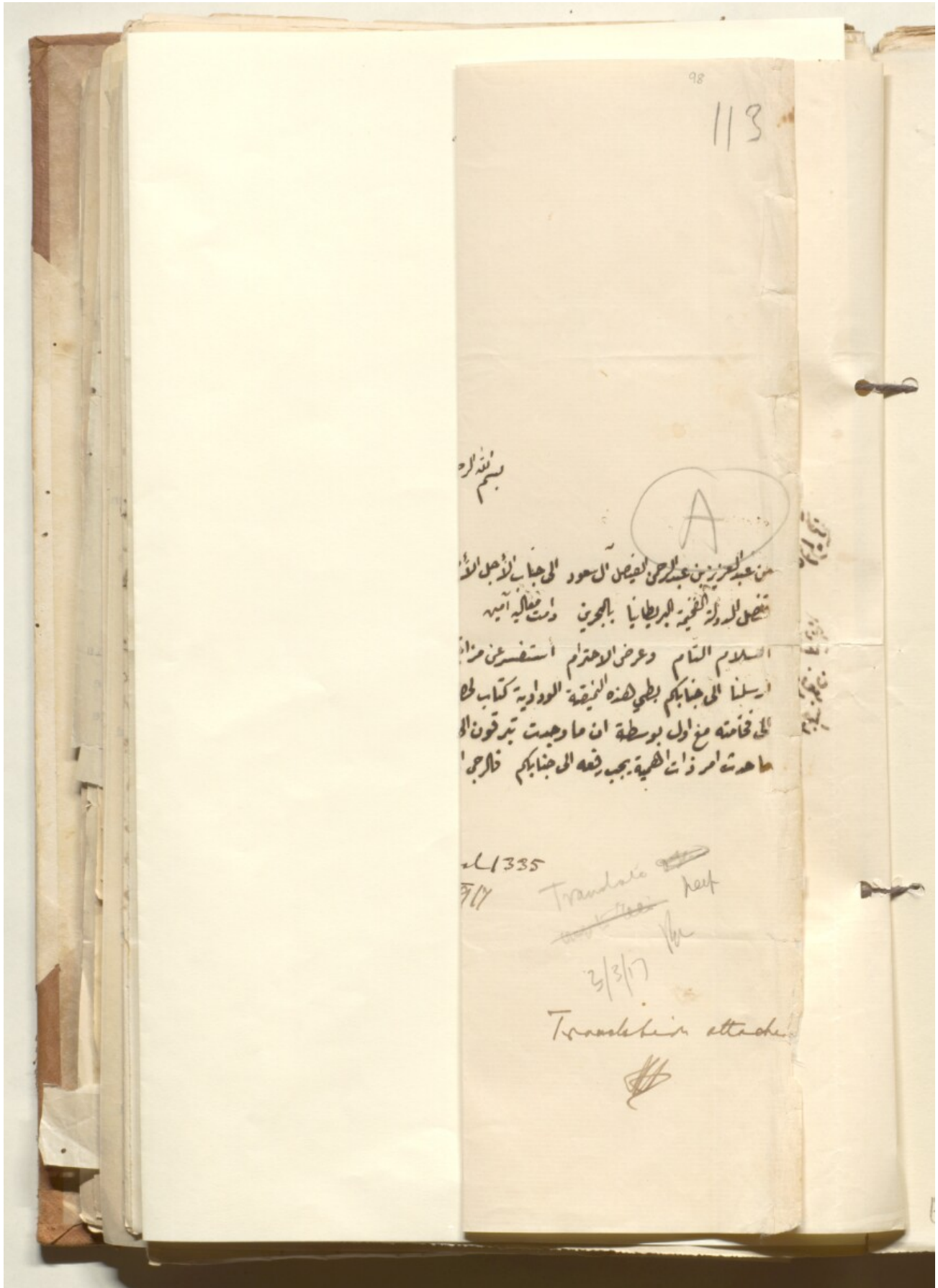
بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

من عبد العزيز بن عبد الرحمن الفيصل آل سعود إلى جناب الأدميرال البحري
في لندن في ١٢ من شهر ربيع الأول سنة ١٣٣٥

السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته
أستفسر من راجعكم الكرم قد سبق إلى واثم العبد ما يجب من التفصيل عرفتكم
رسلا إلى جنابكم بطي هذه النسخة الودادية كتاب طرفة صاحب الفخامة محمد الجبجج سريسي كاكس الفخر ارجو ان ترزقون
في فحاشته مع اول بوسطة ان ما رجعت بترقون الى حضرة بالبرقية اللاسلكية بغاية السرعة امانا من طرف ارجو
ما حدث امر ذات اهمية يجب دفعه الى جنابكم فالرجاء ان المراسلة النسخة مع تاجيكه الفخامة وتمت بالمين
أحمد الزود

26th Tamar-ela awwel 1335
20th March 1917

Translation kept
3/3/17
Translation attached





Translation of a letter dated 26th Jamad-
al-awwal 1335, (= 20th November 1894) found 14
H. S. Shaiikh Sir Abdul Aziz bin Abdur
Rahman al-Farisi as Sand K. C. P. E.
Ruler of Najd, to Captain P. G. Loch,
H. B. M. Political Agent, Bahrain.

After Compliments,

I beg to enquire after your honored
health and say that I have already
written to you in detail.

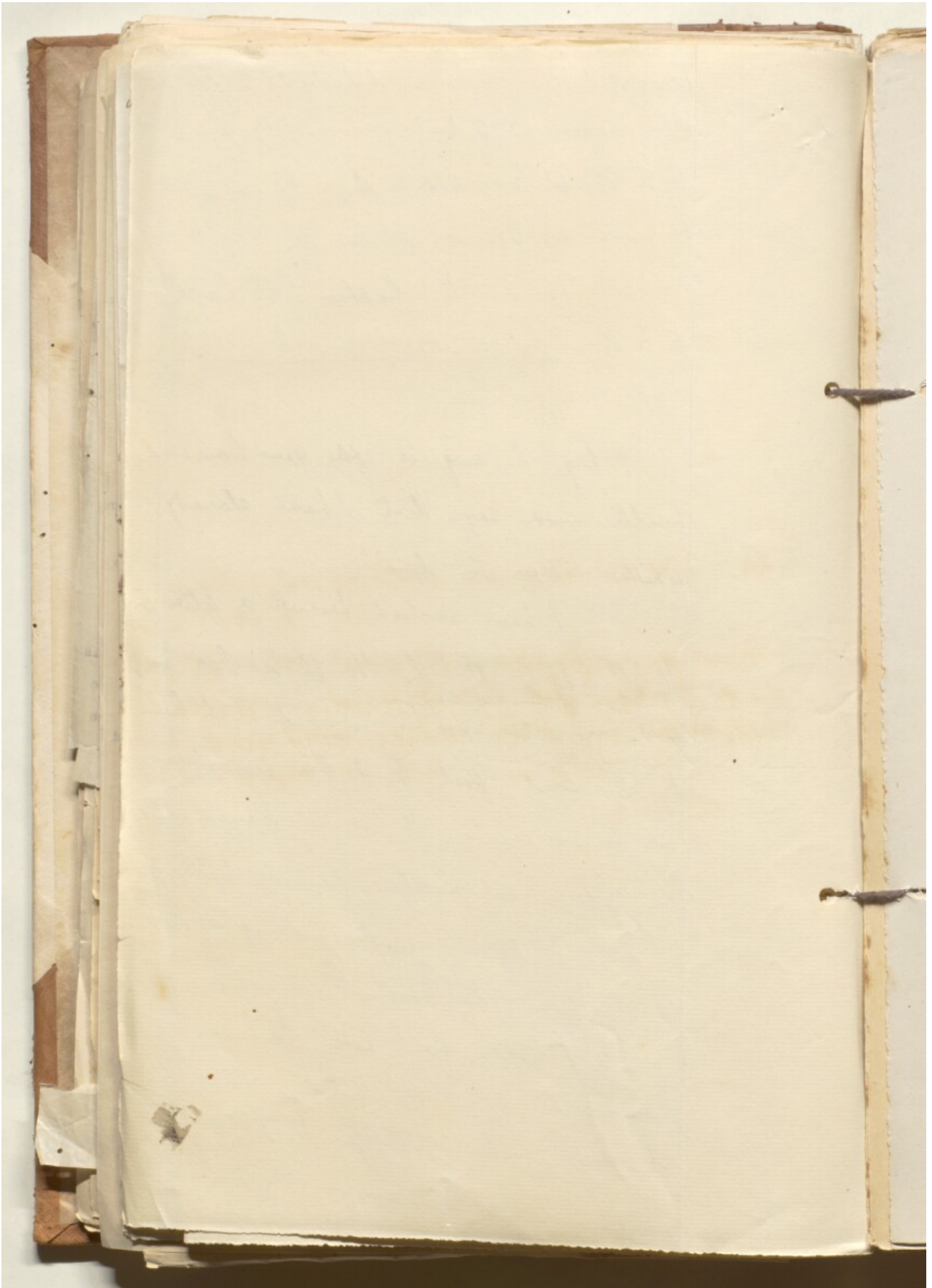
I have enclosed herewith a letter for
the friend of all the Hon. Sir Percy Cox,
and request you to forward it to him
by the first post and in case there
will be no ready, then kindly transmit
the contents as quickly as possible by telegraph.

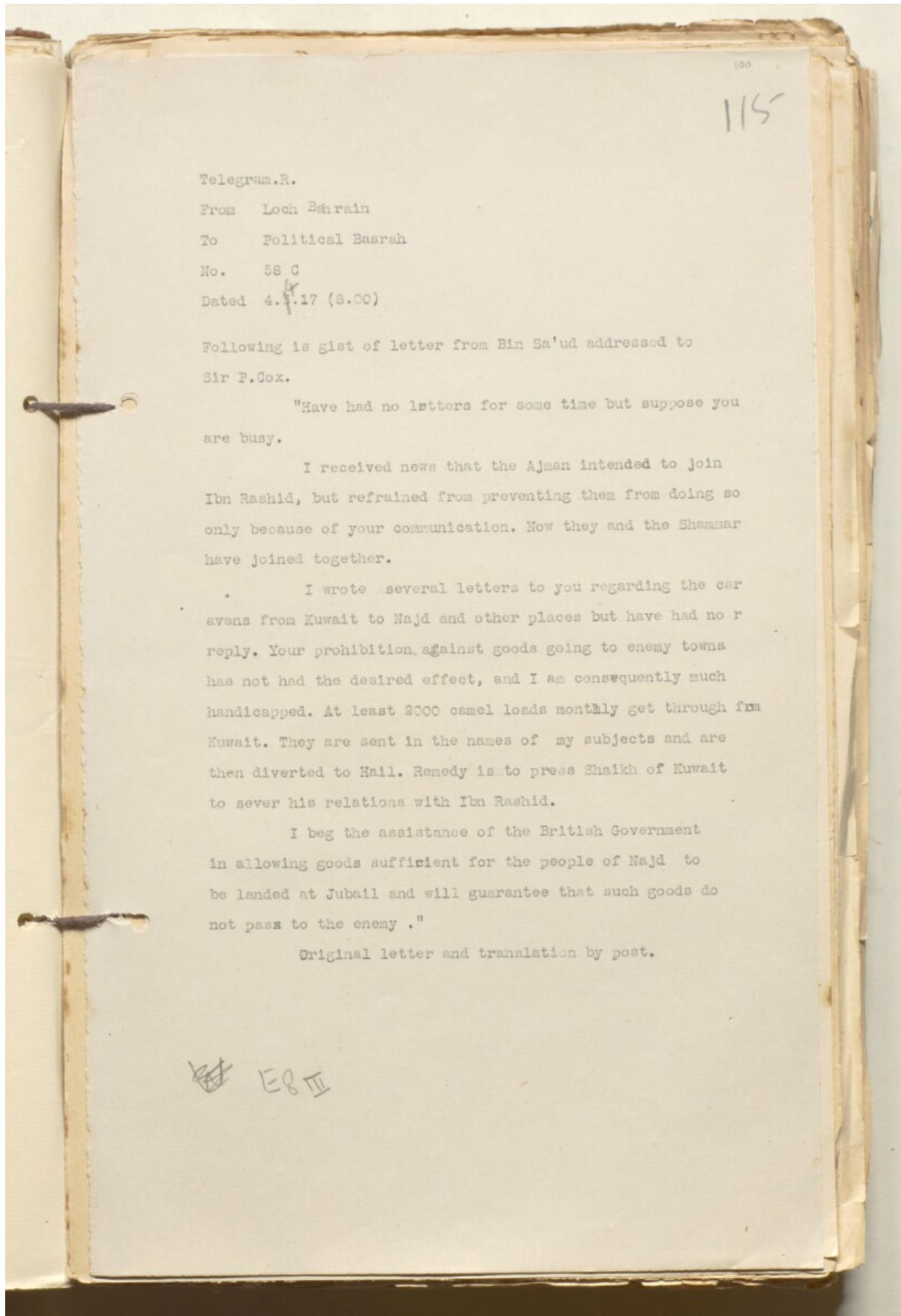
As regards news nothing has happened
which may be worthy of mention to you.

I hope, you will continue your
sincere
correspondence, and this is what had
to be said and may you be preserved.

E 8 III

14/4/94





Telegram.R.

From Loch Bahrain

To Political Basrah

No. 58 C

Dated 4.1.17 (8.00)

Following is gist of letter from Bin Sa'ud addressed to Sir P.Cox.

"Have had no letters for some time but suppose you are busy.

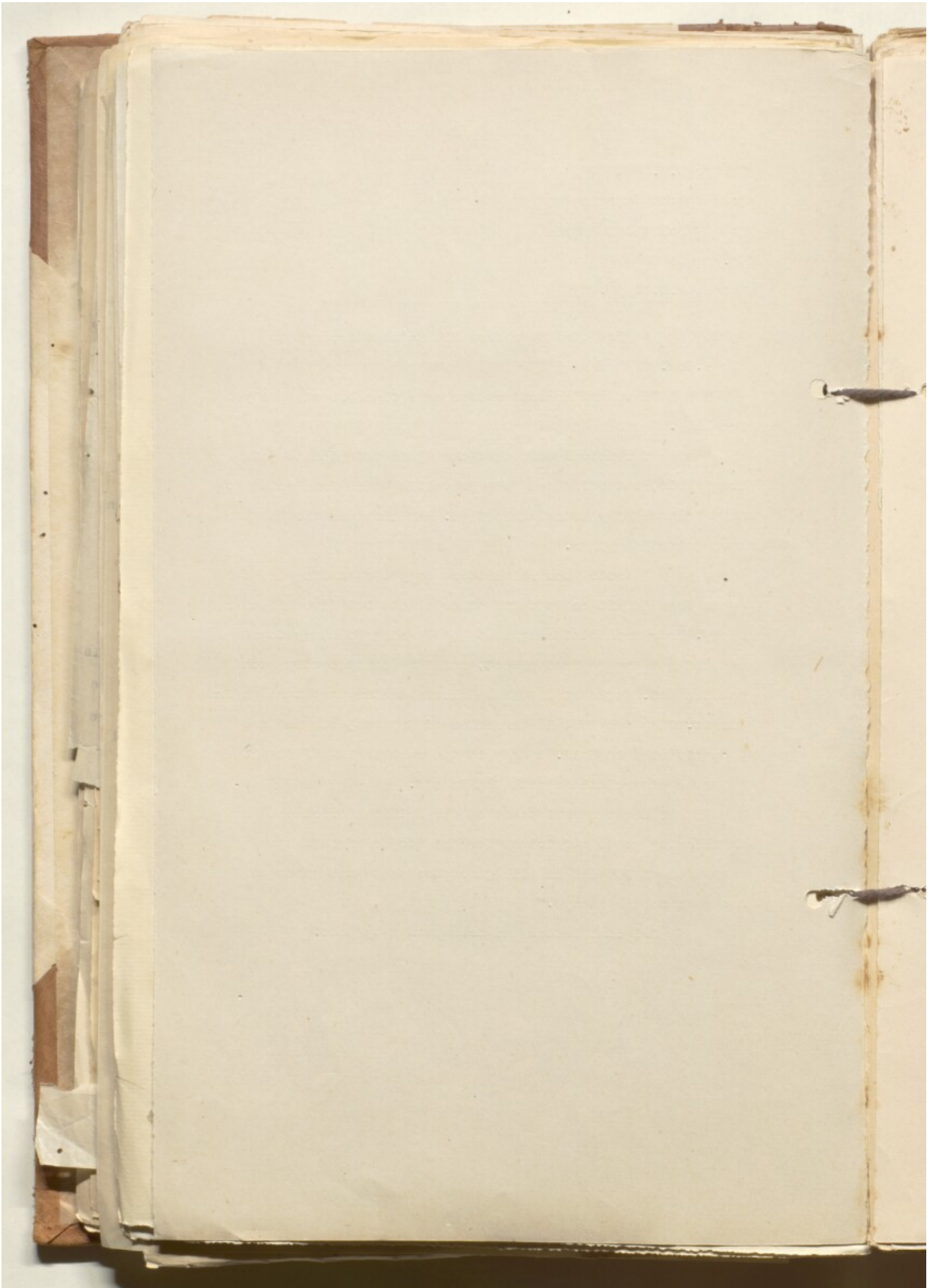
I received news that the Ajman intended to join Ibn Rashid, but refrained from preventing them from doing so only because of your communication. Now they and the Shammar have joined together.

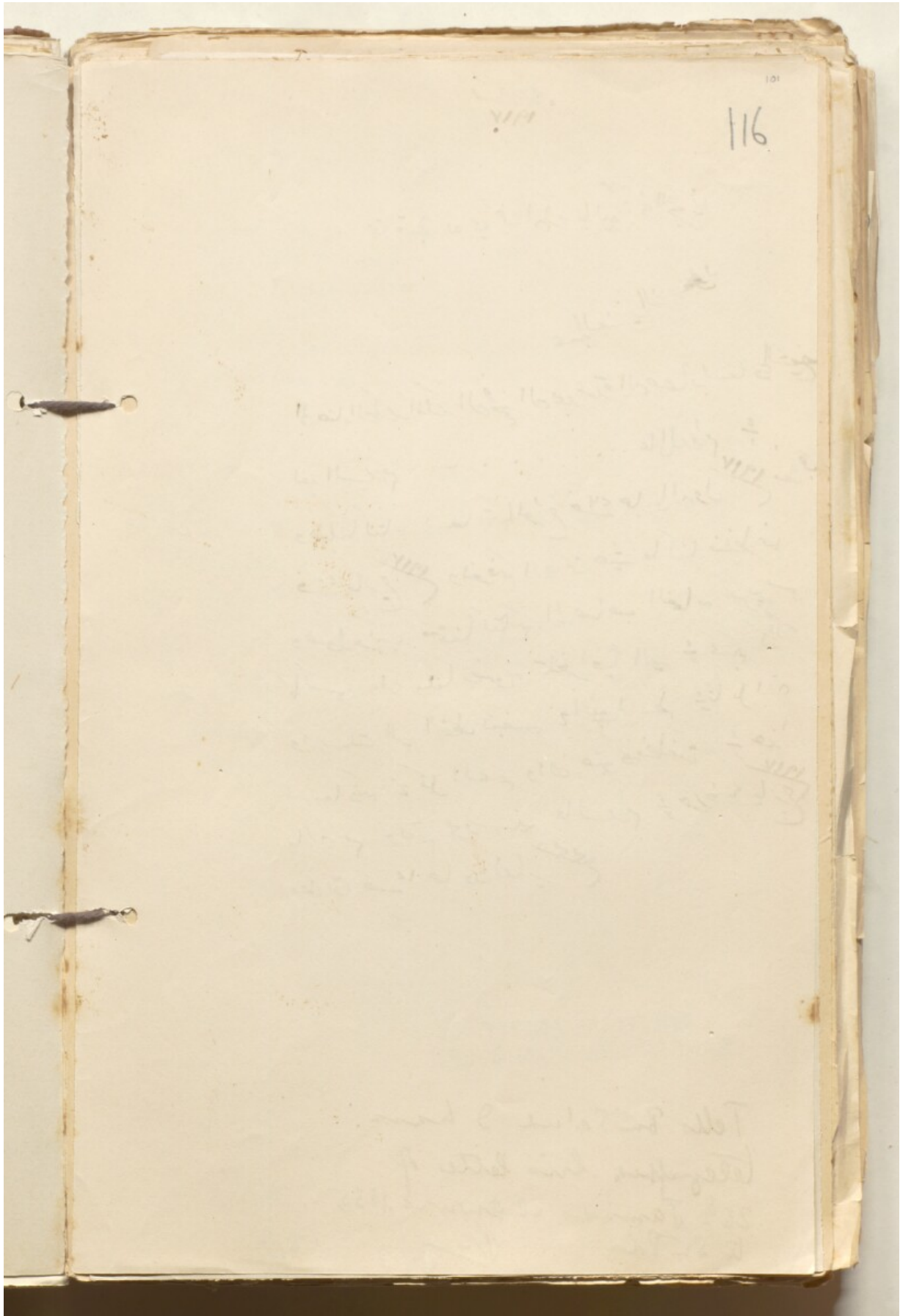
I wrote several letters to you regarding the caravans from Kuwait to Najd and other places but have had no reply. Your prohibition against goods going to enemy towns has not had the desired effect, and I am consequently much handicapped. At least 2000 camel loads monthly get through from Kuwait. They are sent in the names of my subjects and are then diverted to Hail. Remedy is to press Shaikh of Kuwait to sever his relations with Ibn Rashid.

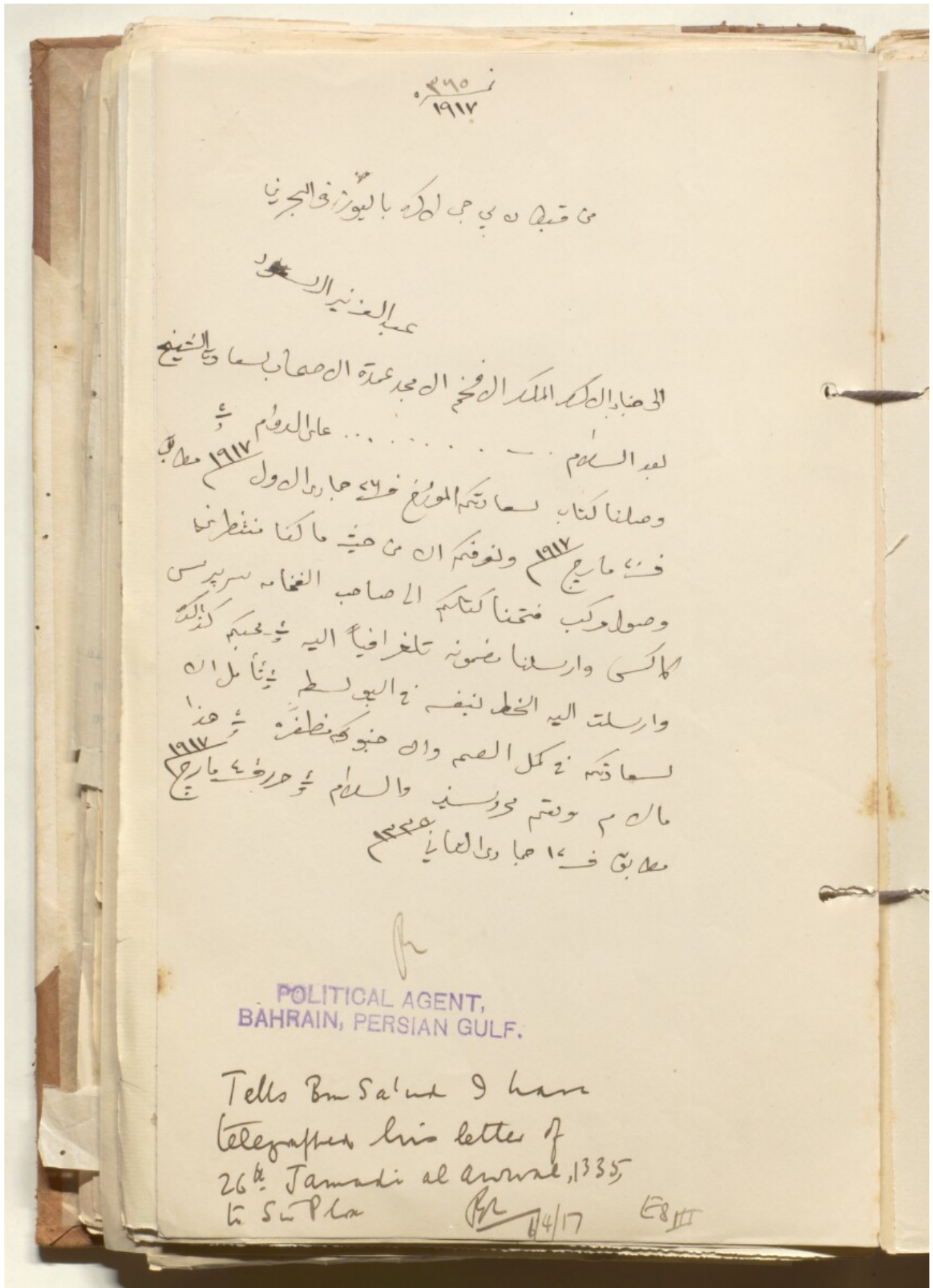
I beg the assistance of the British Government in allowing goods sufficient for the people of Najd to be landed at Jubail and will guarantee that such goods do not pass to the enemy."

Original letter and translation by post.

E8 III







٢٦٥
١٩١٧

من قبيل ن ي ج لكة باليون في البحرين

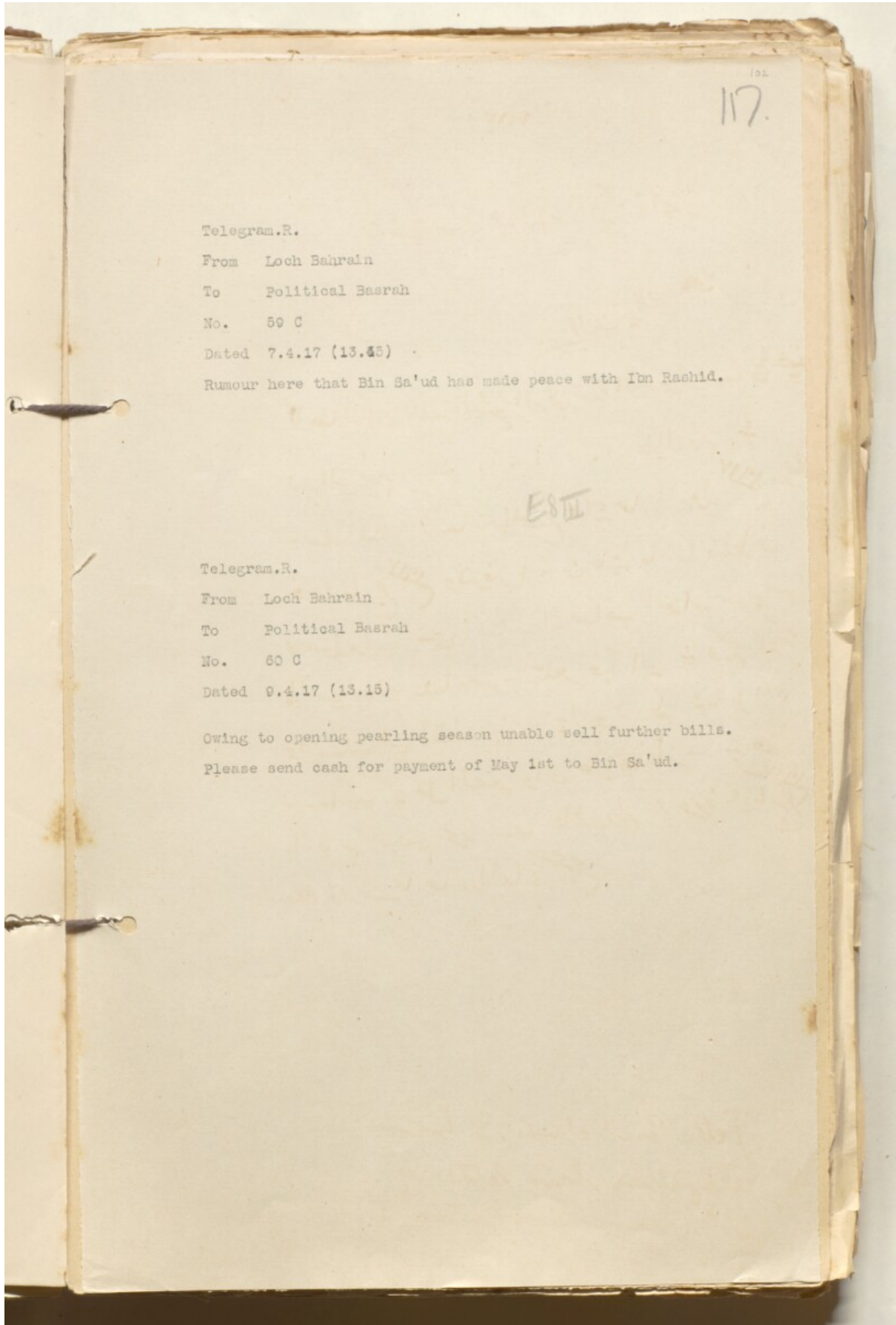
عبد العزيز السعدي

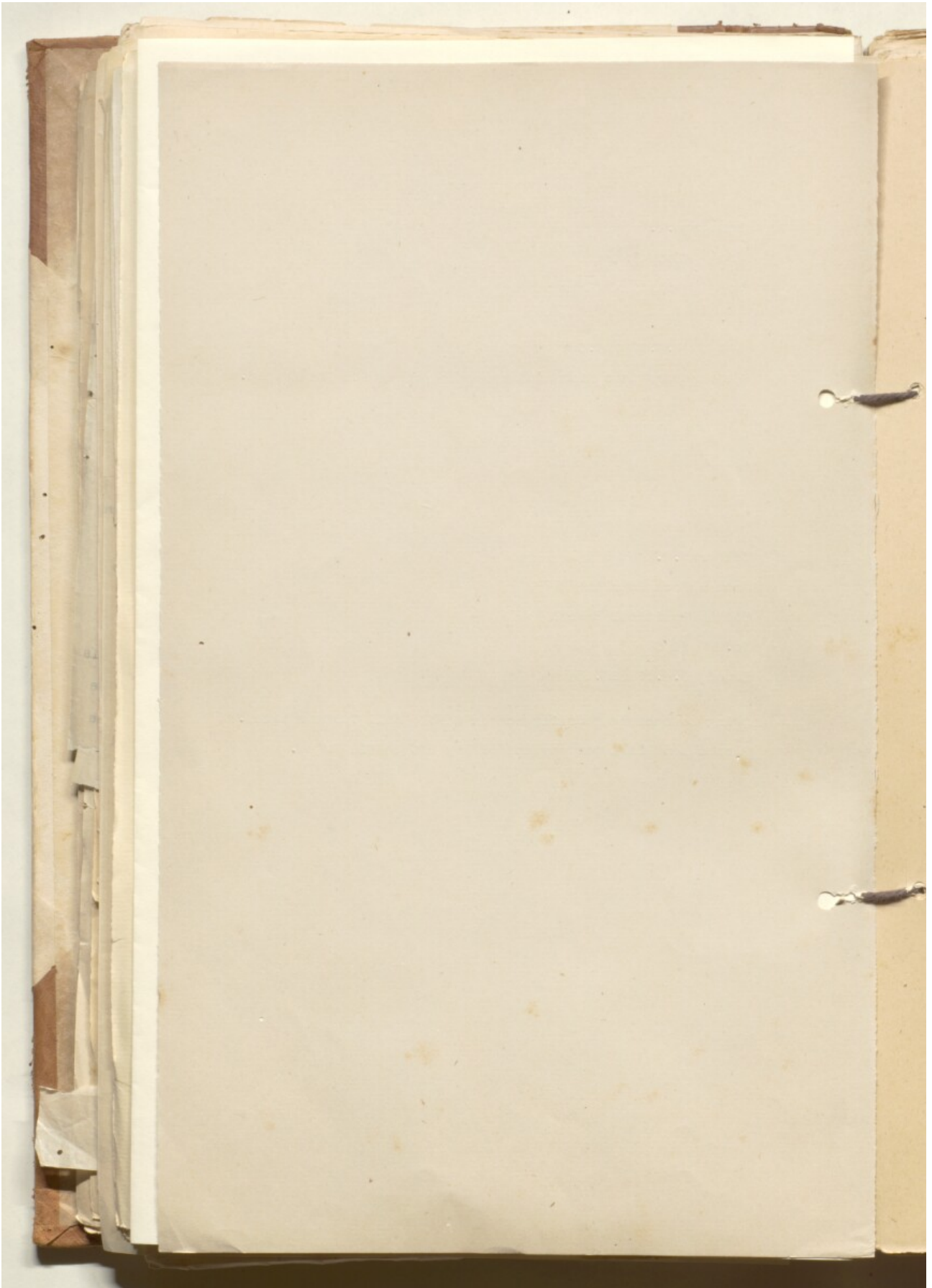
الى صاحب الكه الملك الفخ الى مجد عمة ال مصاب بسا والشيخ
لعب السلام ... على الدوام
وصلنا كتاب سعادتكم الموعود في ١٢ جابر الاول ١٩١٧
في ١٢ ما ربح ١٩١٧ ونعفيكم ان من حيث ما كنا منتظرنا
وصولكم ففتحنا كتابكم الى صاحب الغمام سريرس
لكاكي وارسلنا مضمونه تلغرافيا اليه في محبتكم كذلك
وارسلت اليه الخط لنفبه في الجولم فينا مل ان
سعادتكم في كل الصم وان جنوكم نظفت في هذا
ما لم يوقفتم في سبيل السلام في حروف ما ربح ١٩١٧
مطابق في ١٢ جابر الاول في محبتكم

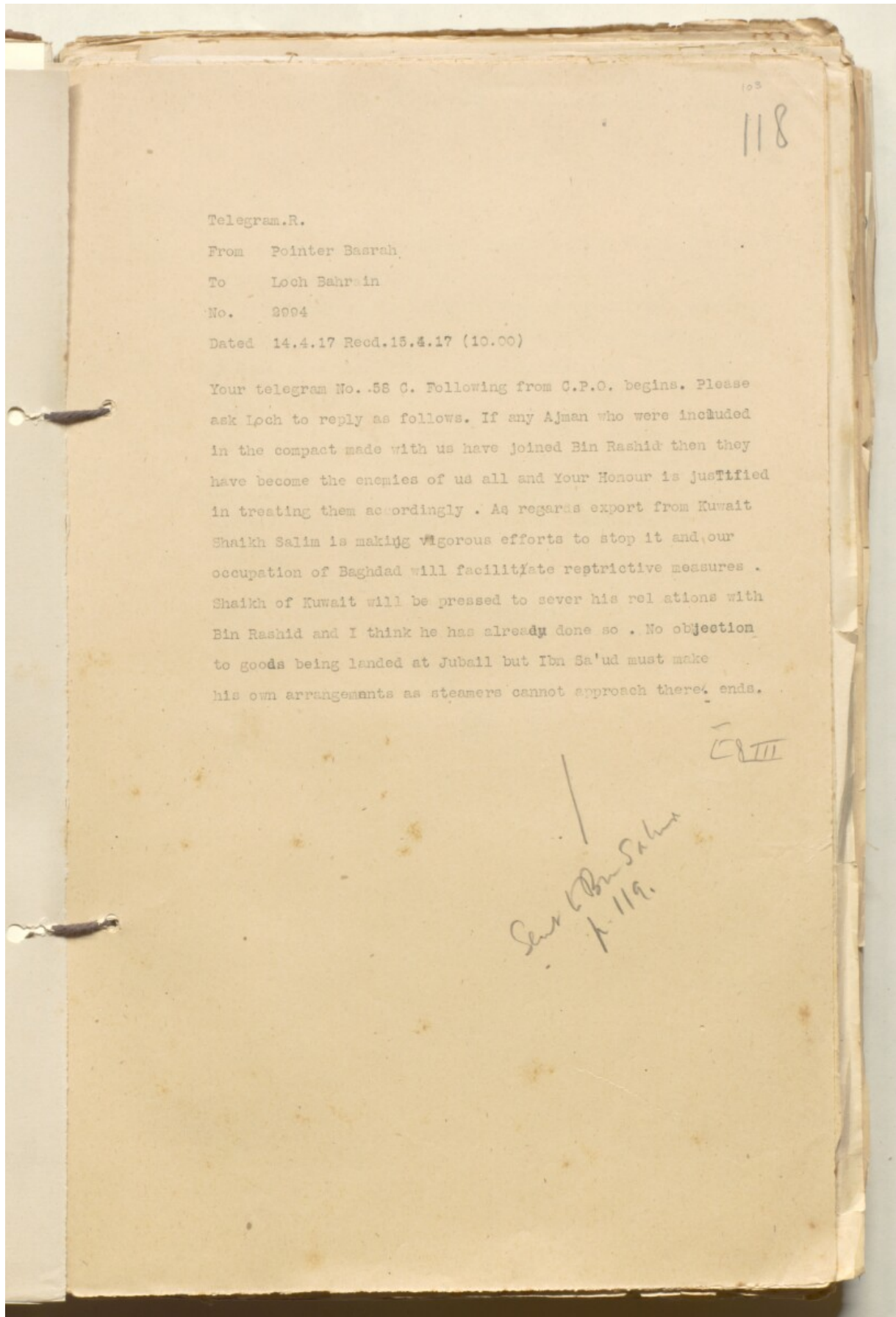
POLITICAL AGENT,
BAHRAIN, PERSIAN GULF.

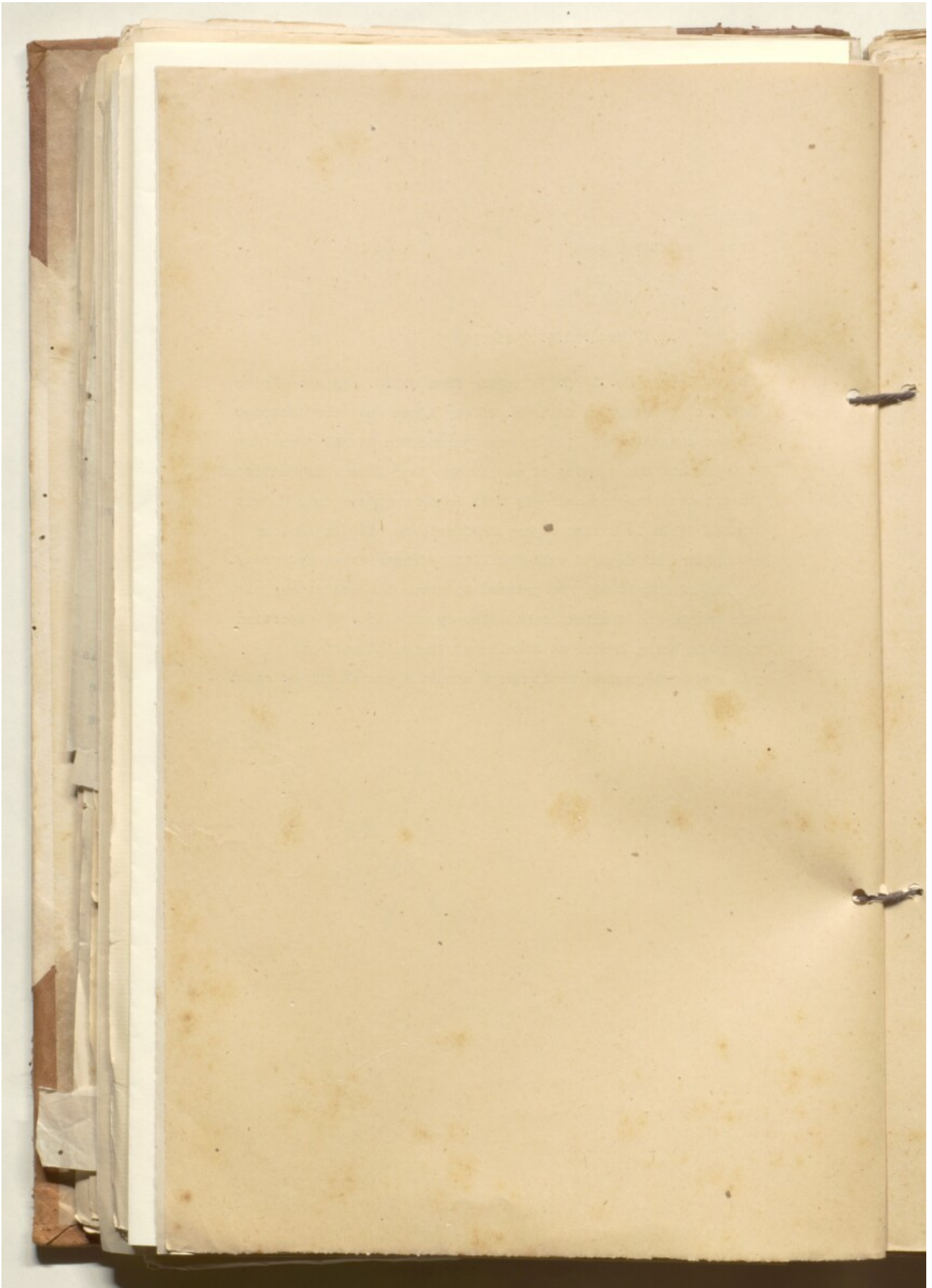
Tells Bm Sa'ud I have
telegraphed his letter of
26th Jamadi al awwal, 1335
to S. P. L. A.

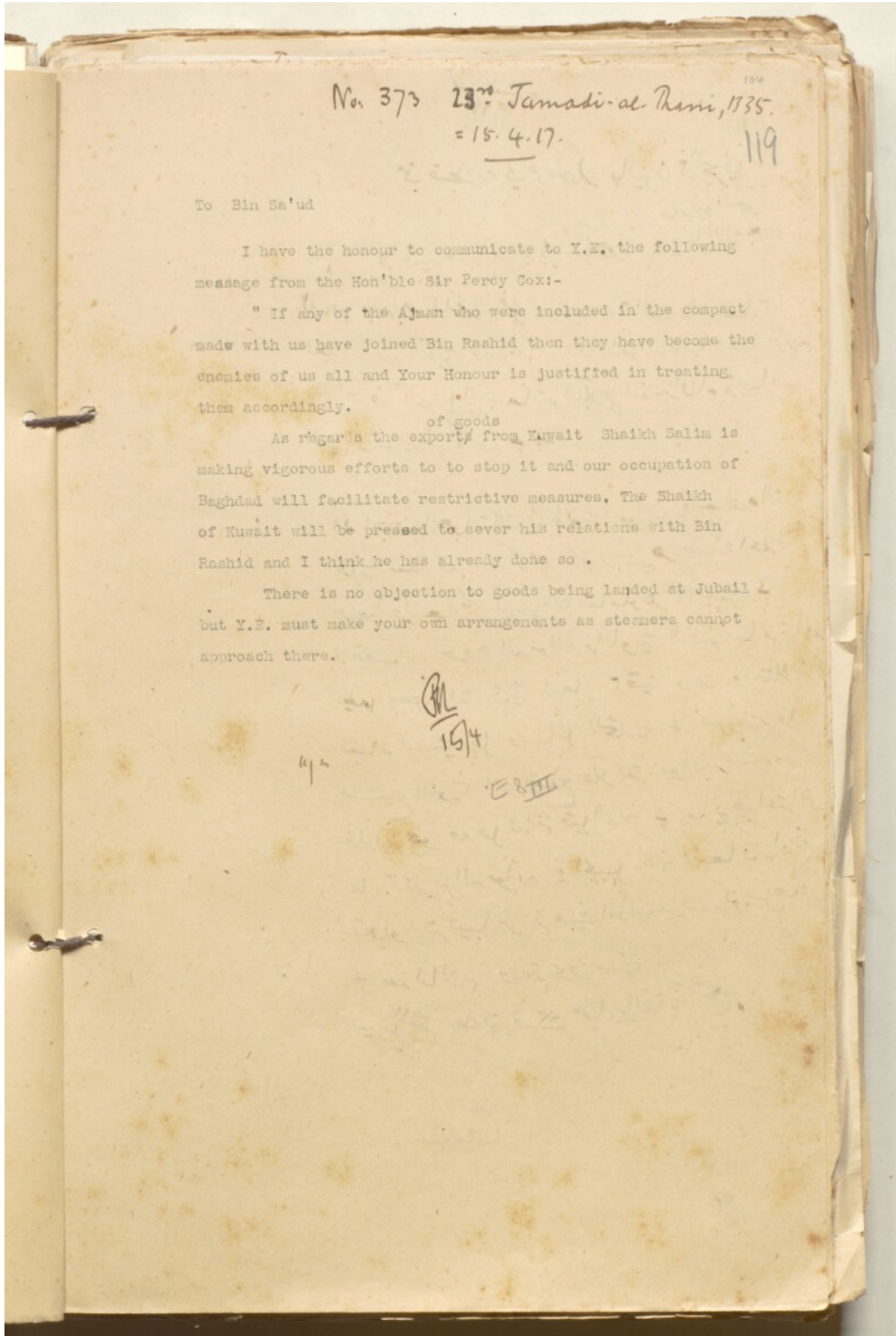
٨/٤/١٧ E 8 III











No. 373 23rd Jamadi al Thani, 1335.
= 15.4.17.

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To Bin Sa'ud

I have the honour to communicate to Y.E. the following message from the Hon'ble Sir Percy Cox:-

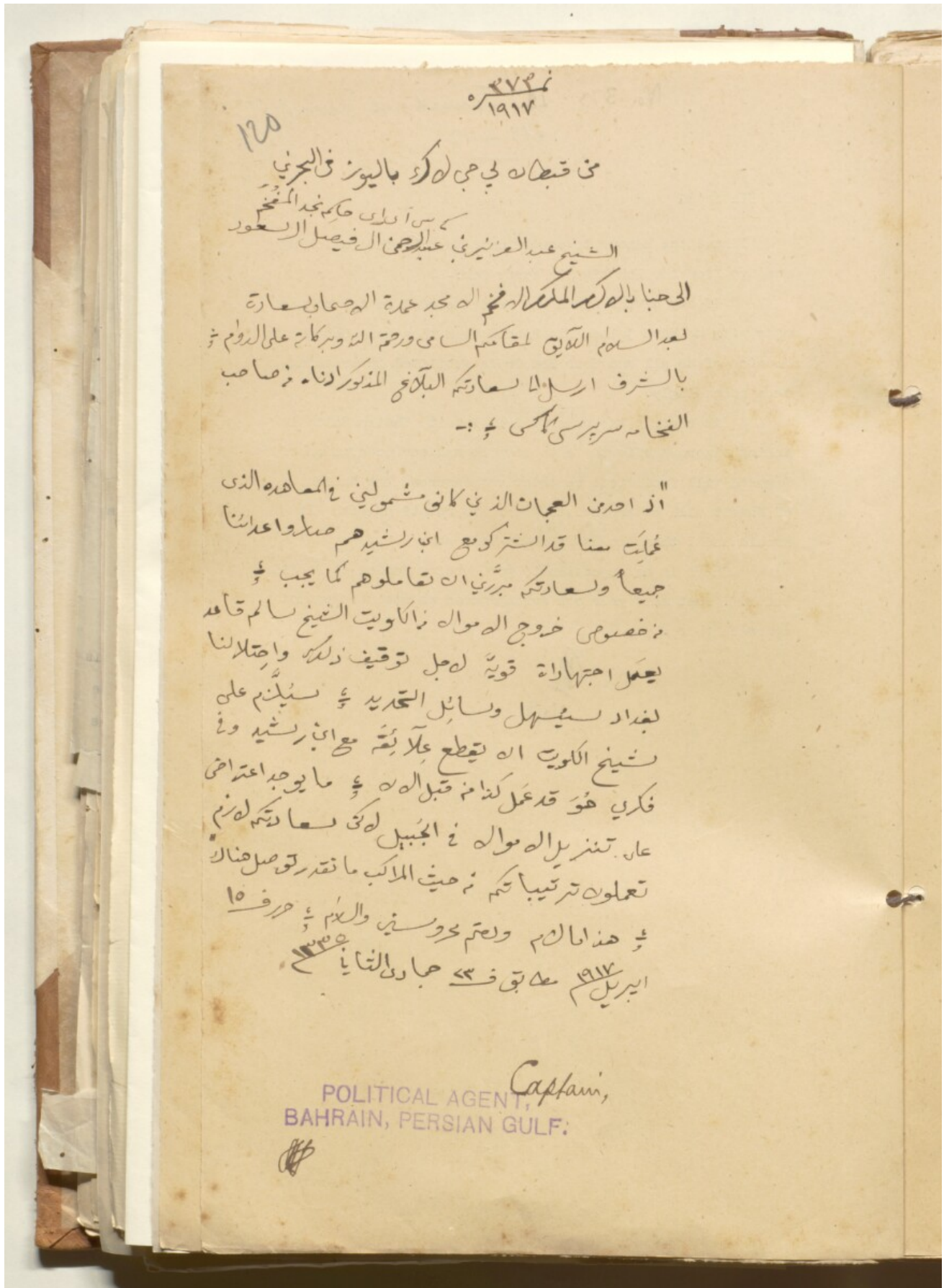
" If any of the Ajman who were included in the compact made with us have joined Bin Rashid then they have become the enemies of us all and Your Honour is justified in treating them accordingly.

of goods
As regards the exports from Kuwait Shaikh Salim is making vigorous efforts to stop it and our occupation of Baghdad will facilitate restrictive measures. The Shaikh of Kuwait will be pressed to sever his relations with Bin Rashid and I think he has already done so .

There is no objection to goods being landed at Jubail but Y.E. must make your own arrangements as steamers cannot approach there.

15/4

E 8 III



٢٧٢
١٩١٧

١٢٥

من قبضان بي جي لكره باليوز في البحرين

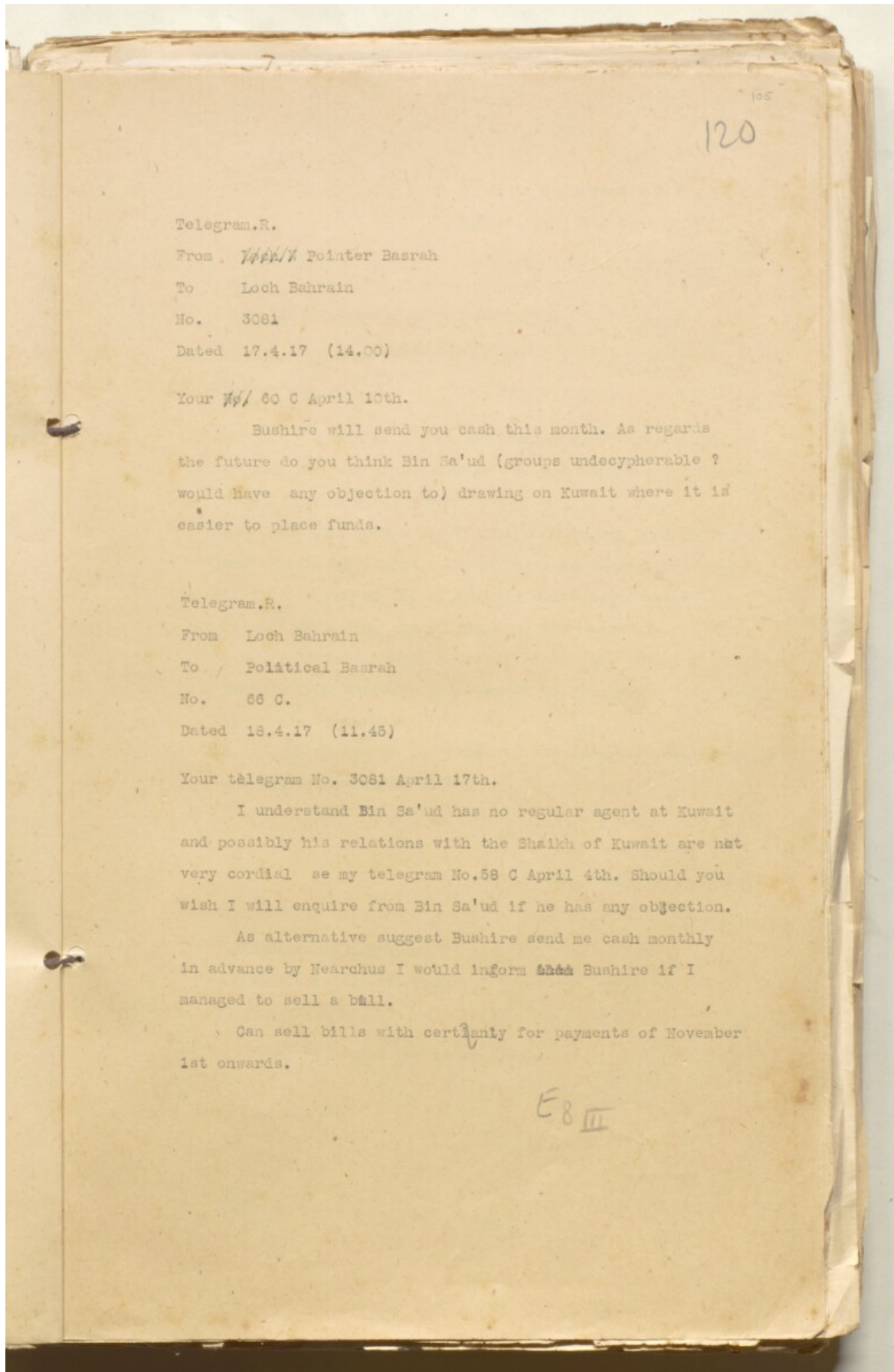
الشيخ عبد العزيز بن علي بن فيصل السعود

الحبنا بالله كرم الملكة الفخمة اله محبة اله صواب عارة
لعب السهم اللاتي لمقامكم اله وروقة الله وبركاته على الرؤم في
بالشرف ارسلنا سعادتكم اللاتي المذكور اناء من صاحب
الفخامة سريرسي لكسي في :-

"اذ احسن العجبان الذي كانني مشمولني في المعاهدة الذي
غمايت معنا قد التفتكم مع ابن رشيدهم صلاوا عدائنا
جميعاً ولسعادتكم مبرئان تعاملوهم كما يجب في
من قصوى خروج اله مواله ناكوت الشيخ سالم قاه
يعمل اجتهادة قوية له جل توقيف ذلك واجتلا لنا
لغداد سيمهل وسائل التحديد في سبيلكم على
شيخ الكوت ان تقطع علائقة مع ابن رشيد وفي
فكري هو قد عمل كذا من قبل اله في ما يوجد اعتداه
عار تنفرد اله مواله في الجبيل له في سعادتكم له في
تعلوه ترتيباتكم في حيث المالك ما نقد رتق صل هناك
في هذا اناكم ورحمكم وسين والدم في حرف
ابيريل ١٩١٧ مع بق في حباري الثاني ١٩١٧

Captain,
POLITICAL AGENT,
BAHRAIN, PERSIAN GULF.

١٢٥



Telegram.R.

From 7/4/17/17 Pointer Basrah

To Loch Bahrain

No. 3081

Dated 17.4.17 (14.00)

Your No/ 60 C April 10th.

Bushire will send you cash this month. As regards the future do you think Bin Sa'ud (groups undecypherable ? would have any objection to) drawing on Kuwait where it is easier to place funds.

Telegram.R.

From Loch Bahrain

To Political Basrah

No. 66 C.

Dated 18.4.17 (11.45)

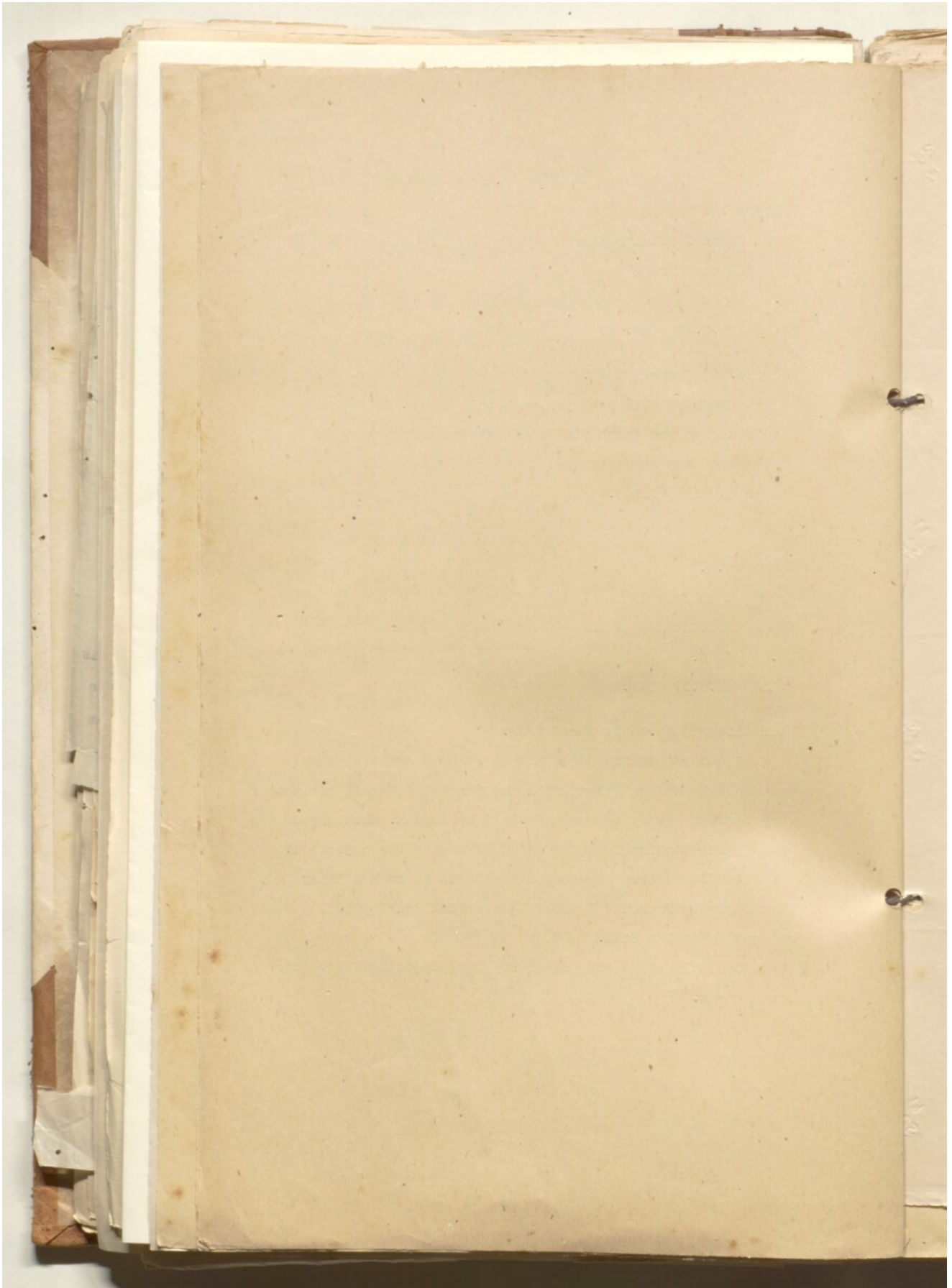
Your telegram No. 3081 April 17th.

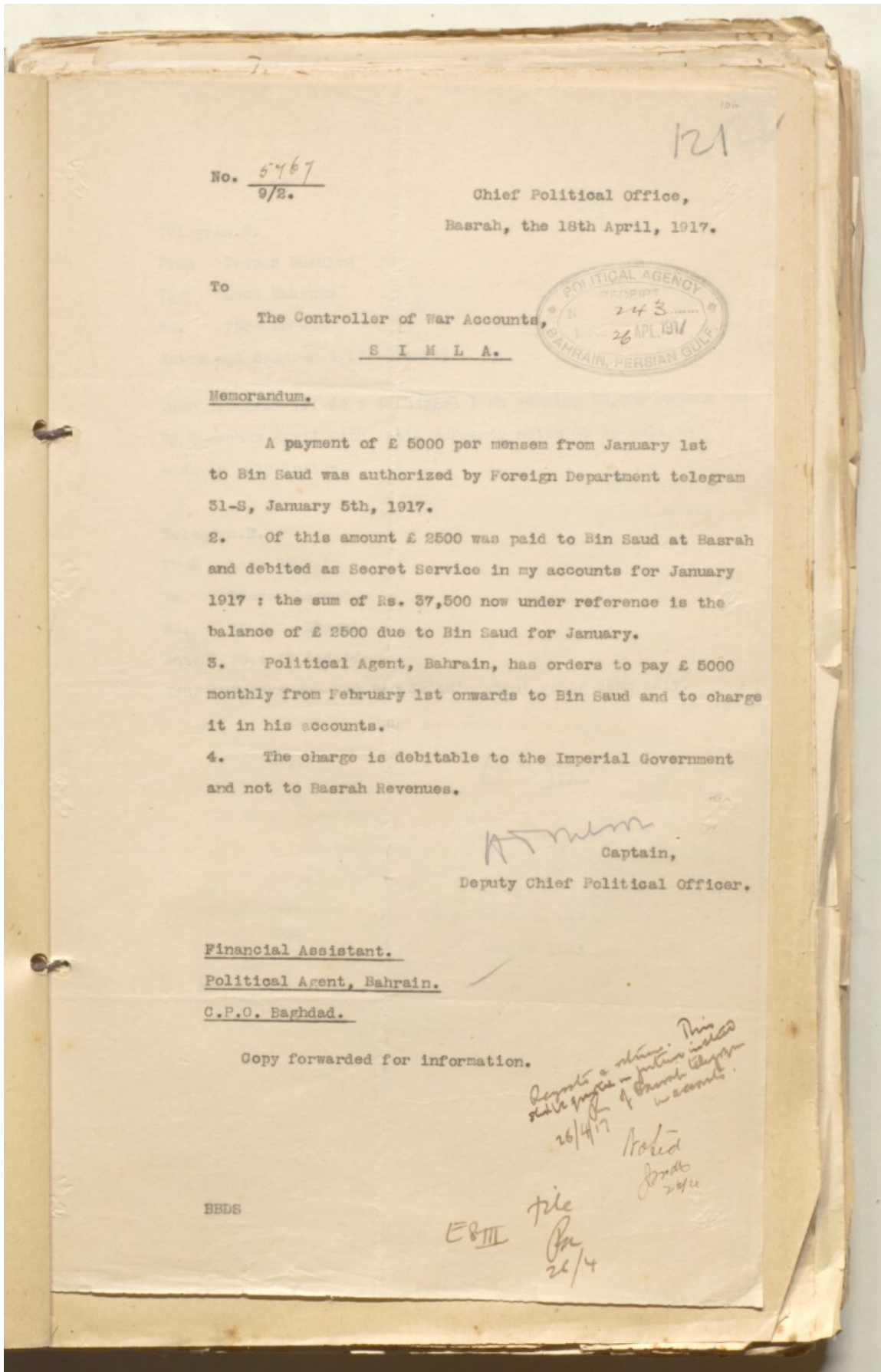
I understand Bin Sa'ud has no regular agent at Kuwait and possibly his relations with the Shaikh of Kuwait are not very cordial as my telegram No. 58 C April 4th. Should you wish I will enquire from Bin Sa'ud if he has any objection.

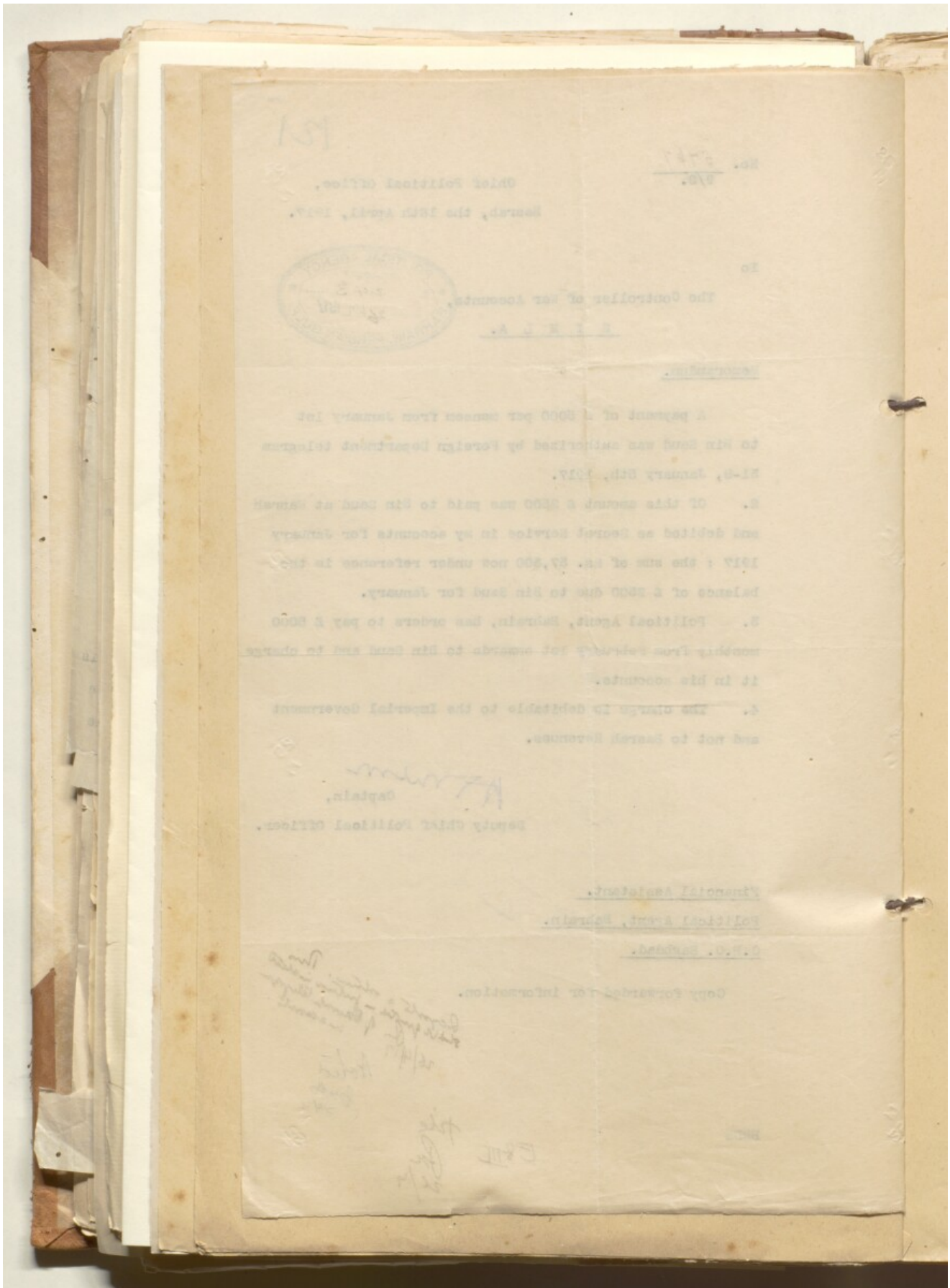
As alternative suggest Bushire send me cash monthly in advance by Hearchus I would inform Bushire if I managed to sell a bill.

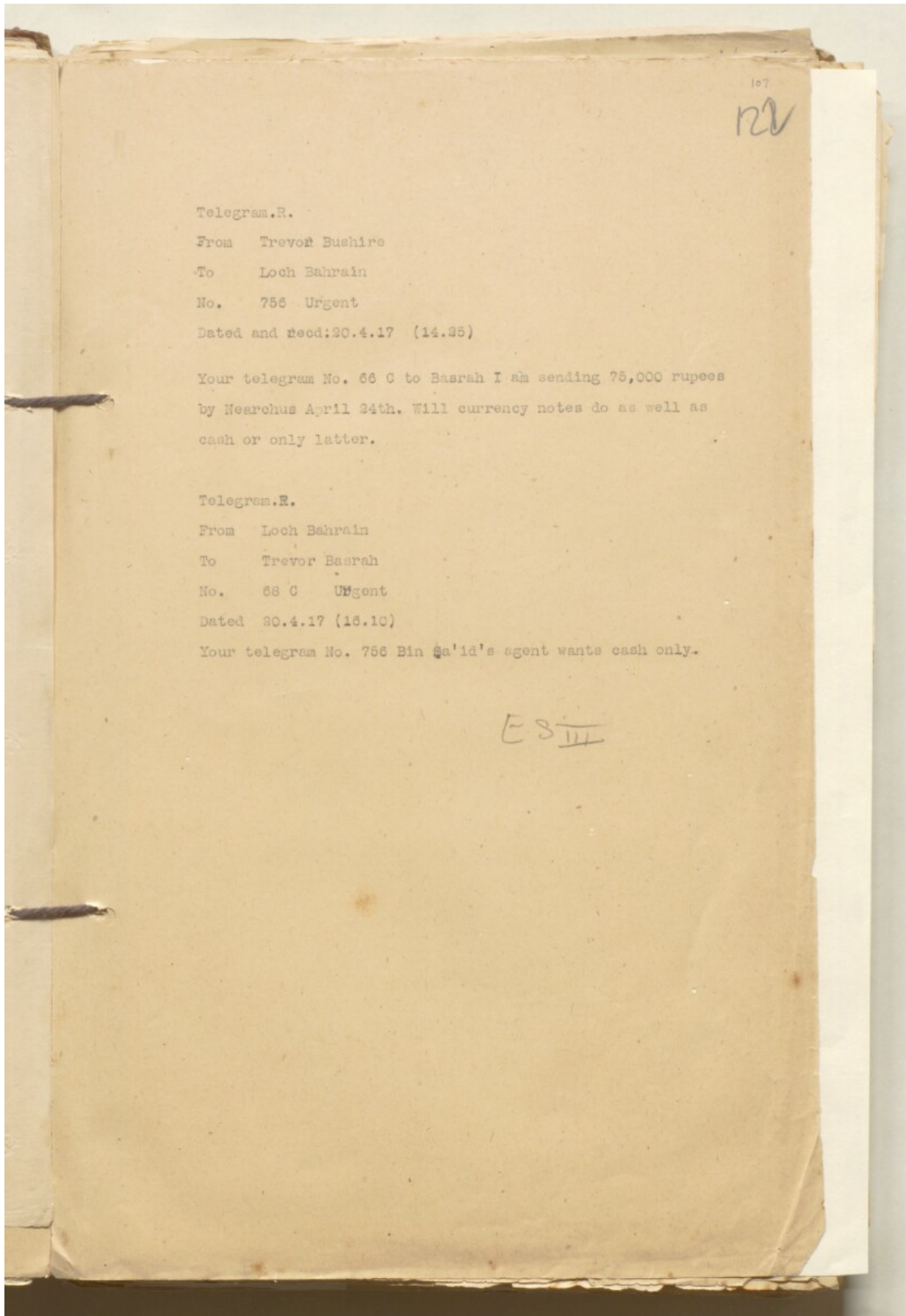
Can sell bills with certainty for payments of November 1st onwards.

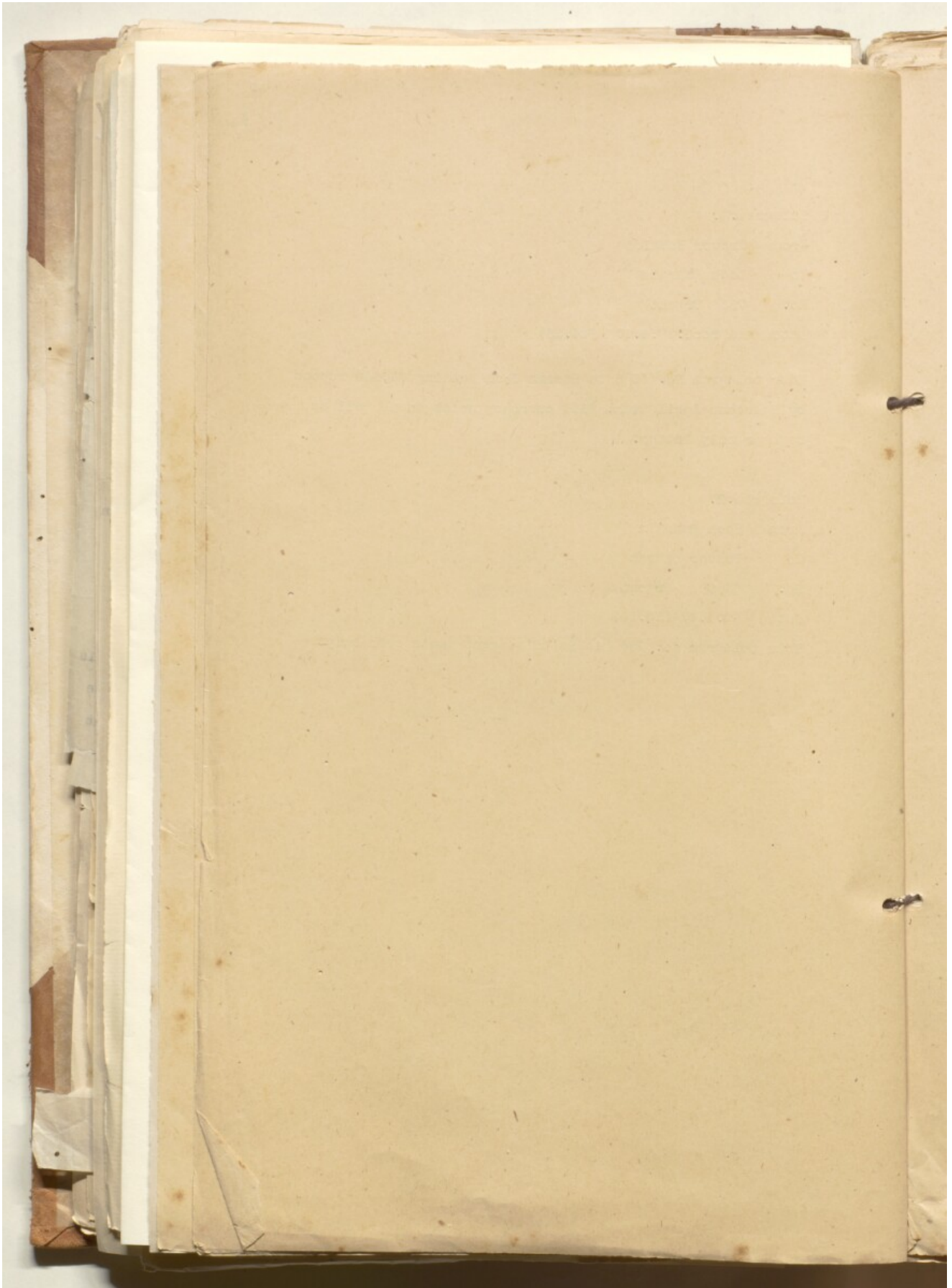
E 8 III

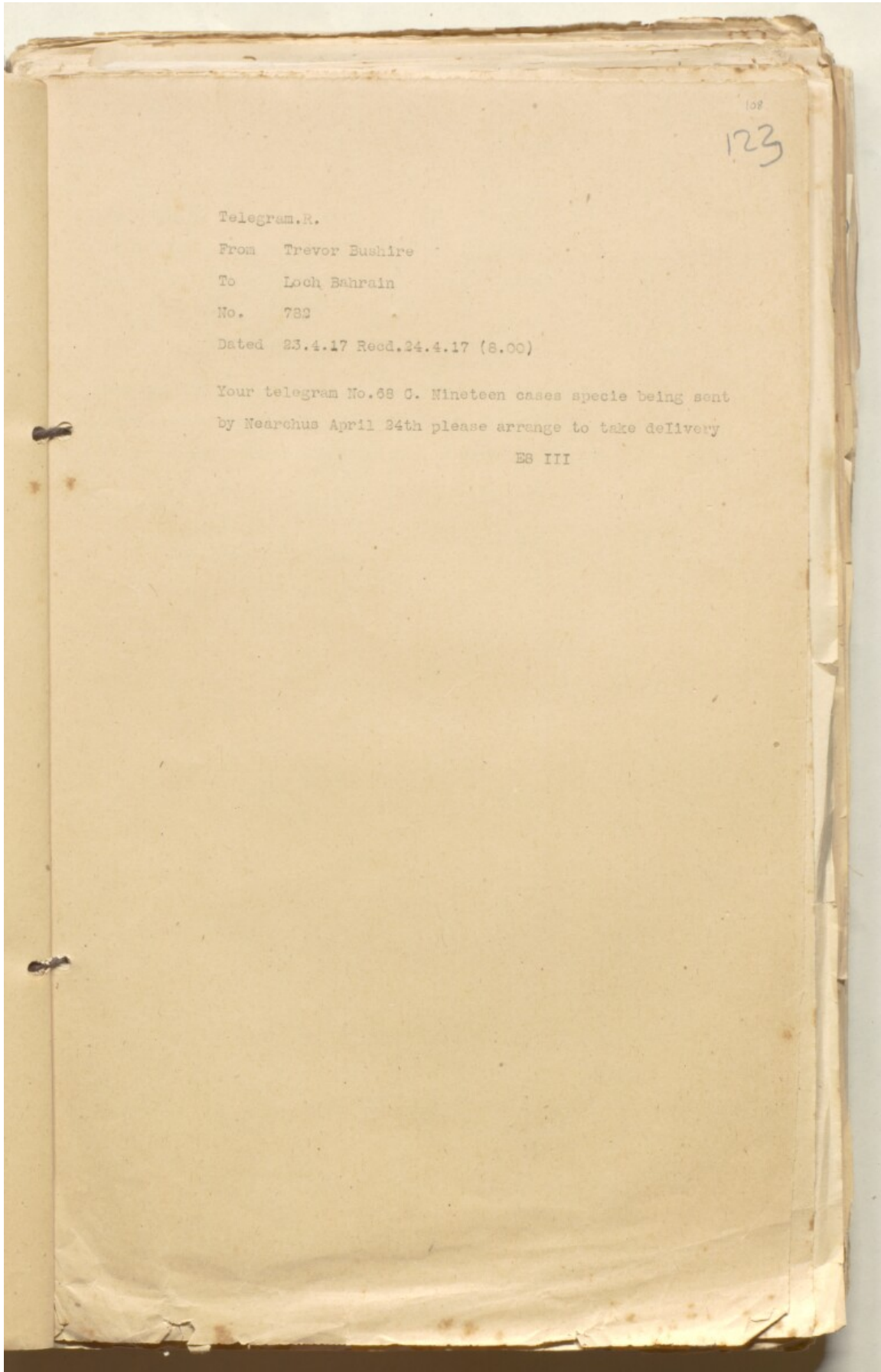


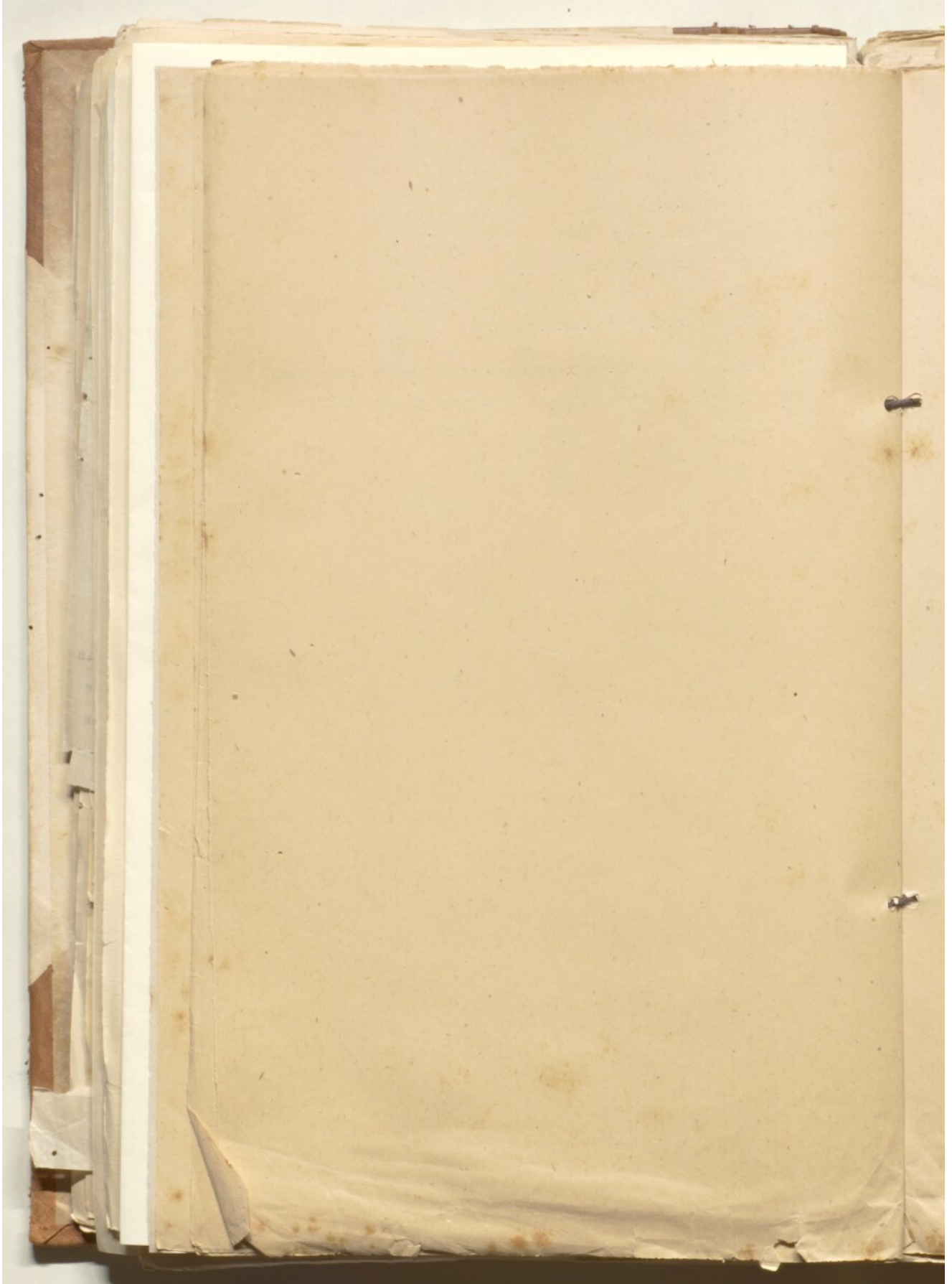


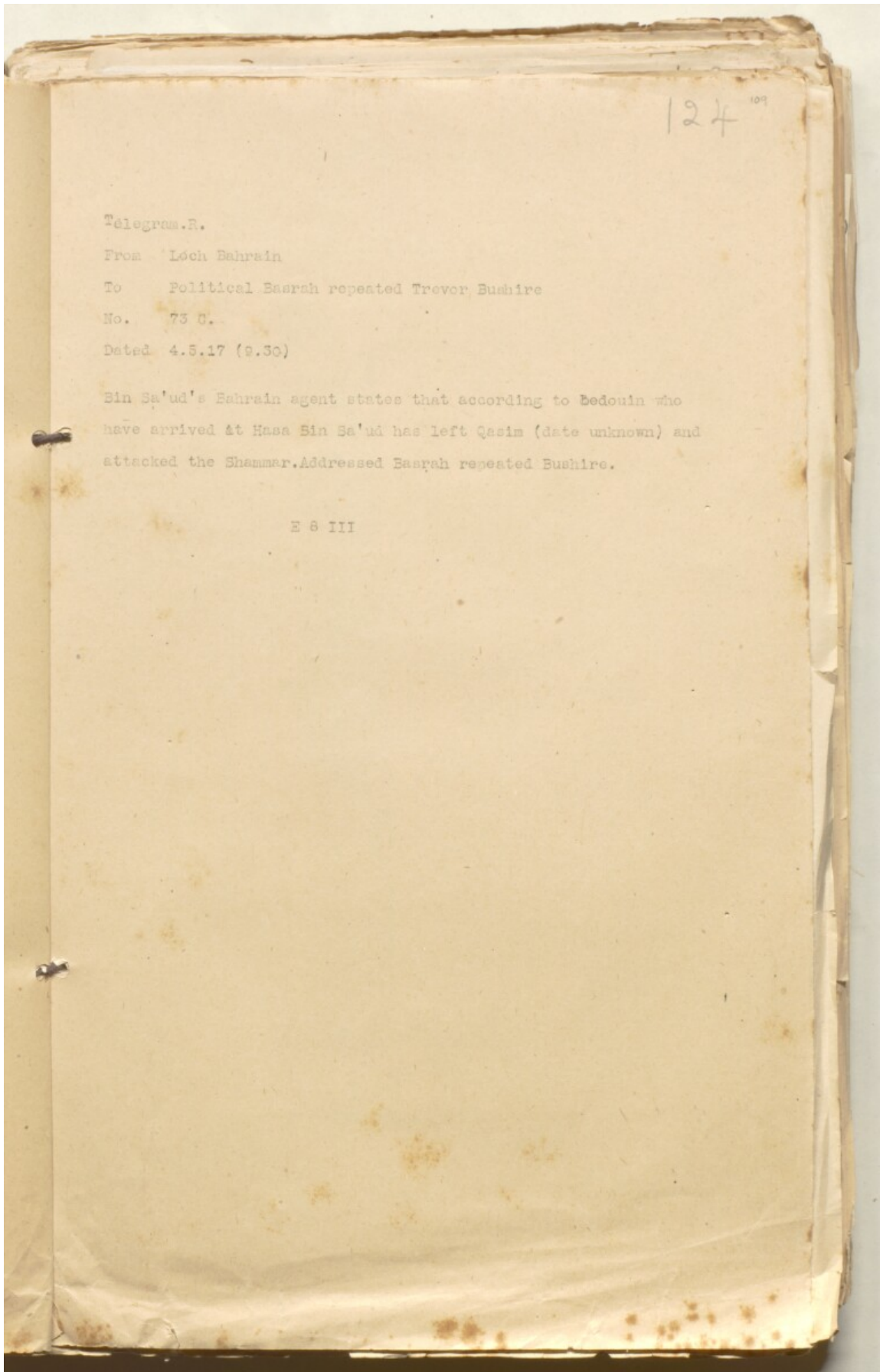


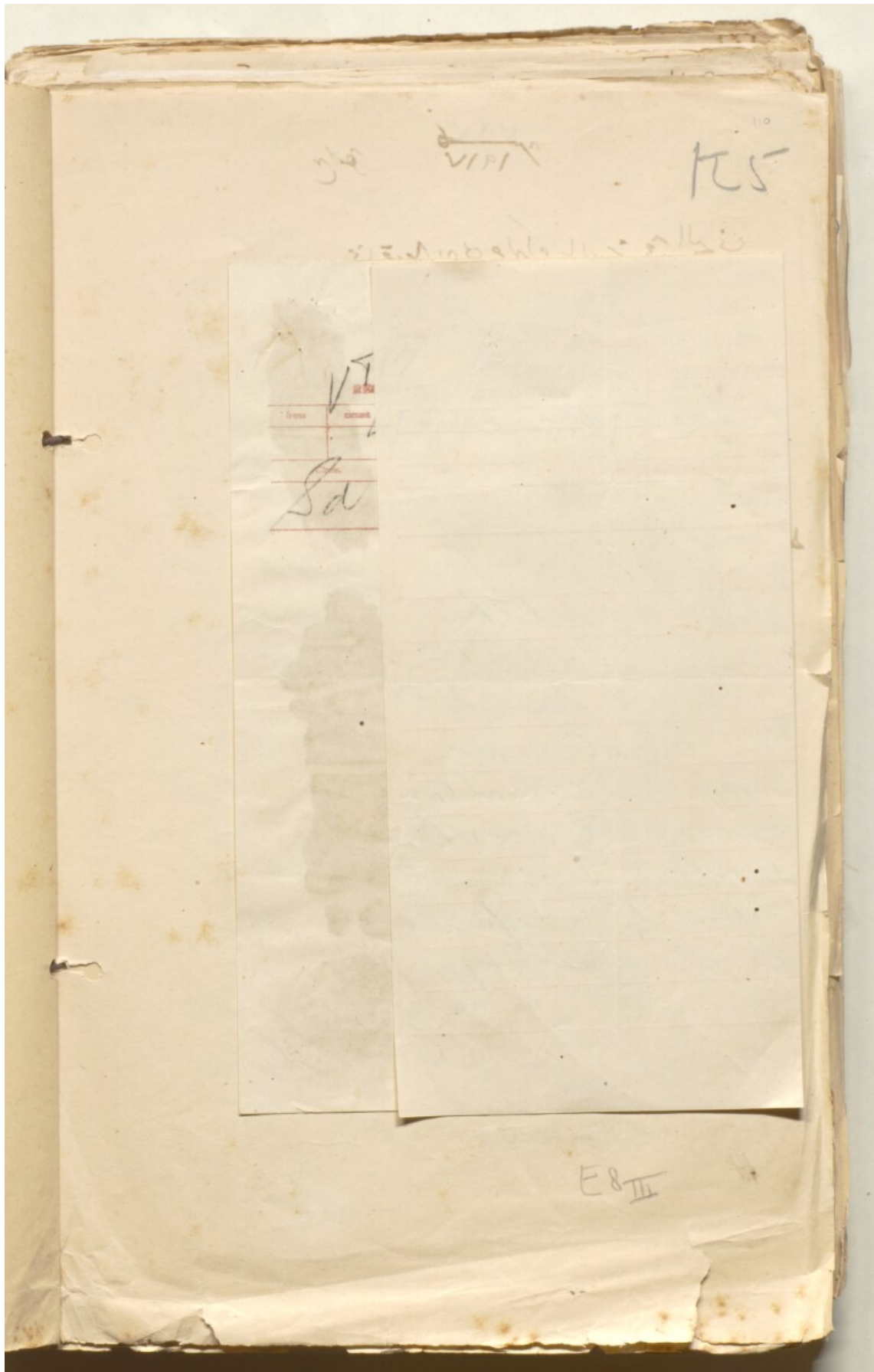














٣٤ V.I.P. ١٢٥

RECEIVED 4/22 AM

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Monthly No. 216

FORWARDED.

from Baghdad to Basra

No. 6 Words. 45 Original date and time received by sender. 29 12/10 PM

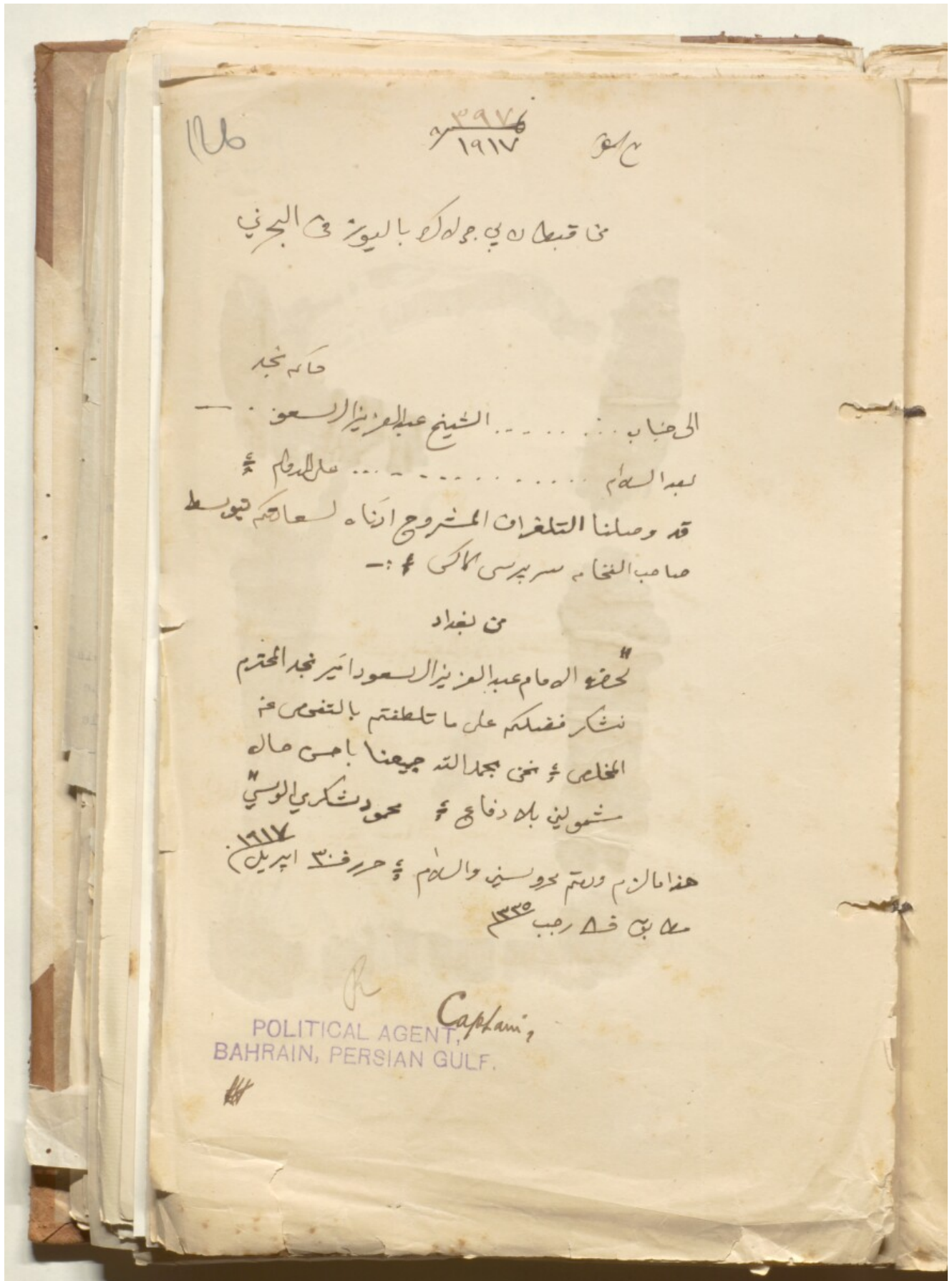
Official Instructions.

To Political Agent Bahrain

T1377 aaa Please despatch following begins aaa Lihadret El Imam Abdul Aziz El Hood ameer Najed El mootaram aaa nashkan fadlakoon alla Taalte from biltafakkood an El mootakhs mahnoubi hammed. allah jamiana biahsem hal mashmookan biladafa aaa mahmood Shookriel alloosy ends = Cox =

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT. 20 APR 1917

E8 III



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من قبيلان في جملة كة باليون في البحرني

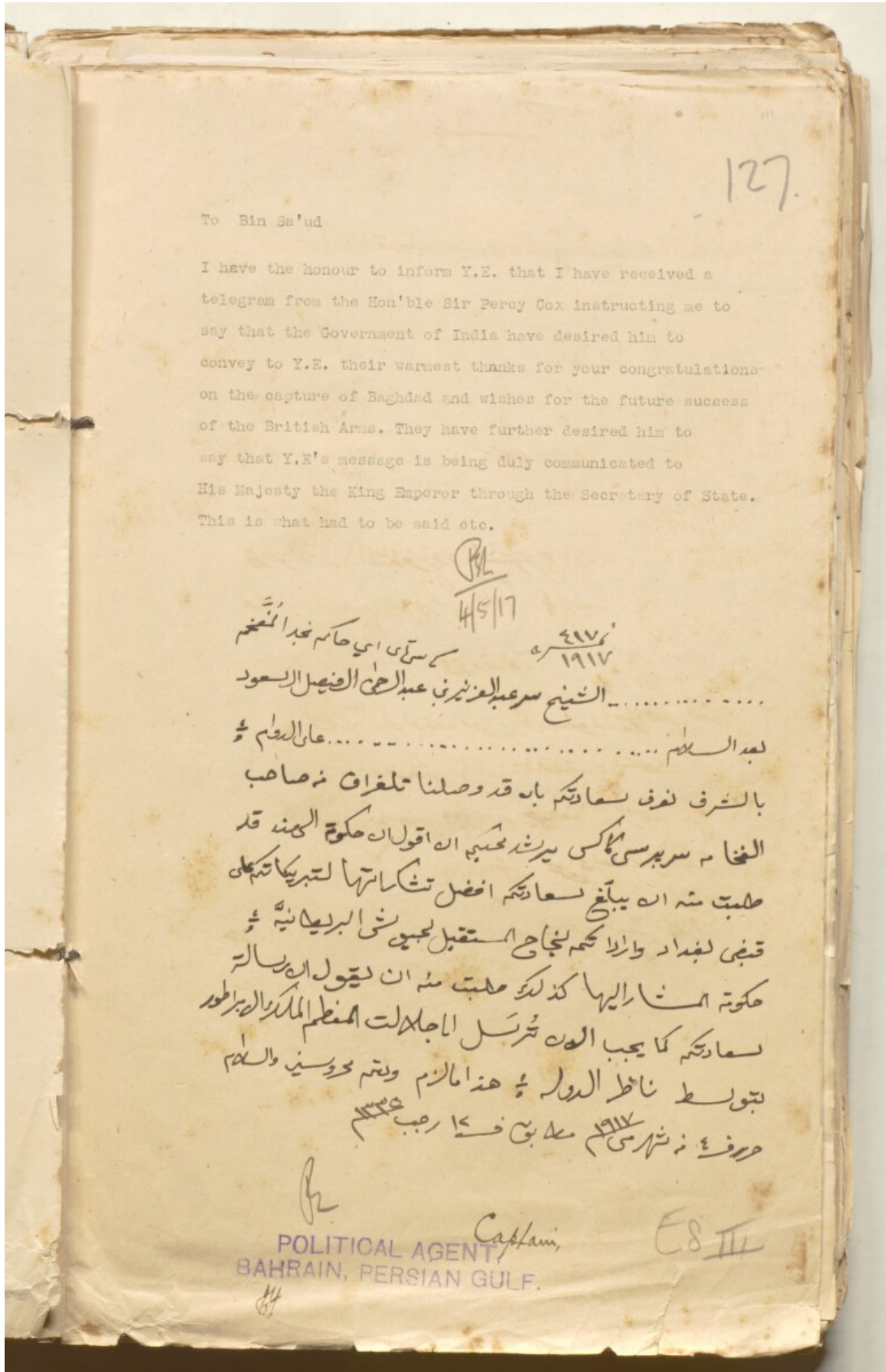
حالة نجد

الى جناب الشيخ عبد العزيز بن سعود
بعد السلام سلامي
قد وصلنا التلغراف المشرح انباء لعمامتي بوسط
صاحب النخام سر برسي الماكي :-

من بغداد

الحمد لله وام عبد العزيز بن سعود امير نجد المحترم
نشكر فضلكم على ما تلطفتم بالتفوس في
المخلص في منى بجد الله جميعنا باسمي ماله
مشولني بله دفاعي في محمود شكرني الوسي
هذا ما انم ورسمي والهم في حرفة ابريد
لا بن خد رجب

POLITICAL AGENT,
BAHRAIN, PERSIAN GULF.



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To Bin Sa'ud

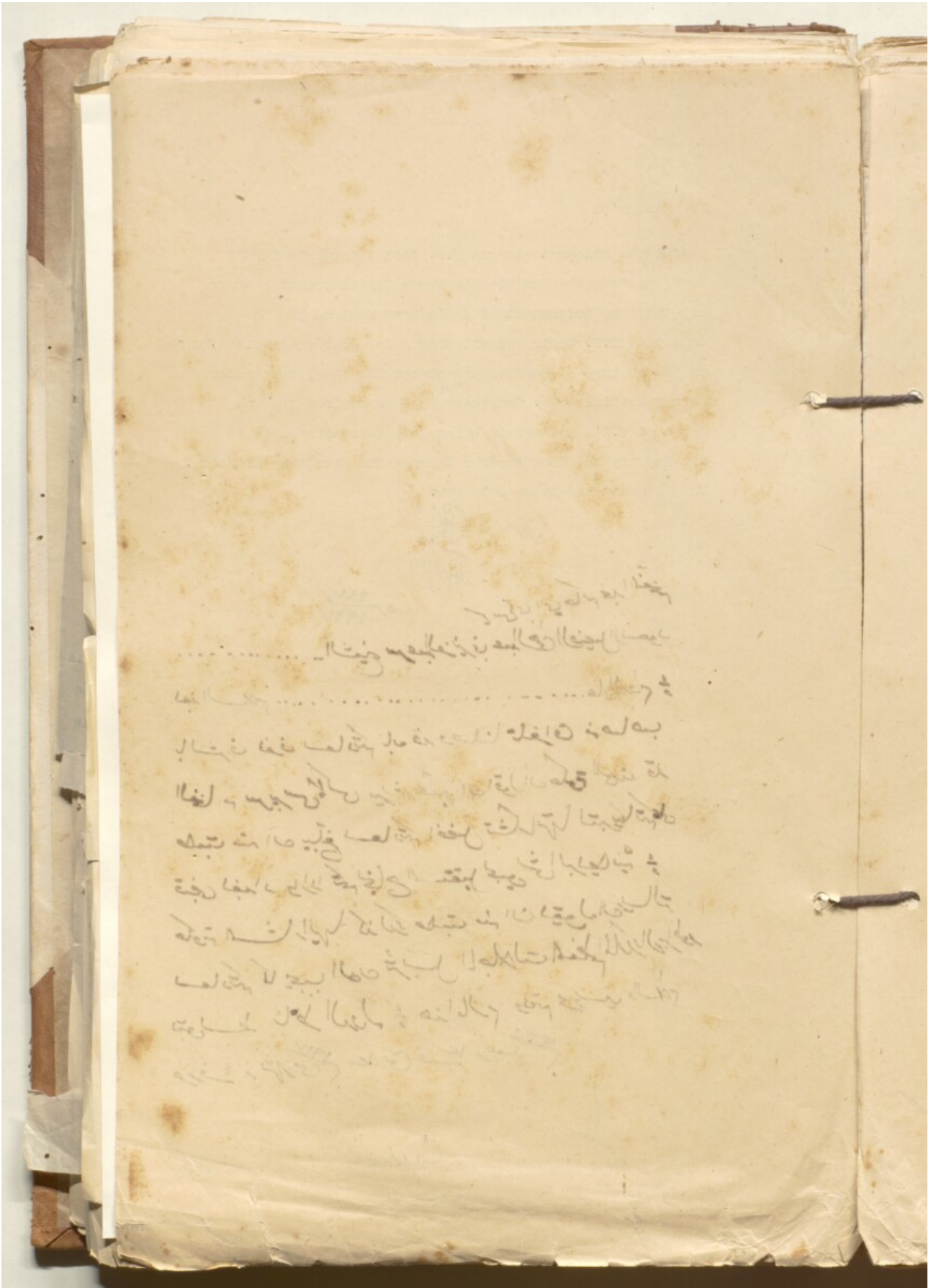
I have the honour to inform Y.E. that I have received a telegram from the Hon'ble Sir Percy Cox instructing me to say that the Government of India have desired him to convey to Y.E. their warmest thanks for your congratulations on the capture of Baghdad and wishes for the future success of the British Arms. They have further desired him to say that Y.E.'s message is being duly communicated to His Majesty the King Emperor through the Secretary of State. This is what had to be said etc.

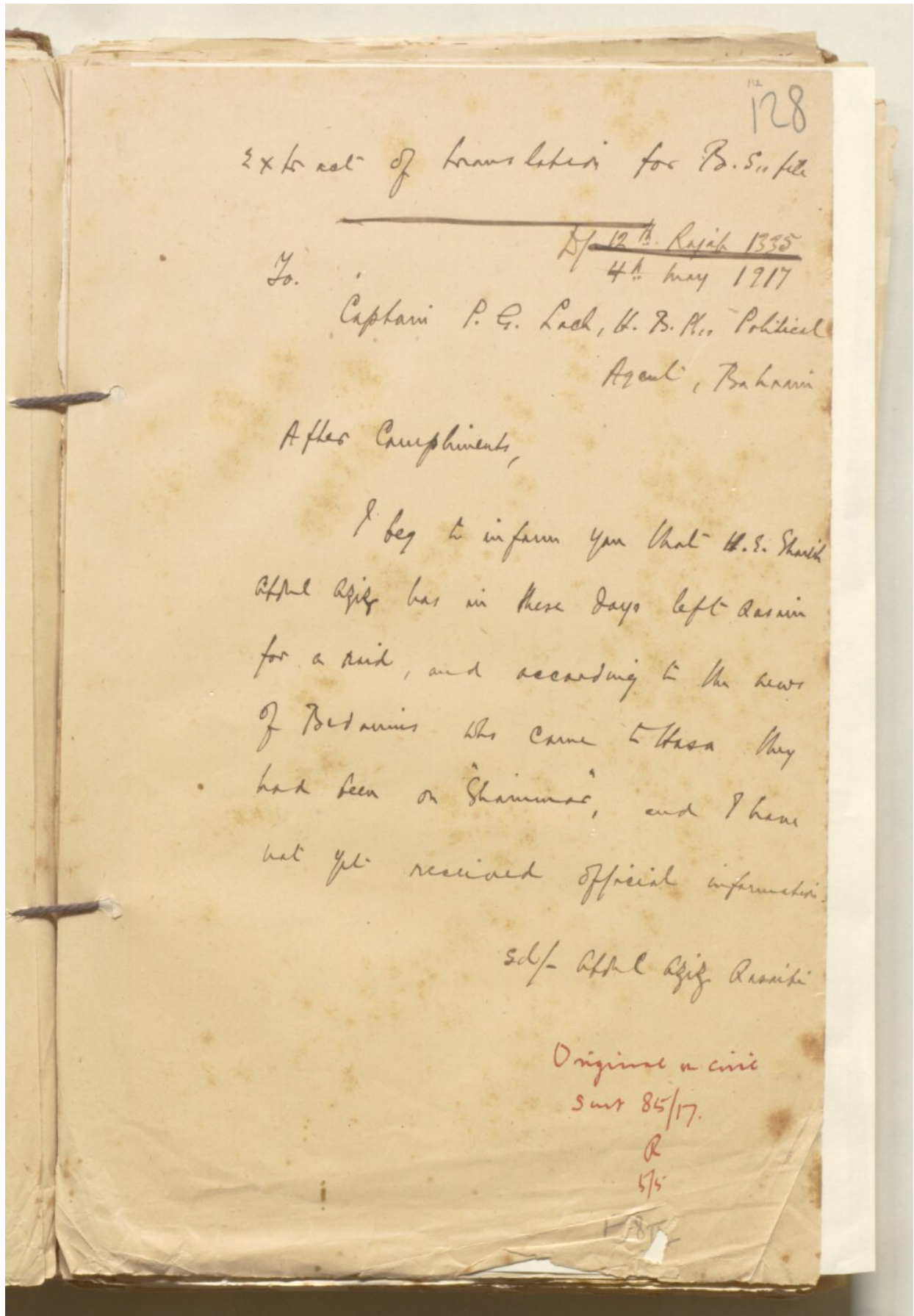
١٩١٧
١١/٥/١٧

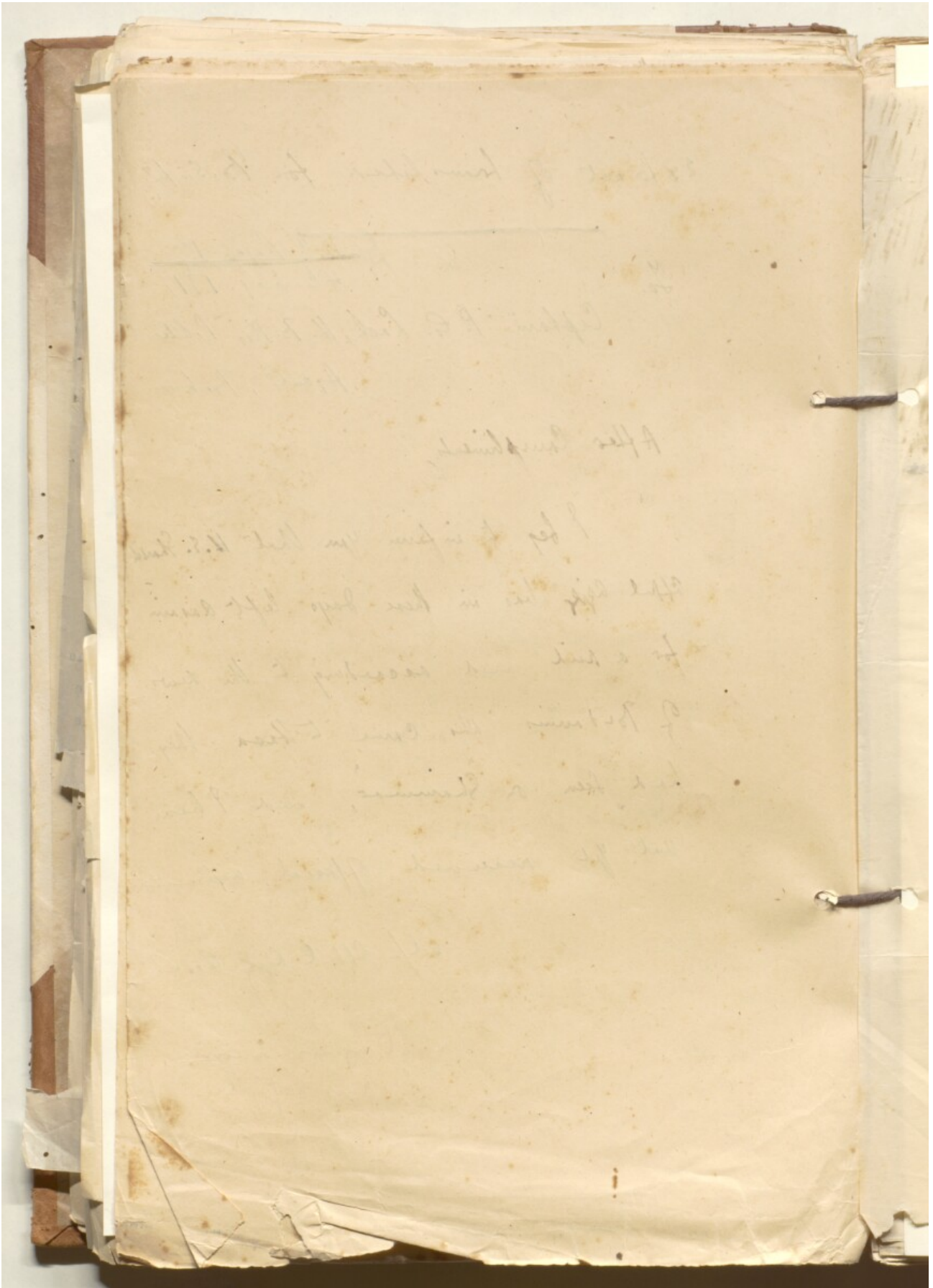
سر سرتي اي حاكم خيرا المنعم
..... الشيخ سر عبد العزيز بن عبد الرحمن الفيصل السعود
بعد السلام على الدوله
بالشرف لغرف سعادتكم باد قد وصلنا تلغراف من صاحب
الخفام سر بيرسي كوكس بيرس محبي ان اقول ان حكومة الهند قد
حلفت من ان يبلغ سعادتكم افضل تشكاراتها لتبريكاتكم على
قبض بغداد وازالة حكم نجاح المستقبل بحسن شى البريدانية
حكومة انشأ اليها كذا كذا حلفت من ان يقول الى رسالة
سعادتكم كما يجب العون ترسل الاجلالت المظلم المذكور الى بطور
بتوسط ناظر الدوله في هذا المزمع ويتم بحسن والسلام
حرفه من شهرى السلام مع بقى فدا رجب عظيم

POLITICAL AGENT
BAHRAIN, PERSIAN GULF.

E8 III









Letter.

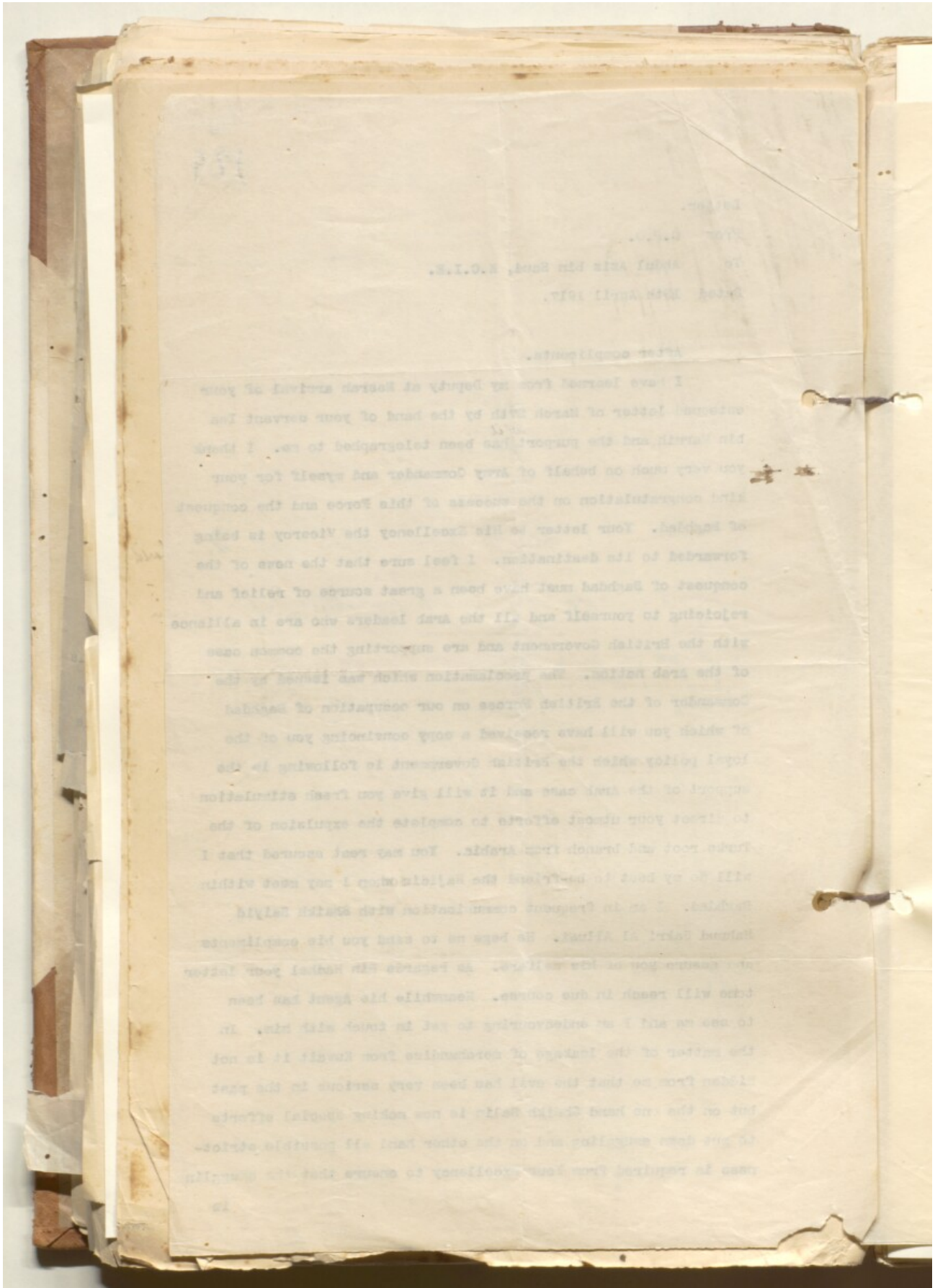
From C.P.O.

To Abdul Aziz bin Saud, K.C.I.E.

Dated 13th April 1917.

After compliments.

I have learned from my Deputy at Basrah arrival of your esteemed letter of March 27th by the hand of your servant Isa bin Marnih and the purport ^{of it} has been telegraphed to me. I thank you very much on behalf of Army Commander and myself for your kind congratulation on the success of this Force and the conquest of Baghdad. Your letter to His Excellency the Viceroy is being forwarded to its destination. I feel sure that the news of the conquest of Baghdad must have been a great source of relief and rejoicing to yourself and all the Arab leaders who are in alliance with the British Government and are supporting the common case of the Arab nation. The proclamation which was issued by the Commander of the British Forces on our occupation of Baghdad of which you will have received a copy convincing you of the loyal policy which the British Government is following in the support of the Arab case and it will give you fresh stimulation to direct your utmost efforts to complete the expulsion of the Turks root and branch from Arabia. You may rest assured that I will do my best to be-friend the Hajidis whom I may meet within Baghdad. I am in frequent communication with Shaikh Saiyid Mahmud Sakri Al Allusi. He begs me to send you his compliments and assure you of his welfare. As regards Bin hadhal your letter to me will reach in due course. Meanwhile his Agent has been to see me and I am endeavouring to get in touch with him. In the matter of the leakage of merchandise from Kuwait it is not hidden from me that the evil has been very serious in the past but on the one hand Shaikh Salim is now making special efforts to put down smuggling and on the other hand all possible strictness is required from Your Excellency to ensure that the smuggling is





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is not assisted by dependents of yours at distant points in your territory. I am sure that you are doing your utmost to guard against this. You will I hope understand that during this advance the burden of my daily work has been very heavy and it has been impossible for me to do all I wish in the writing of letters and so you will pardon my silence on this account.
Your sincere friend.

P.Z.Cox.

(Signed on his behalf by Captain Wilson)

Translated on April 13th by K.S.Mirza Mudd. and sent to Abdul Wahab on April 13th.

No. 5580
9/2

Chief Political Office,
Basrah, the 14th April 1917.

C.P.O., Baghdad.

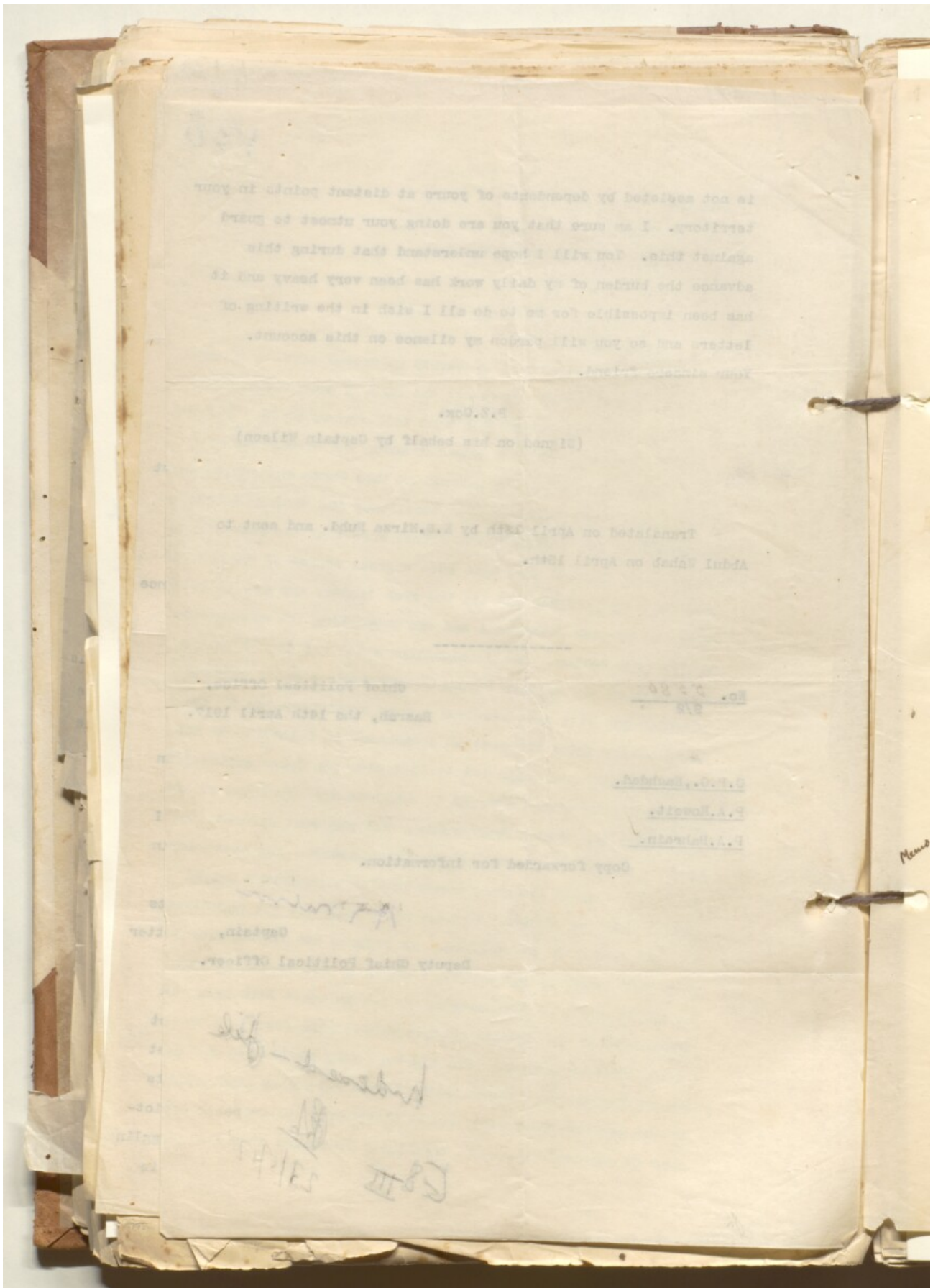
P.A. Koweit.

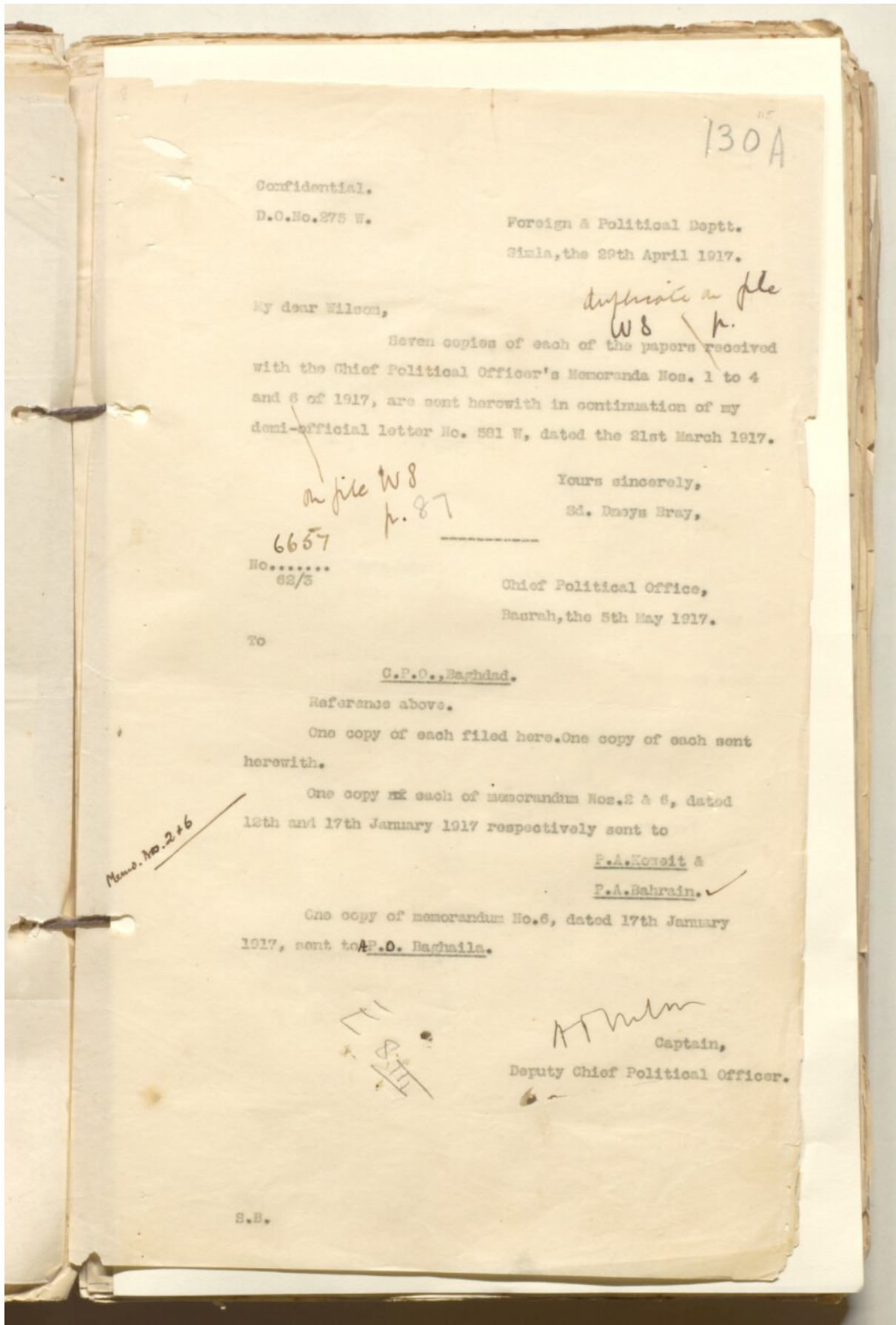
P.A. Bahrain.

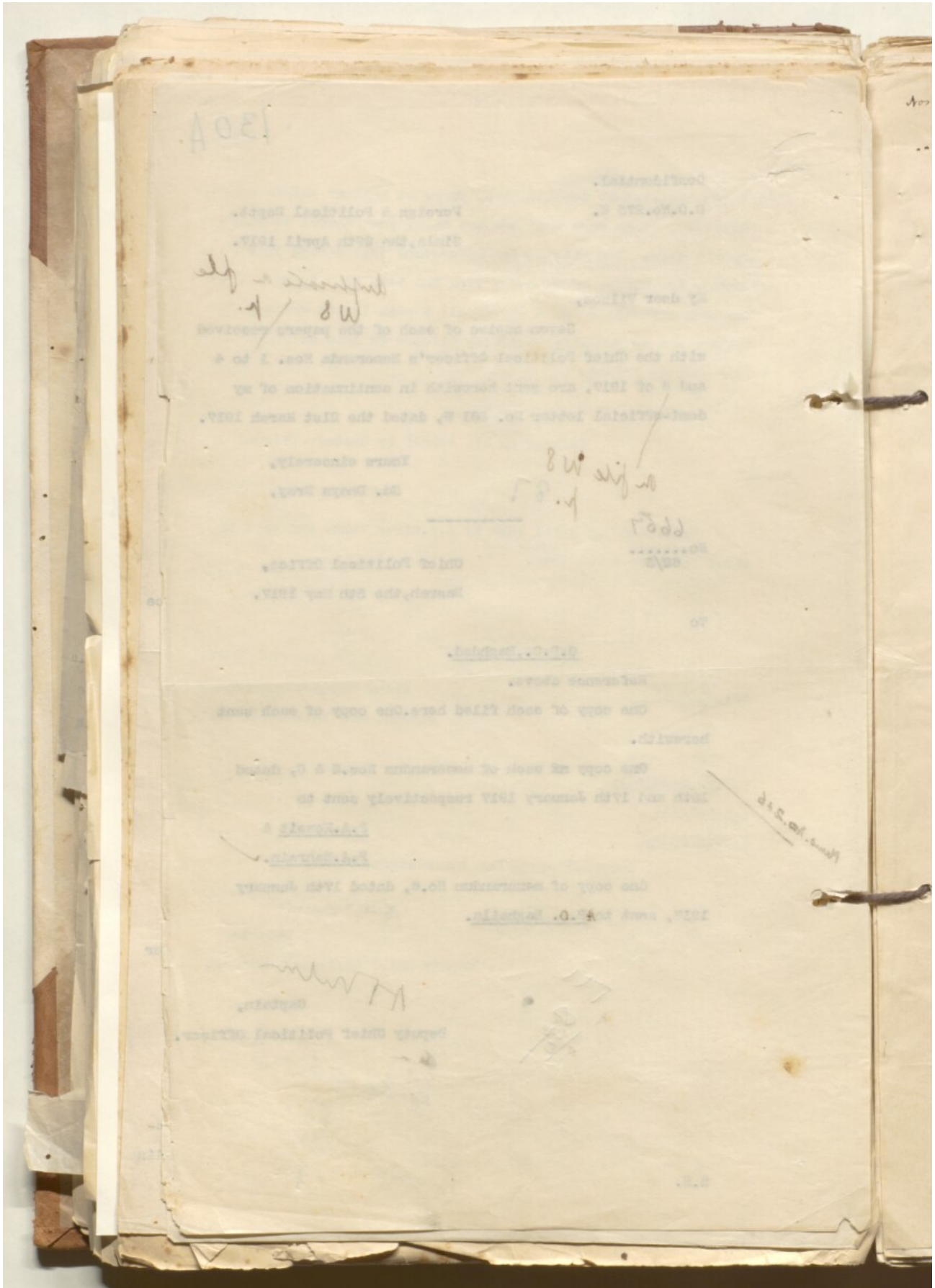
Copy forwarded for information.

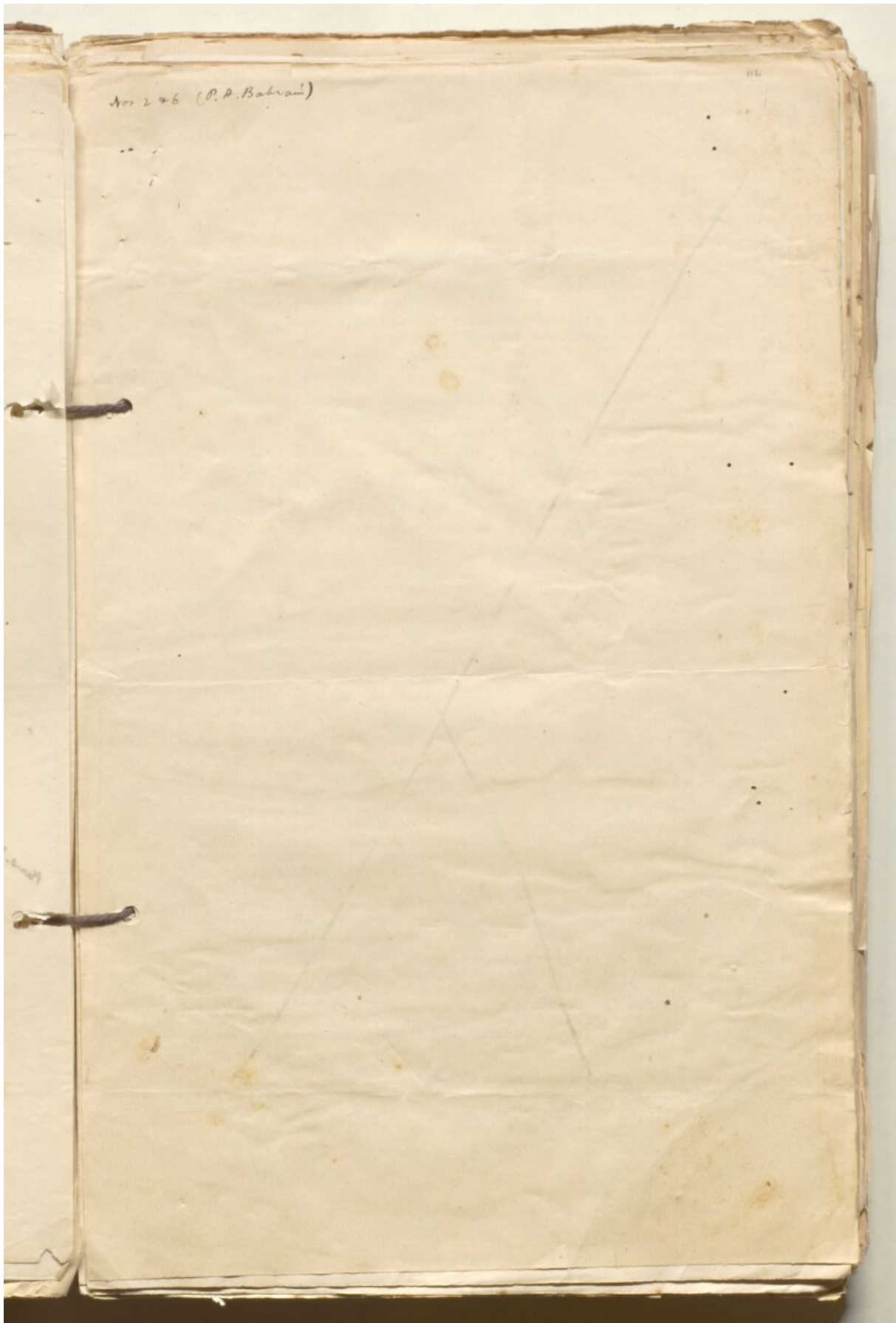
Amman
Captain,
Deputy Chief Political Officer.

Indexed - file
PL
E8 III
23/4/12











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2

2

Memorandum No. 2, dated the 12th January 1917.

From—The Chief Political Officer, in Charge Iraq Section, Arab Bureau,
To—The Director, Arab Bureau, Cairo.

Points regarding relations of British Government with Bin Saud.

I forward herewith, for information, a copy of the paper noted in the margin.

Copy with compliments to—

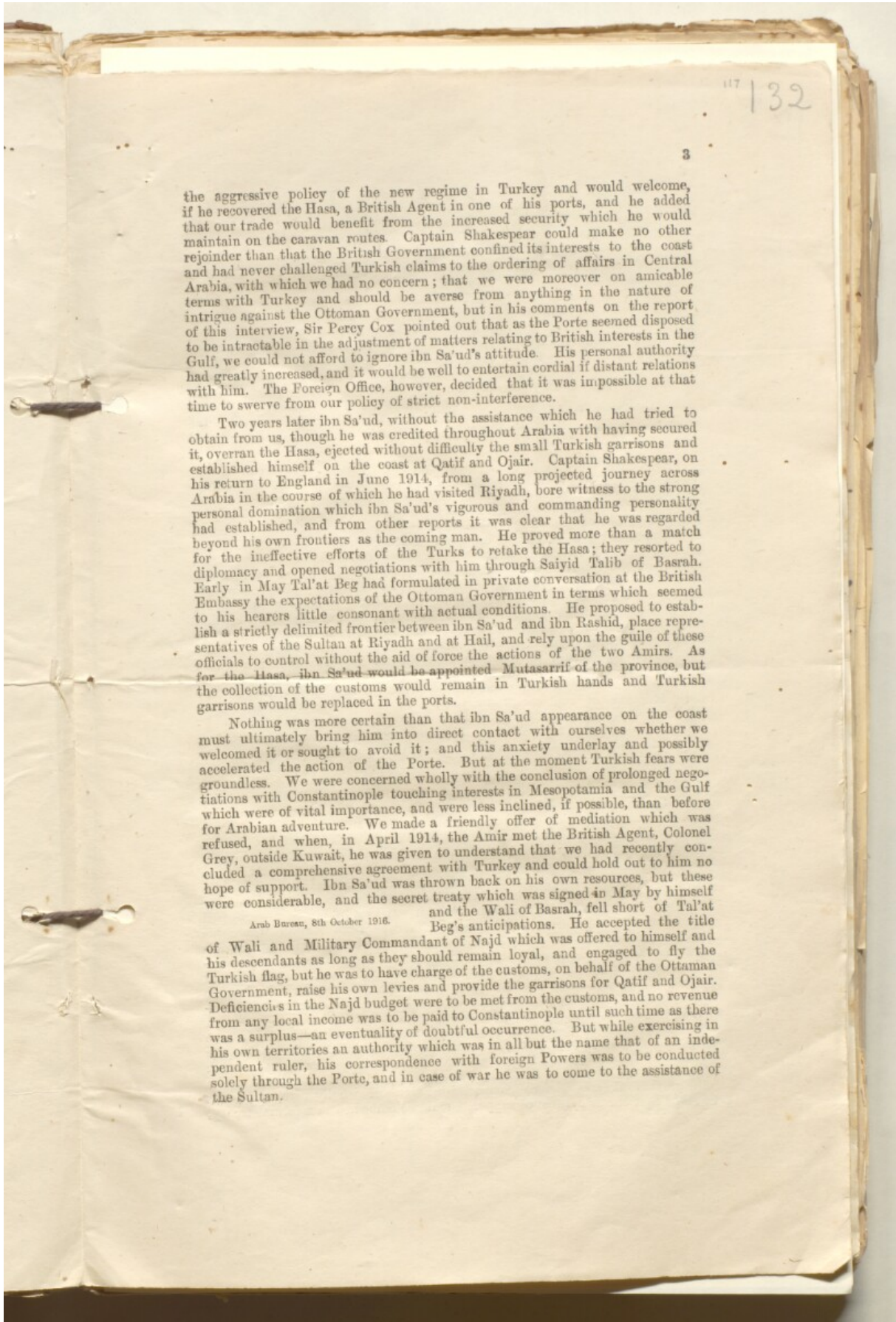
- (1) The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, London, S.W.
- (2) The Foreign Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, Delhi.
- (3) The Political Secretary, India Office, London, S.W.
- (4) The Chief of the General Staff, Indian Expeditionary Force "D," Advanced General Headquarters.
- (5) The Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department, Delhi.

A. T. WILSON, Captain,
for Chief Political Officer.

Enclosure No. 1.

Relations with Ibn Sa'ud.

'Abdul 'Aziz ibn Sa'ud, the present Hakim of Najd, may be said to have begun his reign in 1901, when he was proclaimed governor of Riyadh by his father 'Abdul Rahman. The Sa'ud family were at that time in exile, having been driven out of their dominions, in 1891, by their hereditary foe, Ibn Rashid. In 1902, 'Abdul 'Aziz with the help of Mubarak ibn Sabah, Shaikh of Kuwait, recovered Riyadh in a daring raid which he led in person and by 1906 he had so far re-established the old supremacy of the Sa'ud as to carry hostilities to the gates of Hail. During the years succeeding his return to Riyadh he acted in close alliance with the Shaikh of Kuwait, who had every reason for desiring the curtailment of Rashid influence. For the Rashid were allies, and in a remote acceptance of the term, vassals of the Ottoman empire subsidized and backed by Constantinople, and they represented in Arabia the Turkish policy of centralization which the Shaikh was covertly resisting in his own territories. His geographical position on the shores of the Persian Gulf had placed him in relations with the British Government; since 1899 we had had a friendly understanding with him and had promised to support him against Ottoman aggression. But the existence of this connection made us unwilling to see him drawn into the confused and uncertain feuds of the interior, and acting on the principle laid down in 1897 that we were "not disposed to interfere more than was necessary for the maintenance of general peace in the Persian Gulf", we had discouraged him from embroiling himself in Central Arabian affairs. Ibn Sa'ud, in spite of his growing importance, was outside the limits of our interest, thus appointed, and it was not until 1911 that special attention was drawn to him in our official reports. In that year Captain Shakespear, the Political Agent at Kuwait, while on tour, met him by chance in the desert and was hospitably entertained in his camp. Ibn Sa'ud expressed to him a desire to be received into a recognized relationship with Great Britain; he referred to Colonel Pelly's visit to Riyadh in 1865 and to the overtures made to us by his father 'Abdul Rahman in 1904 when a British Agent was first appointed to Kuwait. He spoke in strong terms of the hatred which the Arabs entertained for the Turks and of his own resentment of their occupation of the Hasa, a province which he was particularly anxious to regain, not only because it formed part of his ancestral dominions, but also because it would give him access to the sea and control over the tribes from Riyadh to the coast. He regarded with grave apprehension



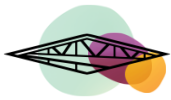
the aggressive policy of the new regime in Turkey and would welcome, if he recovered the Hasa, a British Agent in one of his ports, and he added that our trade would benefit from the increased security which he would maintain on the caravan routes. Captain Shakespear could make no other rejoinder than that the British Government confined its interests to the coast and had never challenged Turkish claims to the ordering of affairs in Central Arabia, with which we had no concern; that we were moreover on amicable terms with Turkey and should be averse from anything in the nature of intrigue against the Ottoman Government, but in his comments on the report of this interview, Sir Percy Cox pointed out that as the Porte seemed disposed to be intractable in the adjustment of matters relating to British interests in the Gulf, we could not afford to ignore Ibn Sa'ud's attitude. His personal authority had greatly increased, and it would be well to entertain cordial if distant relations with him. The Foreign Office, however, decided that it was impossible at that time to swerve from our policy of strict non-interference.

Two years later Ibn Sa'ud, without the assistance which he had tried to obtain from us, though he was credited throughout Arabia with having secured it, overran the Hasa, ejected without difficulty the small Turkish garrisons and established himself on the coast at Qatif and Ojair. Captain Shakespear, on his return to England in June 1914, from a long projected journey across Arabia in the course of which he had visited Riyadh, bore witness to the strong personal domination which Ibn Sa'ud's vigorous and commanding personality had established, and from other reports it was clear that he was regarded beyond his own frontiers as the coming man. He proved more than a match for the ineffective efforts of the Turks to retake the Hasa; they resorted to diplomacy and opened negotiations with him through Saiyid Talib of Basrah. Early in May Tal'at Beg had formulated in private conversation at the British Embassy the expectations of the Ottoman Government in terms which seemed to his hearers little consonant with actual conditions. He proposed to establish a strictly delimited frontier between Ibn Sa'ud and Ibn Rashid, place representatives of the Sultan at Riyadh and at Hail, and rely upon the guile of these officials to control without the aid of force the actions of the two Amirs. As for the Hasa, Ibn Sa'ud would be appointed Mutasarrif of the province, but the collection of the customs would remain in Turkish hands and Turkish garrisons would be replaced in the ports.

Nothing was more certain than that Ibn Sa'ud's appearance on the coast must ultimately bring him into direct contact with ourselves whether we welcomed it or sought to avoid it; and this anxiety underlay and possibly accelerated the action of the Porte. But at the moment Turkish fears were groundless. We were concerned wholly with the conclusion of prolonged negotiations with Constantinople touching interests in Mesopotamia and the Gulf which were of vital importance, and were less inclined, if possible, than before for Arabian adventure. We made a friendly offer of mediation which was refused, and when, in April 1914, the Amir met the British Agent, Colonel Grey, outside Kuwait, he was given to understand that we had recently concluded a comprehensive agreement with Turkey and could hold out to him no hope of support. Ibn Sa'ud was thrown back on his own resources, but these were considerable, and the secret treaty which was signed in May by himself and the Wali of Basrah, fell short of Tal'at Beg's anticipations. He accepted the title

of Wali and Military Commandant of Najd which was offered to himself and his descendants as long as they should remain loyal, and engaged to fly the Turkish flag, but he was to have charge of the customs, on behalf of the Ottoman Government, raise his own levies and provide the garrisons for Qatif and Ojair. Deficiencies in the Najd budget were to be met from the customs, and no revenue from any local income was to be paid to Constantinople until such time as there was a surplus—an eventuality of doubtful occurrence. But while exercising in his own territories an authority which was in all but the name that of an independent ruler, his correspondence with foreign Powers was to be conducted solely through the Porte, and in case of war he was to come to the assistance of the Sultan.

Arab Bureau, 8th October 1916.



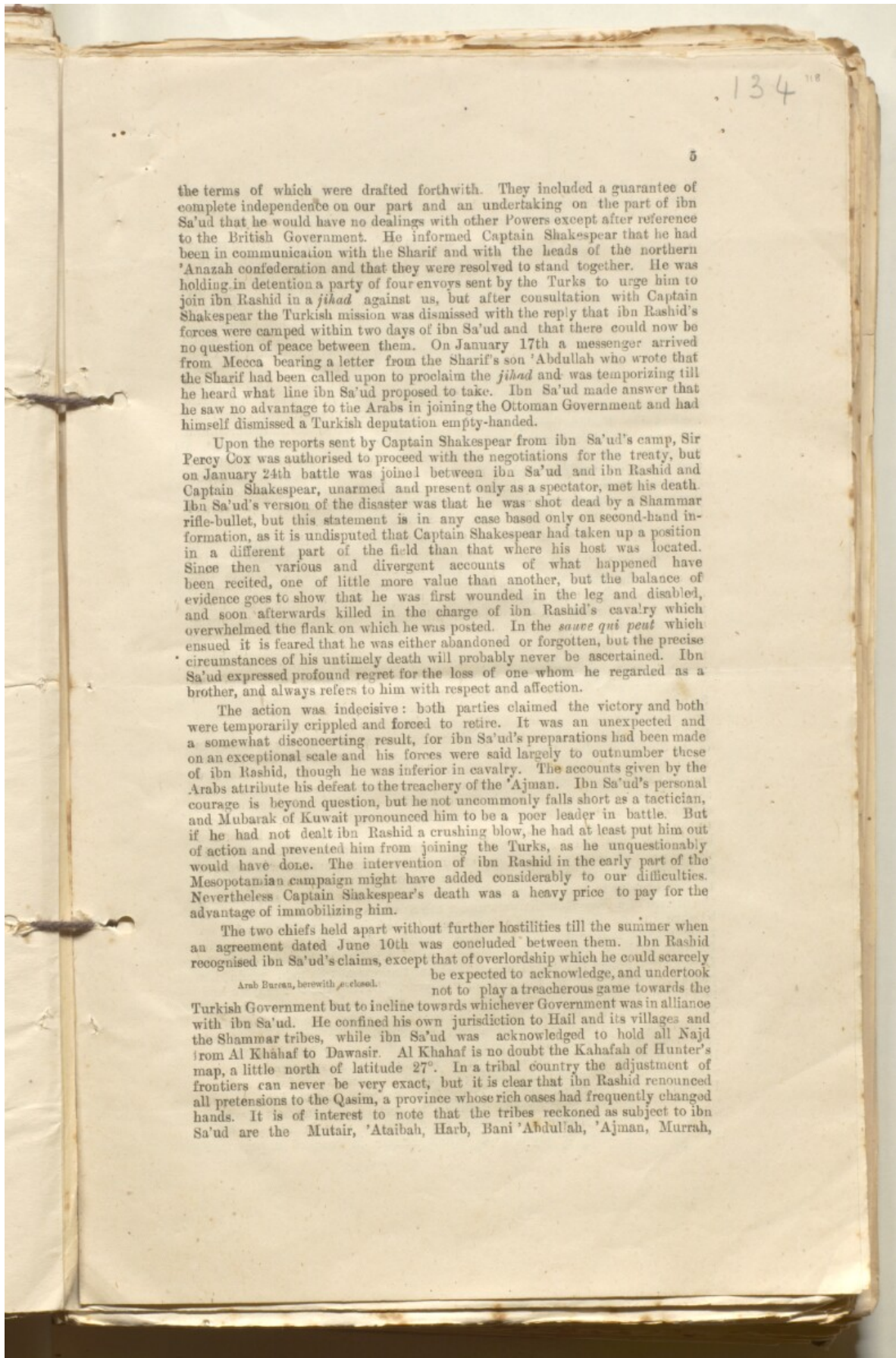
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What would have been the upshot of a treaty which so imperfectly reflected the convictions of the contracting parties can scarcely admit of doubt. The guiding trait of ibn Sa'ud's character is what must be called a racial rather than a national patriotism, but this sentiment was not likely to evoke sympathetic consideration from the leaders of the Committee of Union and Progress, who were blindly determined on the Ottomanization of the Arabs. As a strict Wahabi, the new Wali of Najd looked with abhorrence on the loose religious principles of the Turks and was far from admitting their pretensions to represent and direct Islam. He had, in conversation with Captain Shakespear, spoken with unexpected vehemence on this point, saying that in his eyes the infidel was preferable to the Turk, since the latter broke the rule he professed to follow while the former acted in accordance with his own law, and to the same listener he declared that he had accepted the terms of the agreement only because he was assured privately that even the small measure of sovereignty accorded to Turkey would never be claimed. The

Arab Bureau, 22nd July 1916.

Kuwait treaty was put to the test by the outbreak of the European war and found wanting.

The disquieting attitude adopted by Turkey on the outbreak of war between Germany and the Entente Powers produced a profound alteration in our policy towards the Porte. It became necessary to reckon up our assets in Arabia, and early in October Captain Shakespear, who was in England, was ordered to return to the Persian Gulf and get into touch with Ibn Sa'ud so as to prevent if possible the outbreak of unrest in the interior, and in the event of war with Turkey to ensure that no assistance should be rendered from that quarter. Before he could reach his destination war had been declared. A message had been despatched to ibn Sa'ud informing him of Captain Shakespear's impending visit, recognizing his position in Najd and the Hasa and guaranteeing him against reprisals by sea or land if he would commit himself to enter the lists against Turkey. The Turks, on their side, lost no time in approaching the Amirs of Central Arabia. Their scheme, which was that ibn Rashid should aid in the campaign against Egypt while ibn Sa'ud opposed the British advance in Mesopotamia, showed that they were as unaware of the feeling towards them which prevailed among the Arabs as they were ignorant of the conditions of the desert, where the network of tribal feud permits no man to withdraw his forces on a distant expedition without fear of attack on his unprotected possessions. Ibn Sa'ud, apparently in order to gain time, took advantage of his abiding enmity with ibn Rashid and launched into open hostilities against him. In vain Enver Pasha urged him to abandon private quarrels, sent him a gift of money for the expenses of co-operation with the Sultan's armies, and ultimately entrusted Saiyid Talib with the task of bringing about a reconciliation. At this juncture Saiyid Talib was busily engaged in endeavouring through the intermediation of Shaikh Khaz'al and His Majesty's Consul at Muhammareh to drive a bargain with the British Government providing for his adherence to us in the event of war with Turkey, but the terms which he put forward were so extravagant as to be impossible of acceptance, and he was still hesitating over Shaikh Khaz'al's advice to him to abate them when the declaration of war left him stranded. Then it was that he saw in his proposed deputation to Najd a providential means of escape from Basrah where his position had now become highly precarious, and he left hurriedly for Ibn Sa'ud's camp, *vis* Zubair. Meanwhile the Wahabi Chief, in response to Turkish exhortation, had pleaded that he could spare no troops for the 'Iraq till he had reduced ibn Rashid to his rightful state of vassalage. To the British message he replied that he was unshaken in his long-standing desire for intimate relations with us. But he was not unnaturally reluctant to take open part with us until he was satisfied that our change of front towards himself was likely to be permanent, and in spite of his personal confidence in Captain Shakespear it was with some misgiving that he consented to his visit. The meeting took place on December 31st at Khufsah near Majma' in Sudair. Ibn Sa'ud spoke with great frankness. Before compromising himself wholly with the Turks he asked that our assurances of support should be embodied in a formal treaty,



the terms of which were drafted forthwith. They included a guarantee of complete independence on our part and an undertaking on the part of ibn Sa'ud that he would have no dealings with other Powers except after reference to the British Government. He informed Captain Shakespear that he had been in communication with the Sharif and with the heads of the northern 'Anazah confederation and that they were resolved to stand together. He was holding in detention a party of four envoys sent by the Turks to urge him to join ibn Rashid in a *jihad* against us, but after consultation with Captain Shakespear the Turkish mission was dismissed with the reply that ibn Rashid's forces were camped within two days of ibn Sa'ud and that there could now be no question of peace between them. On January 17th a messenger arrived from Mecca bearing a letter from the Sharif's son 'Abdullah who wrote that the Sharif had been called upon to proclaim the *jihad* and was temporizing till he heard what line ibn Sa'ud proposed to take. Ibn Sa'ud made answer that he saw no advantage to the Arabs in joining the Ottoman Government and had himself dismissed a Turkish deputation empty-handed.

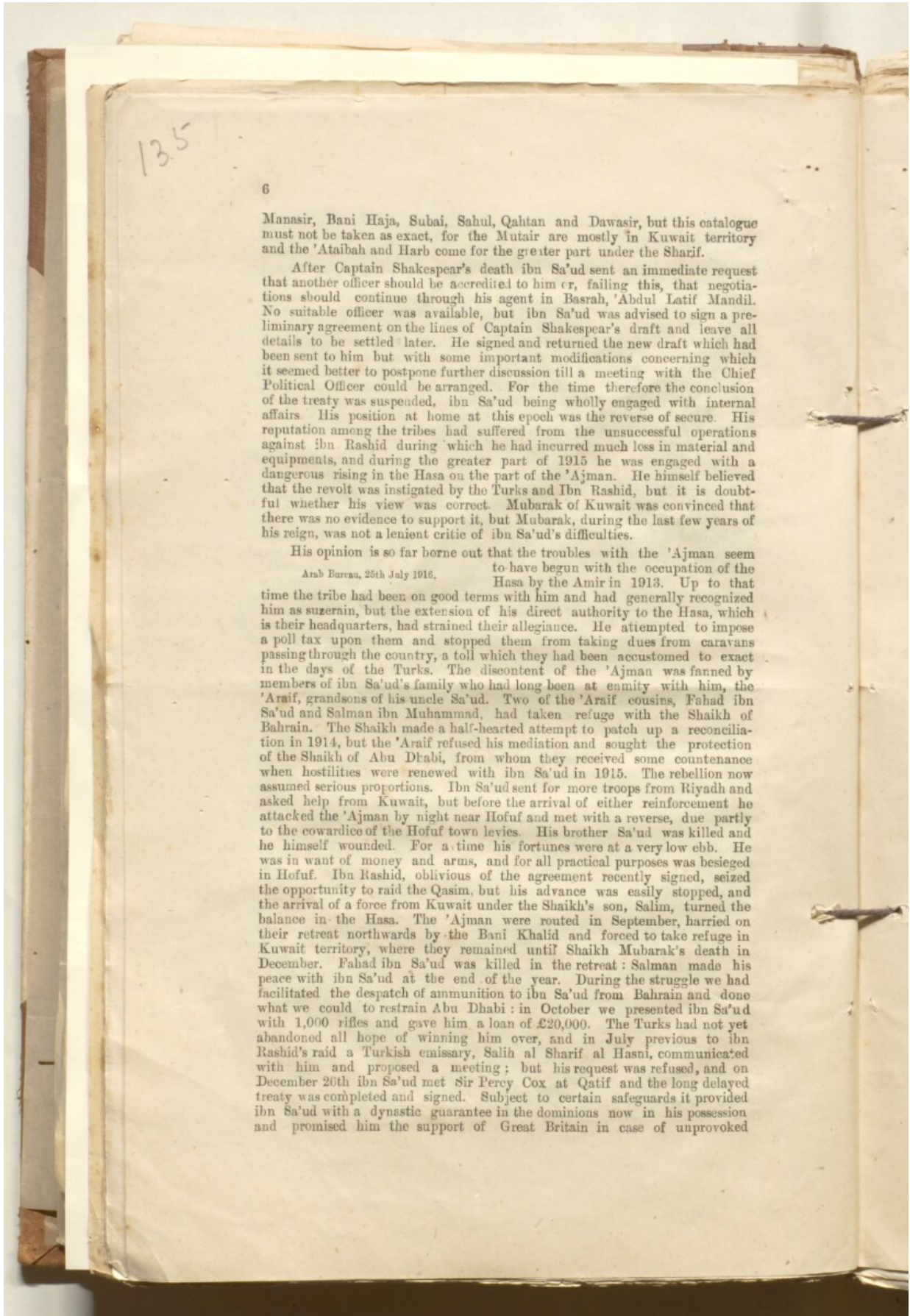
Upon the reports sent by Captain Shakespear from ibn Sa'ud's camp, Sir Percy Cox was authorised to proceed with the negotiations for the treaty, but on January 24th battle was joined between ibn Sa'ud and ibn Rashid and Captain Shakespear, unarmed and present only as a spectator, met his death. Ibn Sa'ud's version of the disaster was that he was shot dead by a Shammar rifle-bullet, but this statement is in any case based only on second-hand information, as it is undisputed that Captain Shakespear had taken up a position in a different part of the field than that where his host was located. Since then various and divergent accounts of what happened have been recited, one of little more value than another, but the balance of evidence goes to show that he was first wounded in the leg and disabled, and soon afterwards killed in the charge of ibn Rashid's cavalry which overwhelmed the flank on which he was posted. In the *sauve qui peut* which ensued it is feared that he was either abandoned or forgotten, but the precise circumstances of his untimely death will probably never be ascertained. Ibn Sa'ud expressed profound regret for the loss of one whom he regarded as a brother, and always refers to him with respect and affection.

The action was indecisive: both parties claimed the victory and both were temporarily crippled and forced to retire. It was an unexpected and a somewhat disconcerting result, for ibn Sa'ud's preparations had been made on an exceptional scale and his forces were said largely to outnumber those of ibn Rashid, though he was inferior in cavalry. The accounts given by the Arabs attribute his defeat to the treachery of the 'Ajman. Ibn Sa'ud's personal courage is beyond question, but he not uncommonly falls short as a tactician, and Mubarak of Kuwait pronounced him to be a poor leader in battle. But if he had not dealt ibn Rashid a crushing blow, he had at least put him out of action and prevented him from joining the Turks, as he unquestionably would have done. The intervention of ibn Rashid in the early part of the Mesopotamian campaign might have added considerably to our difficulties. Nevertheless Captain Shakespear's death was a heavy price to pay for the advantage of immobilizing him.

The two chiefs held apart without further hostilities till the summer when an agreement dated June 10th was concluded between them. Ibn Rashid recognised ibn Sa'ud's claims, except that of overlordship which he could scarcely

Arab Bureau, herewith enclosed.

be expected to acknowledge, and undertook not to play a treacherous game towards the Turkish Government but to incline towards whichever Government was in alliance with ibn Sa'ud. He confined his own jurisdiction to Hail and its villages and the Shammar tribes, while ibn Sa'ud was acknowledged to hold all Najd from Al Khahaf to Dawasir. Al Khahaf is no doubt the Kahafah of Hunter's map, a little north of latitude 27°. In a tribal country the adjustment of frontiers can never be very exact, but it is clear that ibn Rashid renounced all pretensions to the Qasim, a province whose rich oases had frequently changed hands. It is of interest to note that the tribes reckoned as subject to ibn Sa'ud are the Mutair, 'Ataibah, Harb, Bani 'Abdullah, 'Ajman, Murrah,



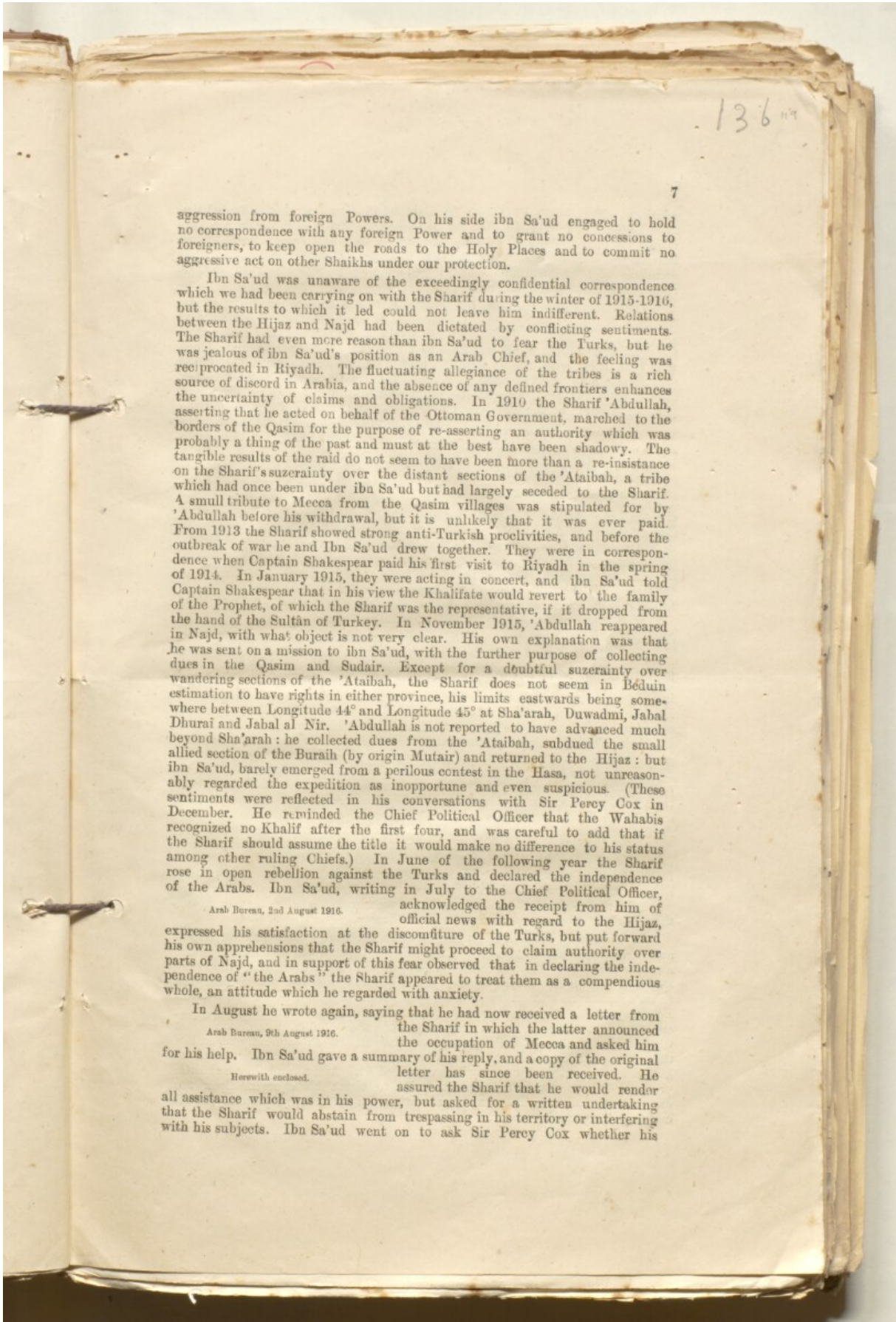
Manasir, Bani Haja, Subai, Sahul, Qahtan and Dawasir, but this catalogue must not be taken as exact, for the Mutair are mostly in Kuwait territory and the 'Ataibah and Harb come for the greater part under the Sharif.

After Captain Shakespear's death ibn Sa'ud sent an immediate request that another officer should be accredited to him or, failing this, that negotiations should continue through his agent in Basrah, 'Abdul Latif Mandil. No suitable officer was available, but ibn Sa'ud was advised to sign a preliminary agreement on the lines of Captain Shakespear's draft and leave all details to be settled later. He signed and returned the new draft which had been sent to him but with some important modifications concerning which it seemed better to postpone further discussion till a meeting with the Chief Political Officer could be arranged. For the time therefore the conclusion of the treaty was suspended, ibn Sa'ud being wholly engaged with internal affairs. His position at home at this epoch was the reverse of secure. His reputation among the tribes had suffered from the unsuccessful operations against ibn Rashid during which he had incurred much loss in material and equipments, and during the greater part of 1915 he was engaged with a dangerous rising in the Hasa on the part of the 'Ajman. He himself believed that the revolt was instigated by the Turks and Ibn Rashid, but it is doubtful whether his view was correct. Mubarak of Kuwait was convinced that there was no evidence to support it, but Mubarak, during the last few years of his reign, was not a lenient critic of ibn Sa'ud's difficulties.

His opinion is so far borne out that the troubles with the 'Ajman seem to have begun with the occupation of the Hasa by the Amir in 1913. Up to that

Arab Bureau, 25th July 1916.

time the tribe had been on good terms with him and had generally recognized him as suzerain, but the extension of his direct authority to the Hasa, which is their headquarters, had strained their allegiance. He attempted to impose a poll tax upon them and stopped them from taking dues from caravans passing through the country, a toll which they had been accustomed to exact in the days of the Turks. The discontent of the 'Ajman was fanned by members of ibn Sa'ud's family who had long been at enmity with him, the 'Araif, grandsons of his uncle Sa'ud. Two of the 'Araif cousins, Fahad ibn Sa'ud and Salman ibn Muhammad, had taken refuge with the Shaikh of Bahrain. The Shaikh made a half-hearted attempt to patch up a reconciliation in 1914, but the 'Araif refused his mediation and sought the protection of the Shaikh of Abu Dhabi, from whom they received some countenance when hostilities were renewed with ibn Sa'ud in 1915. The rebellion now assumed serious proportions. Ibn Sa'ud sent for more troops from Riyadh and asked help from Kuwait, but before the arrival of either reinforcement he attacked the 'Ajman by night near Hofuf and met with a reverse, due partly to the cowardice of the Hofuf town levies. His brother Sa'ud was killed and he himself wounded. For a time his fortunes were at a very low ebb. He was in want of money and arms, and for all practical purposes was besieged in Hofuf. Ibn Rashid, oblivious of the agreement recently signed, seized the opportunity to raid the Qasim, but his advance was easily stopped, and the arrival of a force from Kuwait under the Shaikh's son, Salim, turned the balance in the Hasa. The 'Ajman were routed in September, harried on their retreat northwards by the Bani Khalid and forced to take refuge in Kuwait territory, where they remained until Shaikh Mubarak's death in December. Fahad ibn Sa'ud was killed in the retreat: Salman made his peace with ibn Sa'ud at the end of the year. During the struggle we had facilitated the despatch of ammunition to ibn Sa'ud from Bahrain and done what we could to restrain Abu Dhabi: in October we presented ibn Sa'ud with 1,000 rifles and gave him a loan of £20,000. The Turks had not yet abandoned all hope of winning him over, and in July previous to ibn Rashid's raid a Turkish emissary, Salih al Sharif al Hasni, communicated with him and proposed a meeting; but his request was refused, and on December 26th ibn Sa'ud met Sir Percy Cox at Qatif and the long delayed treaty was completed and signed. Subject to certain safeguards it provided ibn Sa'ud with a dynastic guarantee in the dominions now in his possession and promised him the support of Great Britain in case of unprovoked



aggression from foreign Powers. On his side Ibn Sa'ud engaged to hold no correspondence with any foreign Power and to grant no concessions to foreigners, to keep open the roads to the Holy Places and to commit no aggressive act on other Shaikhs under our protection.

Ibn Sa'ud was unaware of the exceedingly confidential correspondence which we had been carrying on with the Sharif during the winter of 1915-1916, but the results to which it led could not leave him indifferent. Relations between the Hijaz and Najd had been dictated by conflicting sentiments. The Sharif had even more reason than Ibn Sa'ud to fear the Turks, but he was jealous of Ibn Sa'ud's position as an Arab Chief, and the feeling was reciprocated in Riyadh. The fluctuating allegiance of the tribes is a rich source of discord in Arabia, and the absence of any defined frontiers enhances the uncertainty of claims and obligations. In 1910 the Sharif 'Abdullah, asserting that he acted on behalf of the Ottoman Government, marched to the borders of the Qasim for the purpose of re-asserting an authority which was probably a thing of the past and must at the best have been shadowy. The tangible results of the raid do not seem to have been more than a re-insistence on the Sharif's suzerainty over the distant sections of the 'Ataibah, a tribe which had once been under Ibn Sa'ud but had largely seceded to the Sharif. A small tribute to Mecca from the Qasim villages was stipulated for by 'Abdullah before his withdrawal, but it is unlikely that it was ever paid. From 1913 the Sharif showed strong anti-Turkish proclivities, and before the outbreak of war he and Ibn Sa'ud drew together. They were in correspondence when Captain Shakespear paid his first visit to Riyadh in the spring of 1914. In January 1915, they were acting in concert, and Ibn Sa'ud told Captain Shakespear that in his view the Khalifate would revert to the family of the Prophet, of which the Sharif was the representative, if it dropped from the hand of the Sultan of Turkey. In November 1915, 'Abdullah reappeared in Najd, with what object is not very clear. His own explanation was that he was sent on a mission to Ibn Sa'ud, with the further purpose of collecting dues in the Qasim and Sudair. Except for a doubtful suzerainty over wandering sections of the 'Ataibah, the Sharif does not seem in Beduin estimation to have rights in either province, his limits eastwards being somewhere between Longitude 44° and Longitude 45° at Sha'arah, Duwadmi, Jabal Dhurai and Jabal al Nir. 'Abdullah is not reported to have advanced much beyond Sha'arah: he collected dues from the 'Ataibah, subdued the small allied section of the Buraih (by origin Mutair) and returned to the Hijaz: but Ibn Sa'ud, barely emerged from a perilous contest in the Hasa, not unreasonably regarded the expedition as inopportune and even suspicious. (These sentiments were reflected in his conversations with Sir Percy Cox in December. He reminded the Chief Political Officer that the Wahabis recognized no Khalif after the first four, and was careful to add that if the Sharif should assume the title it would make no difference to his status among other ruling Chiefs.) In June of the following year the Sharif rose in open rebellion against the Turks and declared the independence of the Arabs. Ibn Sa'ud, writing in July to the Chief Political Officer, acknowledged the receipt from him of official news with regard to the Hijaz, expressed his satisfaction at the discomfiture of the Turks, but put forward his own apprehensions that the Sharif might proceed to claim authority over parts of Najd, and in support of this fear observed that in declaring the independence of "the Arabs" the Sharif appeared to treat them as a compendious whole, an attitude which he regarded with anxiety.

Arab Bureau, 2nd August 1916.

In August he wrote again, saying that he had now received a letter from the Sharif in which the latter announced the occupation of Mecca and asked him for his help. Ibn Sa'ud gave a summary of his reply, and a copy of the original letter has since been received. He assured the Sharif that he would render all assistance which was in his power, but asked for a written undertaking that the Sharif would abstain from trespassing in his territory or interfering with his subjects. Ibn Sa'ud went on to ask Sir Percy Cox whether his

Arab Bureau, 9th August 1916.

Herewith enclosed.



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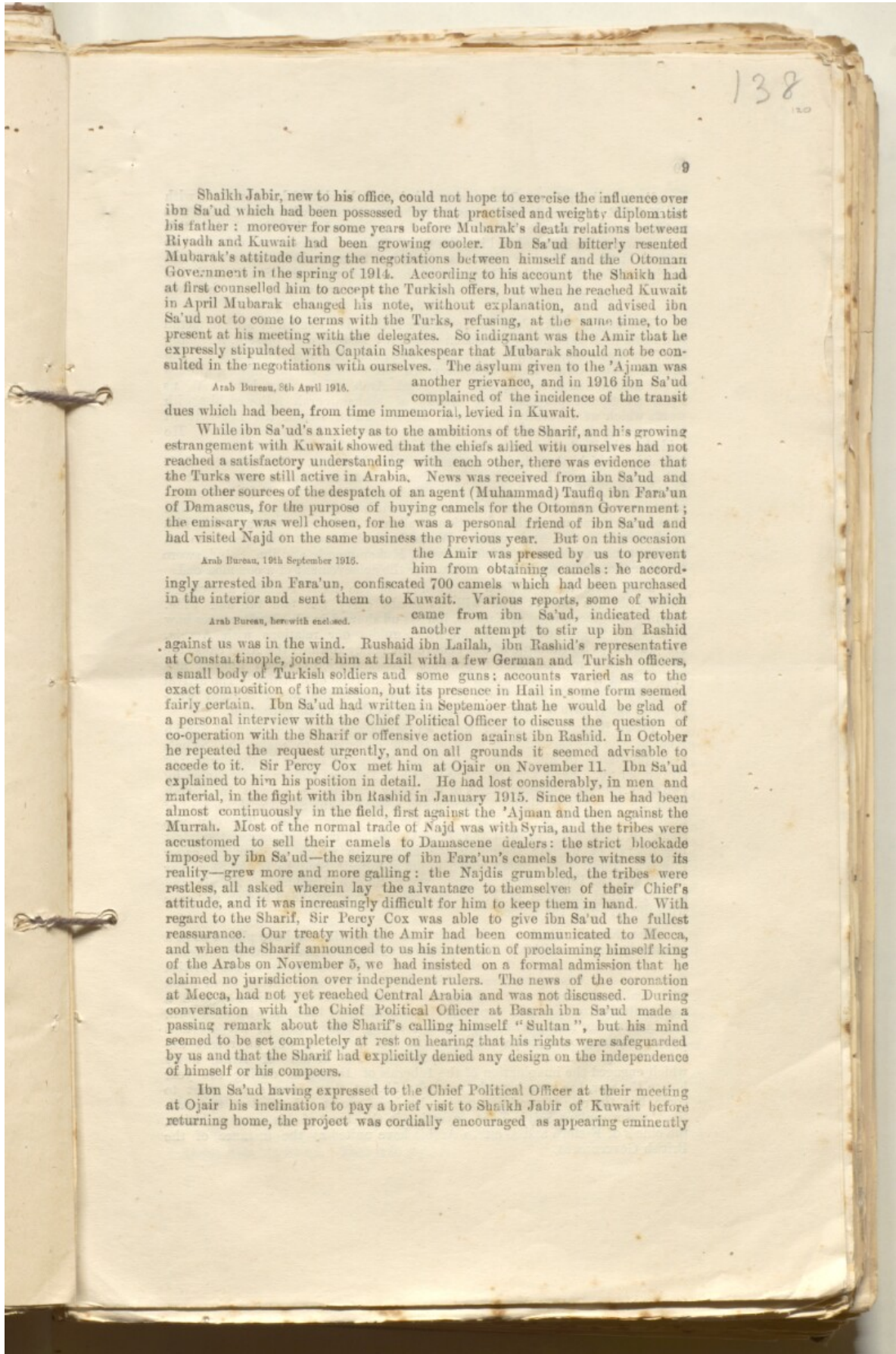
relations with the Sharif might be regarded as a matter which affected the two chiefs alone, or whether they touched on our interests, in which case he would be guided by our wishes. According to Arab reports received at Kuwait the Sharif wrote three times to ibn Sa'ud asking for aid, and on two occasions sent him £2,000. Not improbably there is some truth in the rumoured remittance of small sums.

The Sharif's answer, dated September 5, to ibn Sa'ud's letter was, to say the least of it, unconciliatory and aroused his lively indignation. His letter and the draft undertaking which had been sent with it for the Sharif's acceptance were sent back with the observation that ibn Sa'ud's request could emanate only from a man bereft of reason. About the same time ibn Sa'ud received a letter from 'Ali Haidar acquainting him with his appointment as Sharif in place of Husain by the Ottoman Government, and calling on him to join the *Jihad*, but in his reply ibn Sa'ud expressed the resentment felt by the Arabs towards him and towards the Turks.

The Chief Political Officer dealt at length with the Hijaz question in a letter to ibn Sa'ud dated October 19th. He pointed out how important it was to the Arab cause, which it was the policy of the British Government to support, that all the great Arab chiefs should work together and in co-operation with us in the common task of expelling the Turks from Arabia. As to ibn Sa'ud's own position he need have no misgivings for he had been acknowledged by us to be an independent ruler and the Sharif must recognize the full import of the treaty. The British Government had no reason to believe that he entertained any hostile intentions against the tribes and territories of Najd.

In the negotiation over the treaty in December 1915, Sir Percy Cox had discussed with ibn Sa'ud the possibility of his giving us assistance against ibn Rashid. The Hakim of Najd then thought that ibn Rashid would either come in or maintain a strict neutrality, if however he showed himself actively hostile, ibn Sa'ud would attack him and incite the northern 'Anazah against him. This intention however he failed to carry out. During the spring and summer of 1916 he was occupied with a rebellion of the Murrah, following on, and perhaps connected with, that of the 'Ajman, which endangered his communications with the Hasa. Though a large proportion of the fighting men of the Shammar had gone north with ibn Rashid against the 'Iraq, no effective attack was made on Hail in their absence. In late June or early July, ibn Sa'ud's son, Turki, raided Jabal Shammar, and the news may have hastened Ibn Rashid's retreat from our frontiers. In September or October Turki renewed hostilities against some of the Shammar Shaikhs and an allied section of the Harb, but the affair resulted only in the capture of a small amount of booty, and ibn Sa'ud's doctor, passing through Bahrain, brought a message to the effect that the Amir could do nothing against the Shammar as long as the fugitive 'Ajman remained on his flank. The true reason for his inactivity was no doubt his own insecurity at home, but the implacable hostility which he entertained towards the 'Ajman, whom he regarded not only as rebels but as the murderers of his brother Sa'ud, threatened to become a problem of some difficulty.

When Shaikh Mubarak died in December 1915, ibn Sa'ud pressed his son and successor in Kuwait, Jabir, to drive out the 'Ajman Shaikhs. Jabir made a temperate reply. He was unwilling to eject the 'Ajman, fearing that they would be thrown into the enemy camp; but he could not hold out against ibn Sa'ud's insistence without creating an open breach and he expelled the tribe in February 1916. As he anticipated, they turned for protection first to Ajaimi and then to ibn Rashid, but in May they asked and obtained permission from the Shaikh of Zubair to settle quietly near Safwan and subsequently several of the leading Shaikhs made submission to us. When ibn Rashid returned to Hail only two of the 'Ajman Shaikhs remained with Ajaimi and they had little or no following. Ibn Sa'ud's ardent desire to direct his energies upon the extermination of this tribe was not one with which we had any sympathy, at all events at the present juncture.



Shaikh Jabir, new to his office, could not hope to exercise the influence over ibn Sa'ud which had been possessed by that practised and weighty diplomatist his father: moreover for some years before Mubarak's death relations between Riyadh and Kuwait had been growing cooler. Ibn Sa'ud bitterly resented Mubarak's attitude during the negotiations between himself and the Ottoman Government in the spring of 1914. According to his account the Shaikh had at first counselled him to accept the Turkish offers, but when he reached Kuwait in April Mubarak changed his note, without explanation, and advised ibn Sa'ud not to come to terms with the Turks, refusing, at the same time, to be present at his meeting with the delegates. So indignant was the Amir that he expressly stipulated with Captain Shakespear that Mubarak should not be consulted in the negotiations with ourselves. The asylum given to the 'Ajman was another grievance, and in 1916 ibn Sa'ud complained of the incidence of the transit dues which had been, from time immemorial, levied in Kuwait.

While ibn Sa'ud's anxiety as to the ambitions of the Sharif, and his growing estrangement with Kuwait showed that the chiefs allied with ourselves had not reached a satisfactory understanding with each other, there was evidence that the Turks were still active in Arabia. News was received from ibn Sa'ud and from other sources of the despatch of an agent (Muhammad) Taufiq ibn Fara'un of Damascus, for the purpose of buying camels for the Ottoman Government; the emissary was well chosen, for he was a personal friend of ibn Sa'ud and had visited Najd on the same business the previous year. But on this occasion

Arab Bureau, 8th April 1916.

the Amir was pressed by us to prevent him from obtaining camels: he accordingly arrested ibn Fara'un, confiscated 700 camels which had been purchased in the interior and sent them to Kuwait. Various reports, some of which came from ibn Sa'ud, indicated that

Arab Bureau, 19th September 1915.

another attempt to stir up ibn Rashid against us was in the wind. Rushaid ibn Lailah, ibn Rashid's representative at Constantinople, joined him at Hail with a few German and Turkish officers, a small body of Turkish soldiers and some guns; accounts varied as to the exact composition of the mission, but its presence in Hail in some form seemed fairly certain. Ibn Sa'ud had written in September that he would be glad of a personal interview with the Chief Political Officer to discuss the question of co-operation with the Sharif or offensive action against ibn Rashid. In October he repeated the request urgently, and on all grounds it seemed advisable to accede to it. Sir Percy Cox met him at Ojair on November 11. Ibn Sa'ud explained to him his position in detail. He had lost considerably, in men and material, in the fight with ibn Rashid in January 1915. Since then he had been almost continuously in the field, first against the 'Ajman and then against the Murrah. Most of the normal trade of Najd was with Syria, and the tribes were accustomed to sell their camels to Damascene dealers: the strict blockade imposed by ibn Sa'ud—the seizure of ibn Fara'un's camels bore witness to its reality—grew more and more galling: the Najdis grumbled, the tribes were restless, all asked wherein lay the advantage to themselves of their Chief's attitude, and it was increasingly difficult for him to keep them in hand. With regard to the Sharif, Sir Percy Cox was able to give ibn Sa'ud the fullest reassurance. Our treaty with the Amir had been communicated to Mecca, and when the Sharif announced to us his intention of proclaiming himself king of the Arabs on November 5, we had insisted on a formal admission that he claimed no jurisdiction over independent rulers. The news of the coronation at Mecca, had not yet reached Central Arabia and was not discussed. During conversation with the Chief Political Officer at Basrah ibn Sa'ud made a passing remark about the Sharif's calling himself "Sultan", but his mind seemed to be set completely at rest on hearing that his rights were safeguarded by us and that the Sharif had explicitly denied any design on the independence of himself or his compeers.

Ibn Sa'ud having expressed to the Chief Political Officer at their meeting at Ojair his inclination to pay a brief visit to Shaikh Jabir of Kuwait before returning home, the project was cordially encouraged as appearing eminently



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expedient, and Sir Percy Cox recommended that he should be presented with the K.C.I.E. at a majlis which was to be held at Kuwait where the Shaikh was to be invested with the C.S.I. When he intimated to ibn Sa'ud that this honour was to be accorded to him, the Chief Political Officer was authorised to inform at the same time that his rights had been carefully reserved in all dealings which the British Government had held with the Sharif, and ibn Sa'ud in his reply said that he was entirely satisfied on this point.

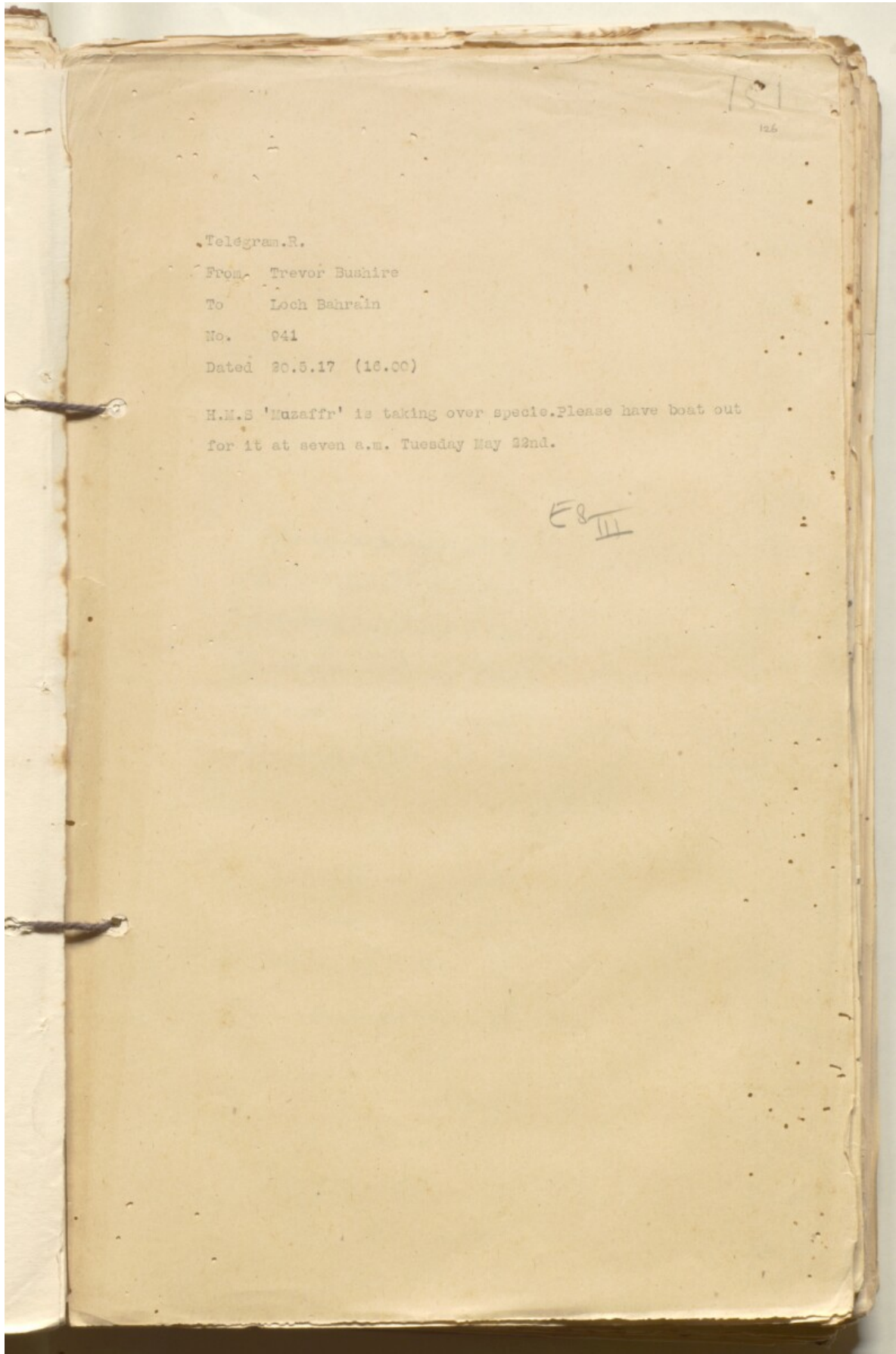
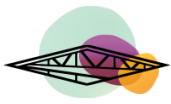
Arab Bureau, herewith forwarded.

The majlis took place on November 20th. The Shaikh of Muhammerah had come to Kuwait for the occasion and many Beduin were present, including the friendly headmen of the Shammar Aslam, and Dhafir, and Shaikhs of the Mutair. The Chief Political Officer, in presenting the decorations, alluded to our satisfaction in feeling that the great Arab chiefs were bent with us upon a common purpose. The Shaikh of Muhammerah followed him with words which were warmly pro-British, and ibn Sa'ud struck the key-note of the meeting in a speech which was as spontaneous as it was unexpected. He said that the Turks had placed themselves outside the pale of Islam by the iniquities which they had committed on other Moslems. He contrasted their policy with that of Great Britain, pointing out that the Turks had sought to weaken the Arabs by fomenting their differences, whereas the British Government encouraged them to unite in their own interest. He praised the action of the Sharif and urged the obligation of all true Arabs to co-operate with him in forwarding the Arab cause. When he had brought his speech to an eloquent close, the three chiefs, Kuwait, Muhammerah and ibn Sa'ud, swore together that they would work with us for the achievement of a common end.

This scene made a deep impression on the local notables and on the Beduin Shaikhs present who will no doubt carry the tale far and wide. During the receptions at Kuwait, ibn Sa'ud showed in all his utterances how clearly he had grasped the principle which guides our relations with Arabia. He quoted as an example of our benevolent policy towards the Arab cause the fact that we were ready even to promote a reconciliation between himself and ibn Rashid if the latter would abandon his attitude of hostility. The arrival of ibn Fara'un's 700 fine camels, each branded with the wasm of that well-known dealer, gave a dramatic completeness to the Kuwait gathering.

From Kuwait ibn Sa'ud went to Muhammerah as the guest of Shaikh Khaz'al who co-operated most heartily in the endeavour to make ibn Sa'ud's visit profitable to him. The two chiefs arrived at Basrah on the evening of November 26. Early next morning the Chief Political Officer accompanied by two chief military representatives of the Army Commander present in Basrah went on board the Shaikh's launch and presented ibn Sa'ud with a sword of honour and a message of welcome from the Army Commander. The day was spent in exhibiting to him the Base Camps and organisation and the latest machinery of warfare including the aircraft in which he took an eager interest. Dhari ibn Twalah and Humud al Suwait, Shaikhs of the Shammar Aslam and the Dhafir, were present, while Shaikh Ibrahim of Zubair and several Sunni notables of Basrah and refugees from Baghdad had an audience with ibn Sa'ud on the launch.

The Kuwait Durbar and ibn Sa'ud's visit to Basrah have placed us in a singularly strong position. Three powerful chiefs have made public protestation of their friendship with each other and their confidence in the British Government. A telegram received from the Sharif, congratulating them upon their zeal in the Arab cause and regretting that he had not had time to send a representative to Kuwait, confirmed the identity of his aims with their own, and in a further message he apologized for any deficiencies in his previous letters, on the ground that while he was in the throes of war he might unintentionally fall short as a correspondent. The dream of Arab unity which engaged the imagination of the Liberals of Damascus during the year before the war, has been brought nearer fulfilment than dreams are wont to come, but the rôle of presiding genius has been recast. Instead of the brilliant, unscrupulous Saiyid Talib, gyrating in the blast of his own ambition, the chiefs of Eastern and Western Arabia have united at the instance of the British Government.





I, bin Rashid, hold jurisdiction over my territories, i.e., Hail and its villages and over the Shammar tribe as they belong to me (bin Rashid) and the control of them rests with me. All the demands of bin Sa'ud from them (Shammar) in respect of losses, etc., and everything that they may owe to the subjects of bin Sa'ud I, bin Rashid, am answerable for it.

That Najd and all the interior from Al Kahaf to the valley of Duwasir and all territories of bin Sa'ud and the encampments of Mutair, 'Ataibah, Harb, Bani 'Abdullah, 'Ajman, Al Murrah, Al Manasir, Bani Hajar, Sahai, Al Sahul, Qahtan and Al Duwasir and everybody included among them are subjects of bin Sa'ud. I, bin Rashid, have nothing to do with them. I, bin Rashid, will protect all Beduin of bin Saud and his subjects who may be in my territory. The casting of lots of Shammar will be as usual.

And similarly bin Sa'ud will protect my adherents and I, bin Rashid, will not interfere with bin Sa'ud at all. Nor shall I act treacherously with him *vis-a-vis* the Turkish Government. It is incumbent upon me to incline with him to whichever Government is allied with him, and I have no intention to oppose his views.

And hereafter there shall be uninterrupted brotherhood and friendship between us. I hereby give you, bin Sa'ud, my word upon my honour and on the oath of God that there shall be no deception or treachery and I will not betray you or deceive you as regards what we have mentioned above.

Upon this bond is the assurance and the oath of God and God is witness of what I say.

SA'UD BIN ABDUL AZIZ AL RASHID.

(Seal)

Enclosure No. 3.

Translation of letter from Abdul-Aziz ibn Abd-er-Rahman al-Faisal to Sir Percy Cox, dated 21st September 1916.

After compliments.

After paying respects and enquiring about your precious health, I beg to say, in case you enquire about me, that I am quite well, thank God, and preserve my regard and friendship for you. And my affairs, thanks to God, are prospering.

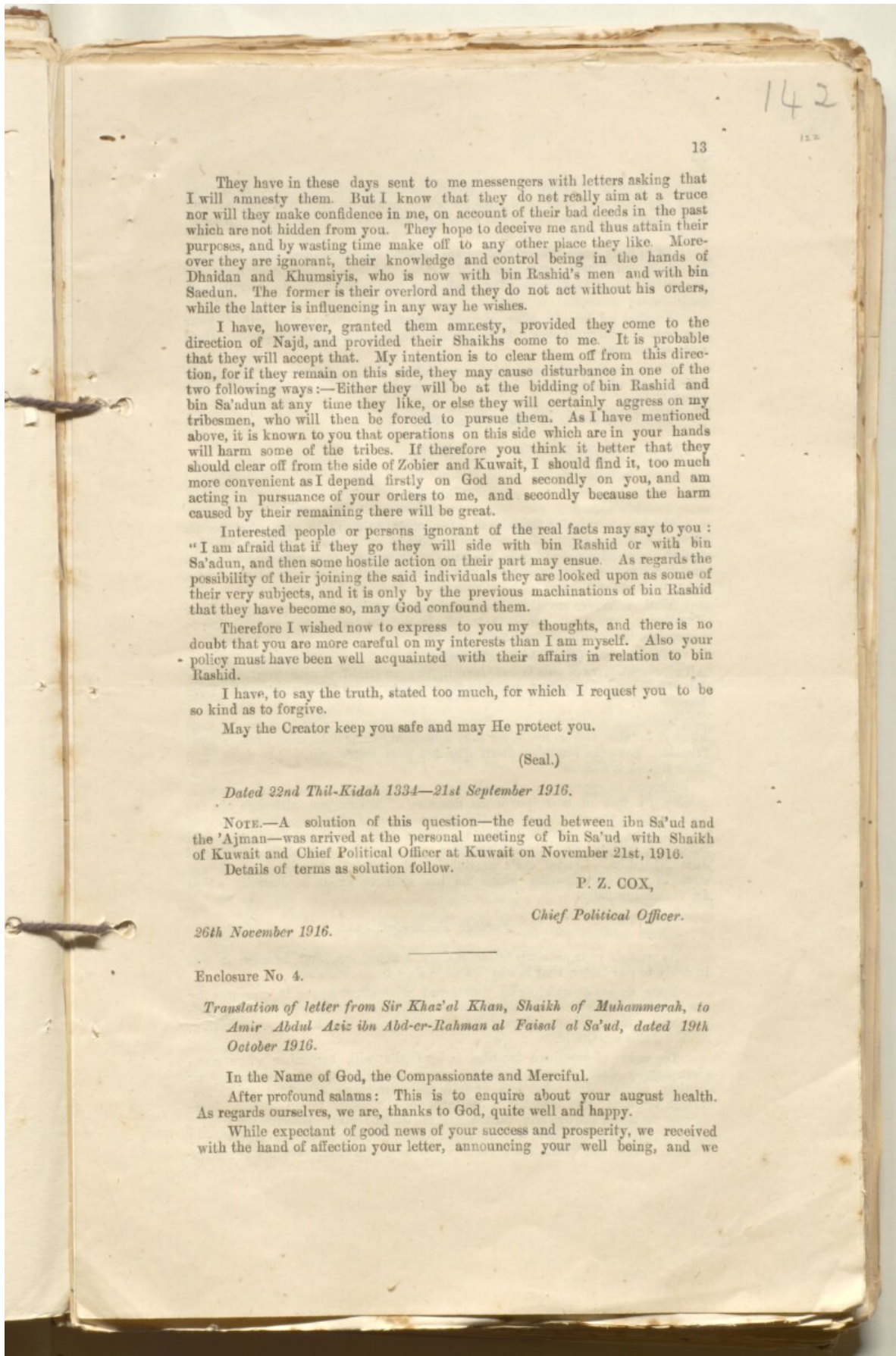
Previous to this, I sent you several letters, but have not yet received replies, may the motive be favourable.

And I beg to state that in these days, my son Turki has proceeded towards Hayel to take his revenge of them. On his way, about one day's run from Hayel, he came across several parties of bin Rashid's Arabs, who had come to him for refuge with him from the Shammar and Harb and Hatim and God helped Turki against them, and he pursued them getting from them much booty and killing a lot of their men; I am consequently pleased to tell you this.

I am awaiting the good news of your victories over the enemy, and the victories of the Great Government and her Allies.

With regard to the news from the Hejaz and the fighting of the sons of the Sharif against the Turks, encounters and skirmishes have taken place between them, but I have not yet ascertained the true facts and, inshallah, I will certainly apprise you of them after ascertaining same.

And I beg to inform you with effect to 'Ajman who are located at Safwan that you are aware of their relations with me and that nothing during that time prevented me from punishing them except the hot weather; for if we wished to march against them *vis* the coast of the sea, water would have been abundant in Kuwait sides, where they had certainly confederates and spies who would have warned them, and they would have cleared off before we could reach them, moreover the distance was great. On the other hand on the inland side our towns are barren and devoid of water. It is only now and later that we can operate when the weather is cool.



They have in these days sent to me messengers with letters asking that I will amnesty them. But I know that they do not really aim at a truce nor will they make confidence in me, on account of their bad deeds in the past which are not hidden from you. They hope to deceive me and thus attain their purposes, and by wasting time make off to any other place they like. Moreover they are ignorant, their knowledge and control being in the hands of Dhaidan and Khumsiyis, who is now with bin Rashid's men and with bin Saadun. The former is their overlord and they do not act without his orders, while the latter is influencing in any way he wishes.

I have, however, granted them amnesty, provided they come to the direction of Najd, and provided their Shaikhs come to me. It is probable that they will accept that. My intention is to clear them off from this direction, for if they remain on this side, they may cause disturbance in one of the two following ways:—Either they will be at the bidding of bin Rashid and bin Sa'adun at any time they like, or else they will certainly aggress on my tribesmen, who will then be forced to pursue them. As I have mentioned above, it is known to you that operations on this side which are in your hands will harm some of the tribes. If therefore you think it better that they should clear off from the side of Zobier and Kuwait, I should find it, too much more convenient as I depend firstly on God and secondly on you, and am acting in pursuance of your orders to me, and secondly because the harm caused by their remaining there will be great.

Interested people or persons ignorant of the real facts may say to you: "I am afraid that if they go they will side with bin Rashid or with bin Sa'adun, and then some hostile action on their part may ensue. As regards the possibility of their joining the said individuals they are looked upon as some of their very subjects, and it is only by the previous machinations of bin Rashid that they have become so, may God confound them.

Therefore I wished now to express to you my thoughts, and there is no doubt that you are more careful on my interests than I am myself. Also your policy must have been well acquainted with their affairs in relation to bin Rashid.

I have, to say the truth, stated too much, for which I request you to be so kind as to forgive.

May the Creator keep you safe and may He protect you.

(Seal.)

Dated 22nd Thil-Kidah 1334—21st September 1916.

NOTE.—A solution of this question—the feud between ibn Sa'ud and the 'Ajman—was arrived at the personal meeting of bin Sa'ud with Shaikh of Kuwait and Chief Political Officer at Kuwait on November 21st, 1916.

Details of terms as solution follow.

P. Z. COX,

Chief Political Officer.

26th November 1916.

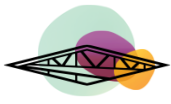
Enclosure No 4.

Translation of letter from Sir Khas'al Khan, Shaikh of Muhammerah, to Amir Abdul Aziz ibn Abd-er-Rahman al Faisal al Sa'ud, dated 19th October 1916.

In the Name of God, the Compassionate and Merciful.

After profound salams: This is to enquire about your august health. As regards ourselves, we are, thanks to God, quite well and happy.

While expectant of good news of your success and prosperity, we received with the hand of affection your letter, announcing your well being, and we



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were very glad to read it, and hoped for continuance of same. As regards your expressions of desire and wish for close relations, this is a proved and well known fact, more manifest than the sun at noon. May God perpetuate uninterruptedly this friendly attitude so long as days and years endure.

As to your good news regarding the hostile operations conducted by your honoured son Turki against certain Arabs, and his victory over them, we thank God for this success. Inshallah, you will always be prosperous and victorious.

Further we beg to offer complete salams to your noble father, your brothers, and all your sons. Here, our son Jasib and his brothers present their deep salutations.

Please continue always sending your letters, informing me of your well-being, and also keep me informed of your requirements, which will be duly carried out.

This is for favour of information. Salams.

21st Dhul-Hijjah 1334, 9th October 1916.

Postscript.

We beg, merely for the sake of information, to write to you what occurs to our mind, namely that it is acknowledged and known that our three families, *i.e.*, yours, al-Sabah's, and ours, are completely united, and are considered as one dynasty, the interests of which are all the same, for thus runs adage, "wish for your friend what you wish for yourself".

With reference to this Power, Great Britain, their regard for Your Excellency, and their kindness to all is not hidden. Their motto being to appreciate the merits of their loyal friends.

We cease not (and God is witness) to behold their friendship for you. All representatives of this Great Government are satisfied with you, especially His Honour Sir Percy Cox, who always manifest to his satisfaction with Your Excellency.

Therefore we request Your Excellency to grow more and more in your loyalty to this Government, for they appreciate their obligation to their loyal friends. Even the humblest merit does not pass unrecognised by them, and their justice is famous.

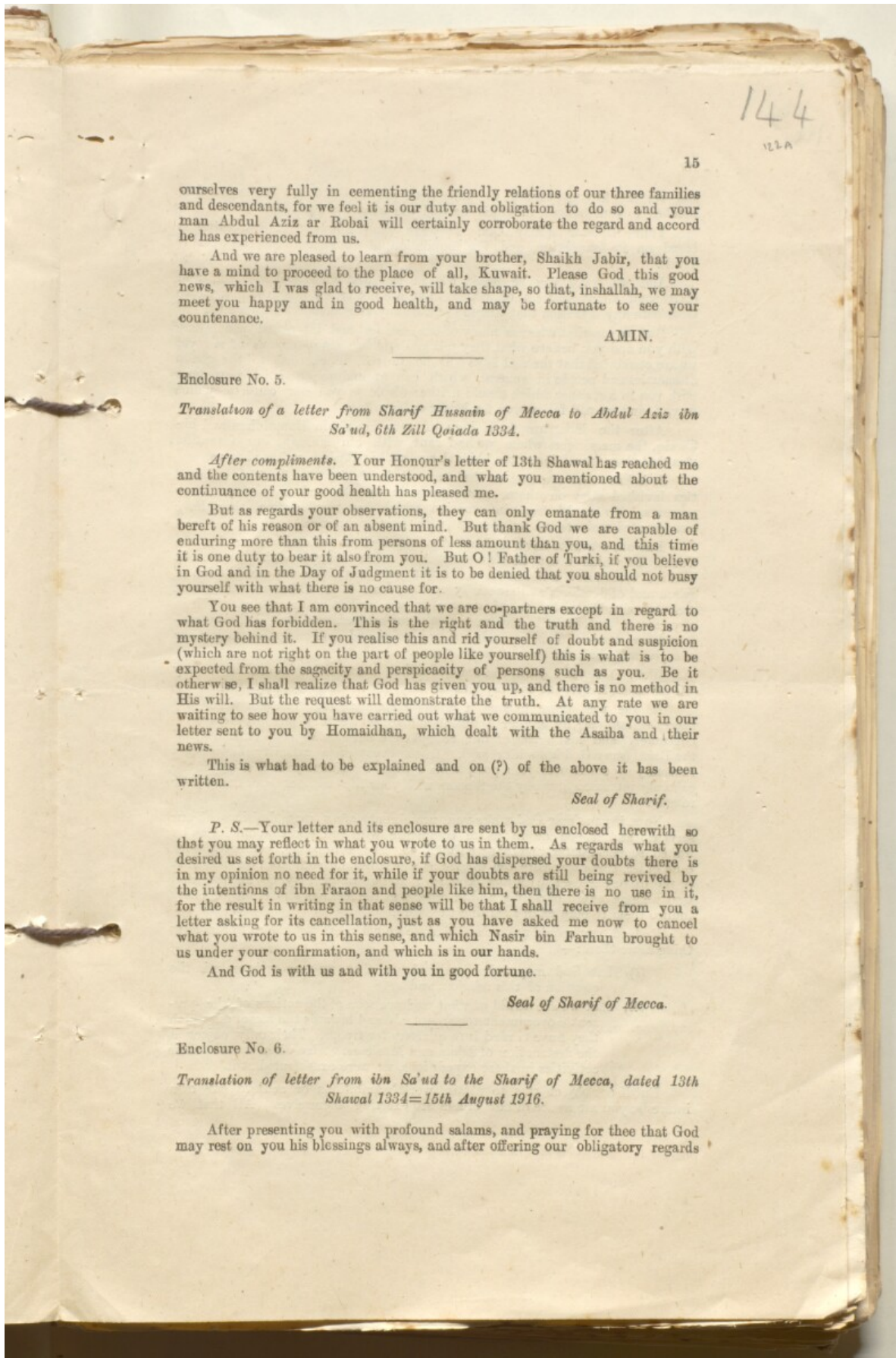
Though to apprise you of such facts is a liberty on our part, we were merely by way of correspondence desirous of telling you (although you are well aware of the attitude of this Government and of the inner intentions of their sincere representatives) that we desire that our three families should adopt one policy, and should consider the only interest of this Great and Just Kingdom. Abdul Aziz ar-Robai will certainly apprise you of the strength and organization which he has seen to exist in Basrah, which are increasing daily.

Further Postscript.

As regards your previous letter, it duly reached us, and because it was in reply to our letter, that is why we were slow to answer soon.

Your demand which you mentioned with effect to the 'Ajman was, by the Grace of God and according to what we heard, performed in the mode you wish, they did not dare to do anything on account of your brother, Shaikh Jabir's attitude.

The union of our three families is, by God's will, becoming more complete day by day. There exists, moreover, affection on the part of your brother, Shaikh Jabir, towards you, even more than that of his late father though the latter was accepted as the father of all. But, truly, Shaikh Jabir desires to confirm by any means his regard for you. Inshallah you will, by and by, behold what will increase your confidence in his regard and concord. You are doubtless certain in your mind that we are exerting



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ourselves very fully in cementing the friendly relations of our three families and descendants, for we feel it is our duty and obligation to do so and your man Abdul Aziz ar Robai will certainly corroborate the regard and accord he has experienced from us.

And we are pleased to learn from your brother, Shaikh Jabir, that you have a mind to proceed to the place of all, Kuwait. Please God this good news, which I was glad to receive, will take shape, so that, inshallah, we may meet you happy and in good health, and may be fortunate to see your countenance.

AMIN.

Enclosure No. 5.

Translation of a letter from Sharif Hussain of Mecca to Abdul Aziz ibn Sa'ud, 6th Zill Qoiada 1334.

After compliments. Your Honour's letter of 13th Shawal has reached me and the contents have been understood, and what you mentioned about the continuance of your good health has pleased me.

But as regards your observations, they can only emanate from a man bereft of his reason or of an absent mind. But thank God we are capable of enduring more than this from persons of less amount than you, and this time it is one duty to bear it also from you. But O! Father of Turki, if you believe in God and in the Day of Judgment it is to be denied that you should not busy yourself with what there is no cause for.

You see that I am convinced that we are co-partners except in regard to what God has forbidden. This is the right and the truth and there is no mystery behind it. If you realise this and rid yourself of doubt and suspicion (which are not right on the part of people like yourself) this is what is to be expected from the sagacity and perspicacity of persons such as you. Be it otherwise, I shall realize that God has given you up, and there is no method in His will. But the request will demonstrate the truth. At any rate we are waiting to see how you have carried out what we communicated to you in our letter sent to you by Homaidhan, which dealt with the Asaiba and their news.

This is what had to be explained and on (?) of the above it has been written.

Seal of Sharif.

P. S.—Your letter and its enclosure are sent by us enclosed herewith so that you may reflect in what you wrote to us in them. As regards what you desired us set forth in the enclosure, if God has dispersed your doubts there is in my opinion no need for it, while if your doubts are still being revived by the intentions of ibn Faraon and people like him, then there is no use in it, for the result in writing in that sense will be that I shall receive from you a letter asking for its cancellation, just as you have asked me now to cancel what you wrote to us in this sense, and which Nasir bin Farhun brought to us under your confirmation, and which is in our hands.

And God is with us and with you in good fortune.

Seal of Sharif of Mecca.

Enclosure No. 6.

Translation of letter from ibn Sa'ud to the Sharif of Mecca, dated 13th Shawal 1334=15th August 1916.

After presenting you with profound salams, and praying for thee that God may rest on you his blessings always, and after offering our obligatory regards



and respects to you, we beg to state that, previous to this, a letter was despatched to your honour, in which we told you what was sufficient.

Your Honour (may God preserve you) knows that everything is based on its foundation, and the foundation of religion and of the world is Truth.

And we (may you be preserved) in the first place deal with you and correspond about matters of which some are not true; but it is not, please God, with any intention that there should be any estrangement between us.

But we see that whereas many of our enemies and interested people are with you and you believe what they tell you and become suspicious of us, yet we are convinced that the real facts will be proved, in contrast to the gossip of enemies and people in general, which cannot endure; and we have dealt with you in a manner which should neither displease you nor cause prejudice to you, and we will follow you for better or for worse.

After the departure from here of your men bin Homaidhan and bin Twaig, the messengers whom we had sent with bin Faroan, our intention was that they should incite the 'Ainzah against bin Rashid, returned to us.

It is known to you that on their arrival in Syria, the Turkish authorities lavished gifts on them, particularly in camels, and gave them large presents. No doubt from information which has reached me, they have exaggerated matters and are pleased (with their experiences).

But our servants have, undoubtedly, apprised us of deeds done by the Turks, at which every Moslem and Arab closes his eyes with disgust. It became established and known to me that their only aim is the annihilation of Islam and of Moslems and especially Arabs; and it is therefore incumbent that we should resolve to be sincere to you and to co-operate with you in any case, so that, inshallah, we may attain our subject, and that God may confound our enemies. Thus we shall not be blamed and shall be concentrating our energies and shall not have cause for regret.

Well, O, Sayid! Now you are aware that even in the invocation we say "O my God, forgive me and my parents".

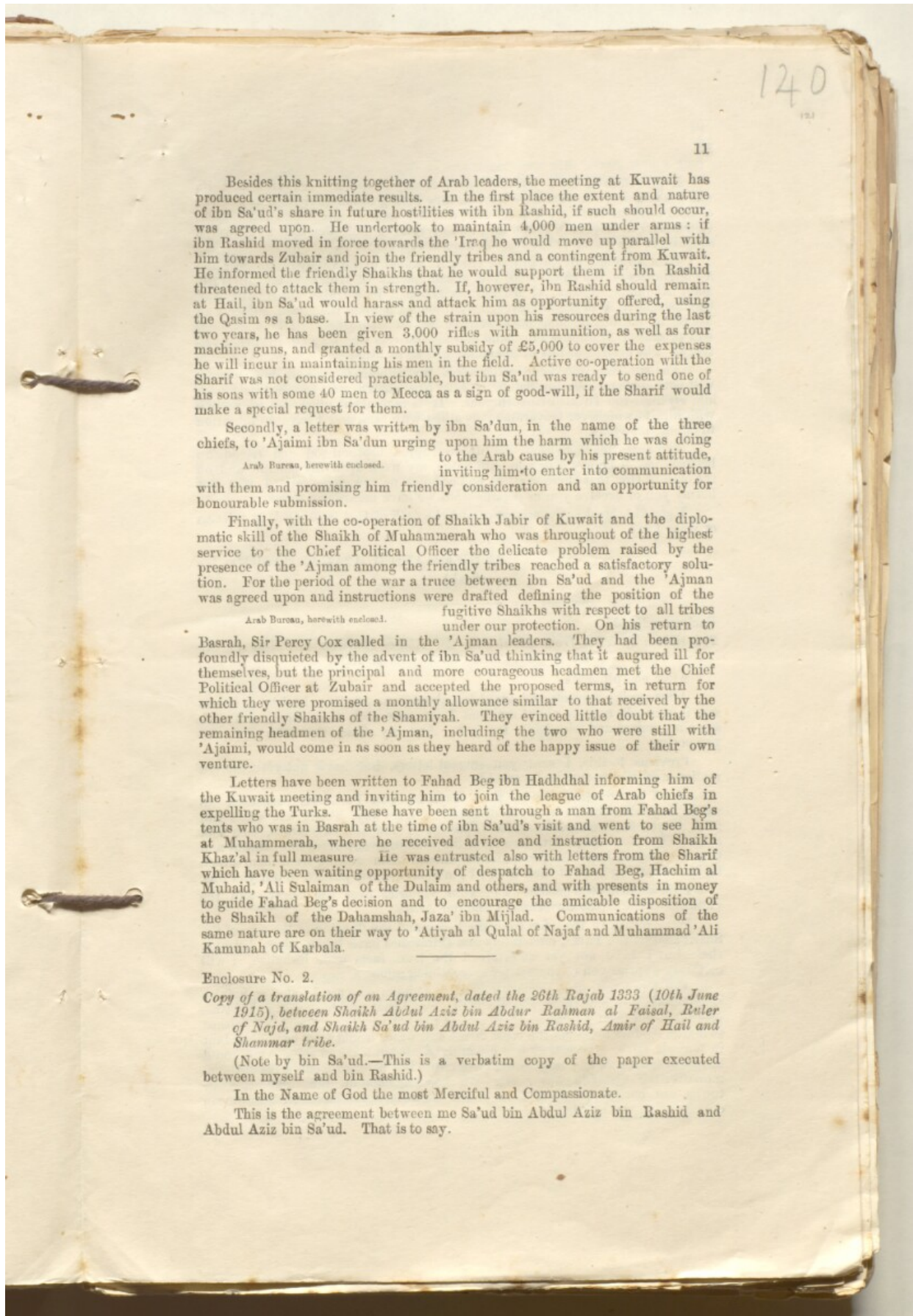
In the past there existed a misunderstanding between us, which was increased last year by brother Abdullah and by his treating our brothers with contumely and his abuse of our religion and our chiefship. You know that the Rasul (may God bless him) said, "In the event of a calamity happening, ransom ye yourself with your possessions without sacrificing your life, and if the calamity increases then pay the ransom with your life without sacrificing your religion".

Now, if you (may God make you prominent) are a man desirous of our services, and if you desire us to co-operate with you, and that our forces be united, sooner or later, and that we should be, like a building, cemented with each other, these we desire you to give us a promise and your word on the lines of the paper enclosed with this letter, so that our mind may be at rest, and that we may exert ourselves, and in order that the feelings of our subjects may induce them to help us in anything we desire.

By God, you should understand that we do not mean by these words anything more than:—

- (i) That God may help you and us, that we may co-operate in the question of this religion, and
- (ii) That we are afraid of what we have seen of the actions of the present Government towards Arabs and towards the mosques, which they have turned into quarters for troops. Their only object is the destruction of Islam and Moslems. Also when we saw their activities in these expeditions, we were exasperated at it.

But if our object was to attain worldly ambitions or achieve our own interests, you are aware of how others are exerting themselves. All that we



Besides this knitting together of Arab leaders, the meeting at Kuwait has produced certain immediate results. In the first place the extent and nature of ibn Sa'ud's share in future hostilities with ibn Rashid, if such should occur, was agreed upon. He undertook to maintain 4,000 men under arms: if ibn Rashid moved in force towards the 'Iraq he would move up parallel with him towards Zubair and join the friendly tribes and a contingent from Kuwait. He informed the friendly Shaikhs that he would support them if ibn Rashid threatened to attack them in strength. If, however, ibn Rashid should remain at Hail, ibn Sa'ud would harass and attack him as opportunity offered, using the Qasim as a base. In view of the strain upon his resources during the last two years, he has been given 3,000 rifles with ammunition, as well as four machine guns, and granted a monthly subsidy of £5,000 to cover the expenses he will incur in maintaining his men in the field. Active co-operation with the Sharif was not considered practicable, but ibn Sa'ud was ready to send one of his sons with some 40 men to Mecca as a sign of good-will, if the Sharif would make a special request for them.

Secondly, a letter was written by ibn Sa'dun, in the name of the three chiefs, to 'Ajaimi ibn Sa'dun urging upon him the harm which he was doing to the Arab cause by his present attitude, inviting him to enter into communication with them and promising him friendly consideration and an opportunity for honourable submission.

Arab Bureau, herewith enclosed.

Finally, with the co-operation of Shaikh Jabir of Kuwait and the diplomatic skill of the Shaikh of Muhammerah who was throughout of the highest service to the Chief Political Officer the delicate problem raised by the presence of the 'Ajman among the friendly tribes reached a satisfactory solution. For the period of the war a truce between ibn Sa'ud and the 'Ajman was agreed upon and instructions were drafted defining the position of the fugitive Shaikhs with respect to all tribes under our protection. On his return to Basrah, Sir Percy Cox called in the 'Ajman leaders. They had been profoundly disquieted by the advent of ibn Sa'ud thinking that it augured ill for themselves, but the principal and more courageous headmen met the Chief Political Officer at Zubair and accepted the proposed terms, in return for which they were promised a monthly allowance similar to that received by the other friendly Shaikhs of the Shamiyah. They evinced little doubt that the remaining headmen of the 'Ajman, including the two who were still with 'Ajaimi, would come in as soon as they heard of the happy issue of their own venture.

Arab Bureau, herewith enclosed.

Letters have been written to Fahad Beg ibn Hadhdhal informing him of the Kuwait meeting and inviting him to join the league of Arab chiefs in expelling the Turks. These have been sent through a man from Fahad Beg's tents who was in Basrah at the time of ibn Sa'ud's visit and went to see him at Muhammerah, where he received advice and instruction from Shaikh Khaz'al in full measure. He was entrusted also with letters from the Sharif which have been waiting opportunity of despatch to Fahad Beg, Hachim al Mubaid, 'Ali Sulaiman of the Dulaim and others, and with presents in money to guide Fahad Beg's decision and to encourage the amicable disposition of the Shaikh of the Dahamshah, Jaza' ibn Mijlad. Communications of the same nature are on their way to 'Atiyah al Qulal of Najaf and Muhammad 'Ali Kamunah of Karbala.

Enclosure No. 2.

Copy of a translation of an Agreement, dated the 26th Rajab 1333 (10th June 1915), between Shaikh Abdul Aziz bin Abdur Rahman al Faisal, Ruler of Najd, and Shaikh Sa'ud bin Abdul Aziz bin Rashid, Amir of Hail and Shammar tribe.

(Note by bin Sa'ud.—This is a verbatim copy of the paper executed between myself and bin Rashid.)

In the Name of God the most Merciful and Compassionate.

This is the agreement between me Sa'ud bin Abdul Aziz bin Rashid and Abdul Aziz bin Sa'ud. That is to say.



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Enclosure No. 8.

In the Name of the Compassionate and Merciful God.

From—ABDUL AZIZ IBN ABD-ER-RAHMAN AL FAISAL,

To—The Hon'ble Sir Percy Cox, Political Resident of the Persian Gulf (may his eminence be lasting).

After enquiring about the health of your sound disposition, I received, with pleasure, your highly esteemed favour of the 20th November 1916, and I read it with pleasure and good hope, for it informed me of the arrival of the telegrams from His Excellency, His Britannic Majesty's Secretary of State and also from the High Government of India, which explained their gracious inclination towards your true and sincere friend on his investment with the Eminent Order of the Knight Commander of the Indian Empire, in token to their confidence in my loyalty and helpful attitude to the cause of His Excellency the Sharif, and my firm agreement with your Great Government.

I became extremely pleased with their gracious condescension and His Majesty's high regard. There is no doubt that this is due to your extreme kindness and appreciation of the sincere and loyal.

Your Honour stated that His Britannic Majesty's Government, in their dealings with His Excellency the Sharif, were careful to reserve my rights, and that His Excellency the Sharif has no intention to interfere with my country and territories, which are confirmed as under my control since years. I am, anyhow, tranquil thanks to the presence of Great Britain, and the state of affairs between me and His Excellency the Sharif will be according to your wish, viz., that I should agree with His Excellency, though, thanks to God, my accord with him has been manifested since old times, for His Excellency is the Father of Arabs.

I am waiting to-day for your presence in the majlis, which will be held by His Excellency, my dear brother, Shaikh Jaber; and I'll be honoured by your delivering to me the Eminent Order.

Our meeting with our brothers, Shaikh Khaza'al Khan and Shaikh Jaber, is one of the greatest fortunes and pleasures, though, thanks to God, we see one soul; and you will, inshallah, see all what will please you in our eternal union.

In conclusion, I offer best wishes for your Honour, together with my heart-felt thanks.

May you be preserved.

(Seal.)

23rd Moharram, 1335.

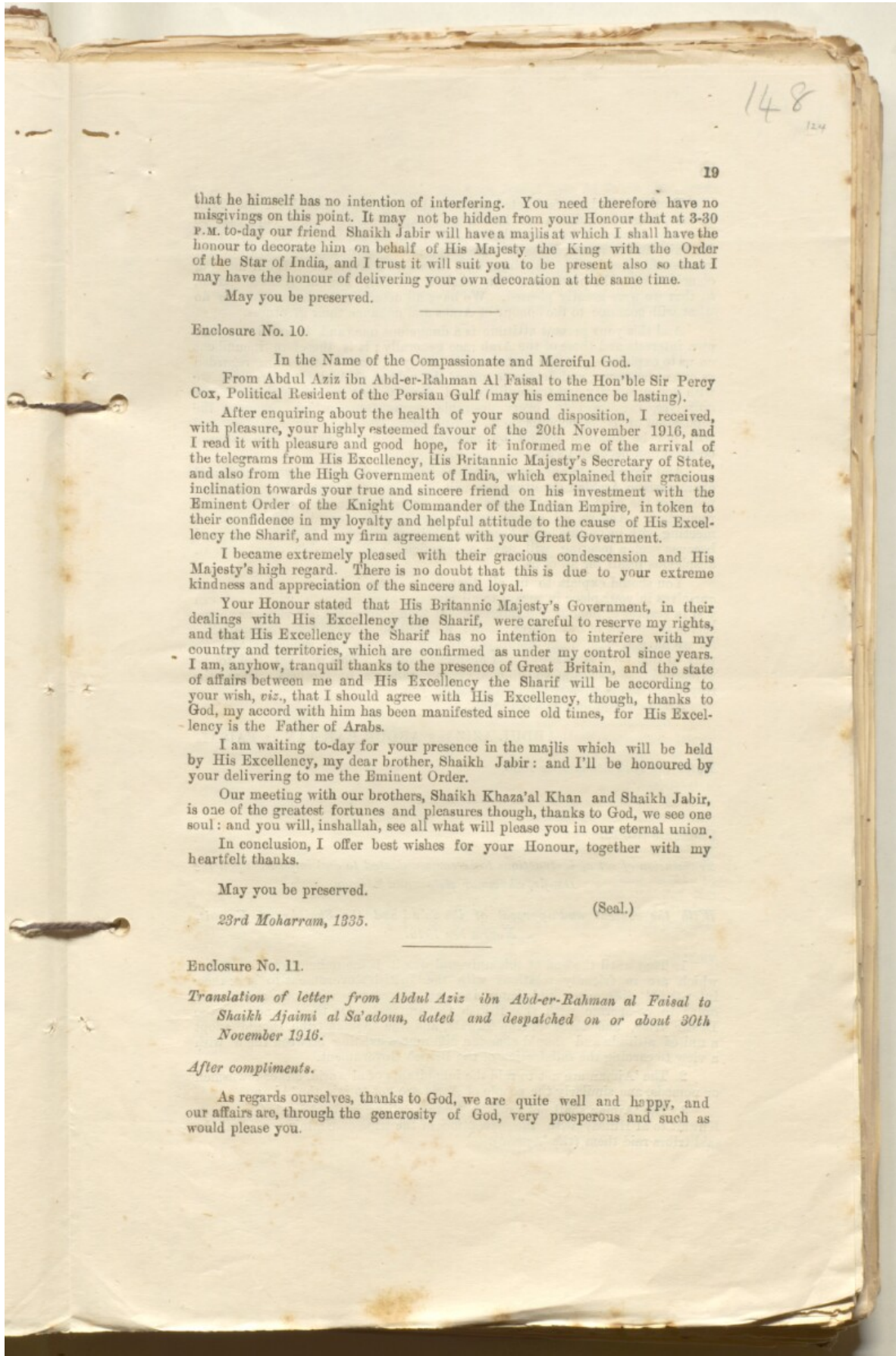
Enclosure No. 9.

Translation of letter from the Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel Sir P. Z. Cox, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Chief Political Officer, Basrah, to the Amir Abdul Aziz bin Abdur Rahman al Faisal, dated Kuwait, 20th November 1916.

After compliments.

It gives me great gratification to inform your Excellency that a telegram has reached me from the Secretary of State and the Government of India in which I am instructed to inform your Excellency that His Majesty's Government have heard with much pleasure of your intention to foregather with our friends Shaikh Khaza'al and Shaikh Jabir and to say that His Majesty, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Viceroy, has been pleased to confer on you the Eminent Order of Knight Commander of the Indian Empire, as a token of their confidence in your Excellency and of your support towards the cause of the Sharif and your co-operation with ourselves.

I am permitted to assure your Excellency that in their dealings with His Highness the Sharif they have been careful to reserve all your rights, and the Sharif has expressly stated that "Ibn Sa'ud rules his own country", and



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that he himself has no intention of interfering. You need therefore have no misgivings on this point. It may not be hidden from your Honour that at 3-30 p.m. to-day our friend Shaikh Jabir will have a majlis at which I shall have the honour to decorate him on behalf of His Majesty the King with the Order of the Star of India, and I trust it will suit you to be present also so that I may have the honour of delivering your own decoration at the same time.

May you be preserved.

Enclosure No. 10.

In the Name of the Compassionate and Merciful God.

From Abdul Aziz ibn Abd-er-Rahman Al Faisal to the Hon'ble Sir Percy Cox, Political Resident of the Persian Gulf (may his eminence be lasting).

After enquiring about the health of your sound disposition, I received, with pleasure, your highly esteemed favour of the 20th November 1916, and I read it with pleasure and good hope, for it informed me of the arrival of the telegrams from His Excellency, His Britannic Majesty's Secretary of State, and also from the High Government of India, which explained their gracious inclination towards your true and sincere friend on his investment with the Eminent Order of the Knight Commander of the Indian Empire, in token to their confidence in my loyalty and helpful attitude to the cause of His Excellency the Sharif, and my firm agreement with your Great Government.

I became extremely pleased with their gracious condescension and His Majesty's high regard. There is no doubt that this is due to your extreme kindness and appreciation of the sincere and loyal.

Your Honour stated that His Britannic Majesty's Government, in their dealings with His Excellency the Sharif, were careful to reserve my rights, and that His Excellency the Sharif has no intention to interfere with my country and territories, which are confirmed as under my control since years. I am, anyhow, tranquil thanks to the presence of Great Britain, and the state of affairs between me and His Excellency the Sharif will be according to your wish, viz., that I should agree with His Excellency, though, thanks to God, my accord with him has been manifested since old times, for His Excellency is the Father of Arabs.

I am waiting to-day for your presence in the majlis which will be held by His Excellency, my dear brother, Shaikh Jabir: and I'll be honoured by your delivering to me the Eminent Order.

Our meeting with our brothers, Shaikh Khaza'al Khan and Shaikh Jabir, is one of the greatest fortunes and pleasures though, thanks to God, we see one soul: and you will, inshallah, see all what will please you in our eternal union.

In conclusion, I offer best wishes for your Honour, together with my heartfelt thanks.

May you be preserved.

(Seal.)

23rd Moharram, 1335.

Enclosure No. 11.

Translation of letter from Abdul Aziz ibn Abd-er-Rahman al Faisal to Shaikh Ajaimi al Sa'adoun, dated and despatched on or about 30th November 1916.

After compliments.

As regards ourselves, thanks to God, we are quite well and happy, and our affairs are, through the generosity of God, very prosperous and such as would please you.



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Brother! God has facilitated my arrival at my town Kuwait on the 22nd instant, in good condition of health and happiness. And my object is to meet my honoured brother, Shaikh Jaber, on his succession (as Shaikh of Kuwait) and to renew, inshallah, the perpetual alliance and co-operation for our benefit, prestige and happiness and, thanks to Providence, this our meeting coincided with the presence of our exalted brother, Shaikh Khaz'al Khan, so that we were greatly pleased. We have all determined unanimously to do what will conduce to the honour of Arabs and enhance their greatness.

And this your present attitude is a dangerous one and harmful to your own interests and those of the Arab race generally; it is therefore incumbent on us to explain to you the portent of it, for you, my brother, are regarded as one of ourselves, and belong to one of the noblest of Arab elements and we wish you prosperity and tranquillity and dignity just as we wish them for ourselves, in regard to every desirable circumstance which promotes the reputation of Arabs, honours them, and preserves their dignity: and this end will not be attained except by meetings and undertakings and sincere co-operation between us all.

And according to our expectations and our confidence in your zeal and characteristic Arabian qualities, you will be obliged and gratified by whatever promotes the good name of the Arabs and their honour, and enhances their reputation. And we all expect from your Honour accord with us and a meeting with us on this basis, because we believe in your Arabian zeal, and because such a meeting will have a beneficial and desirable effect and an auspicious result for all of us.

You should explain to us all that is in your mind and we will put ourselves in your place in regard to all matters affecting you which concern you in respect of honour and interests. If then you accept our views as above, this is the object of our desires; if not, we shall be absolved from responsibility for we have explained matters to you by way of advice and guidance and we pray to God for a satisfactory and auspicious result. This is what had to be explained. We request you to convey our salaams to brothers. Here, the respected friends already referred to salute you.

And may you be preserved safely.

(Seal) ABDUL AZIZ IBN ABDUR RAHMAN AL FAISAL.

Dated the 25th Muharram 1335.

Enclosure No. 12.

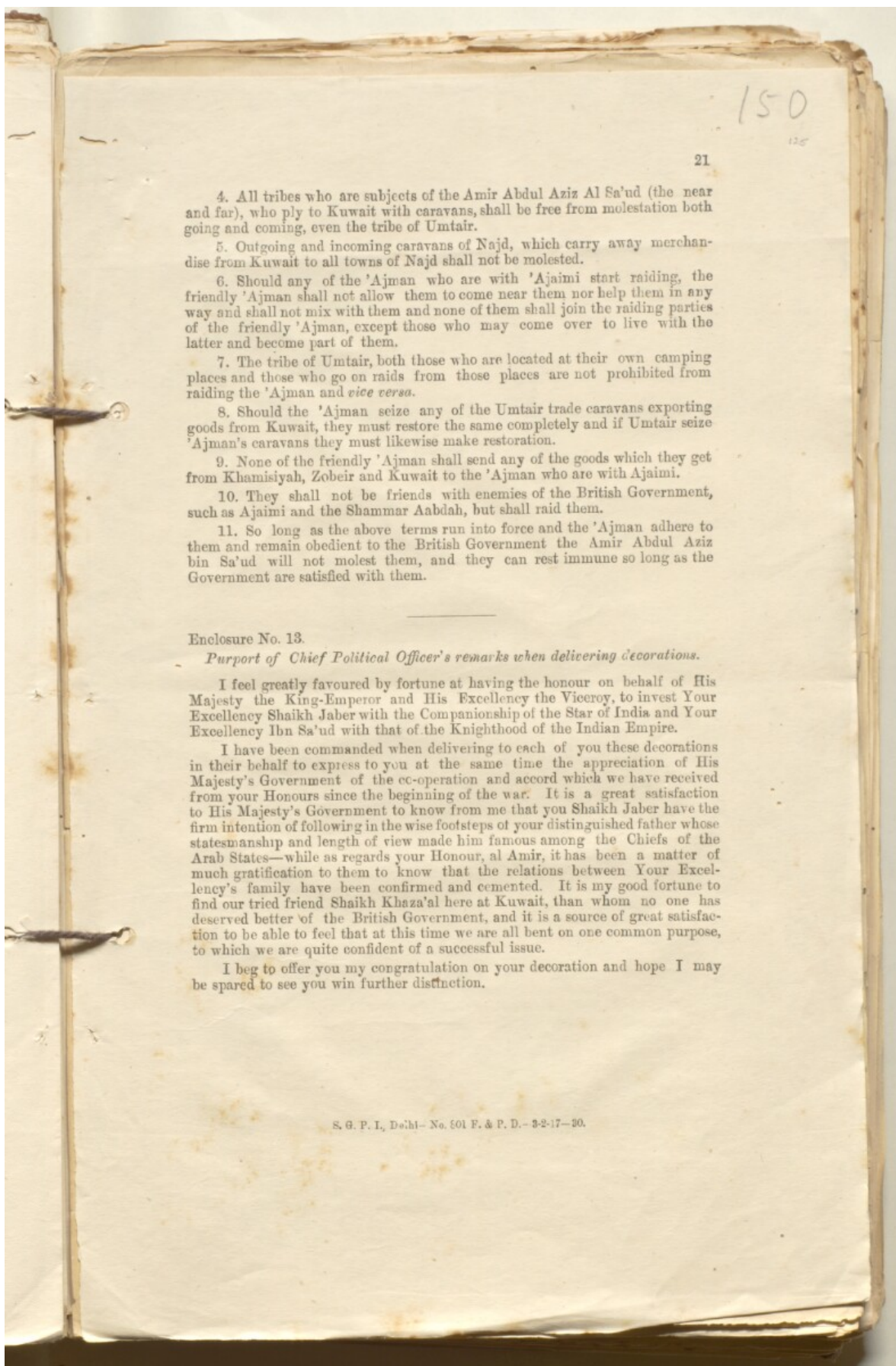
Translation of set of instructions to be communicated to and imposed upon the Dhafir, Shammar Aslam and 'Ajman.

With the consent and approval of ibn Sa'ud and the Shaikhs of Kuwait, Novem ber 1916.

1. That until the end of this universal war it is incumbent on the tribes which are in friendly relations with the British Government to sink their inter-tribal differences and enter into an agreement with one another in order to co-operate with the British Government. On these conditions the Dhafir tribe, and those of ibn Tawala, and the 'Ajman tribe, should adopt a united attitude and should abandon differences existing between them with a view to earning the satisfaction of the British Government.

2. The 'Ajman are not to raid the inhabitants of al Aarid, either townsmen or nomads, and similarly the people of Aarid are not to raid the 'Ajman.

3. The 'Ajman shall not raid the Arabs dwelling in the Nigrah (i.e., from Kuwait to al Husa) with the exception of the tribe of Umtair nor shall the said tribes raid them (the 'Ajman).



- 21
4. All tribes who are subjects of the Amir Abdul Aziz Al Sa'ud (the near and far), who ply to Kuwait with caravans, shall be free from molestation both going and coming, even the tribe of Umtair.
5. Outgoing and incoming caravans of Najd, which carry away merchandise from Kuwait to all towns of Najd shall not be molested.
6. Should any of the 'Ajman who are with 'Ajaimi start raiding, the friendly 'Ajman shall not allow them to come near them nor help them in any way and shall not mix with them and none of them shall join the raiding parties of the friendly 'Ajman, except those who may come over to live with the latter and become part of them.
7. The tribe of Umtair, both those who are located at their own camping places and those who go on raids from those places are not prohibited from raiding the 'Ajman and *vice versa*.
8. Should the 'Ajman seize any of the Umtair trade caravans exporting goods from Kuwait, they must restore the same completely and if Umtair seize 'Ajman's caravans they must likewise make restoration.
9. None of the friendly 'Ajman shall send any of the goods which they get from Khamisiyah, Zobeir and Kuwait to the 'Ajman who are with 'Ajaimi.
10. They shall not be friends with enemies of the British Government, such as 'Ajaimi and the Shammar Aabdah, but shall raid them.
11. So long as the above terms run into force and the 'Ajman adhere to them and remain obedient to the British Government the Amir Abdul Aziz bin Sa'ud will not molest them, and they can rest immune so long as the Government are satisfied with them.

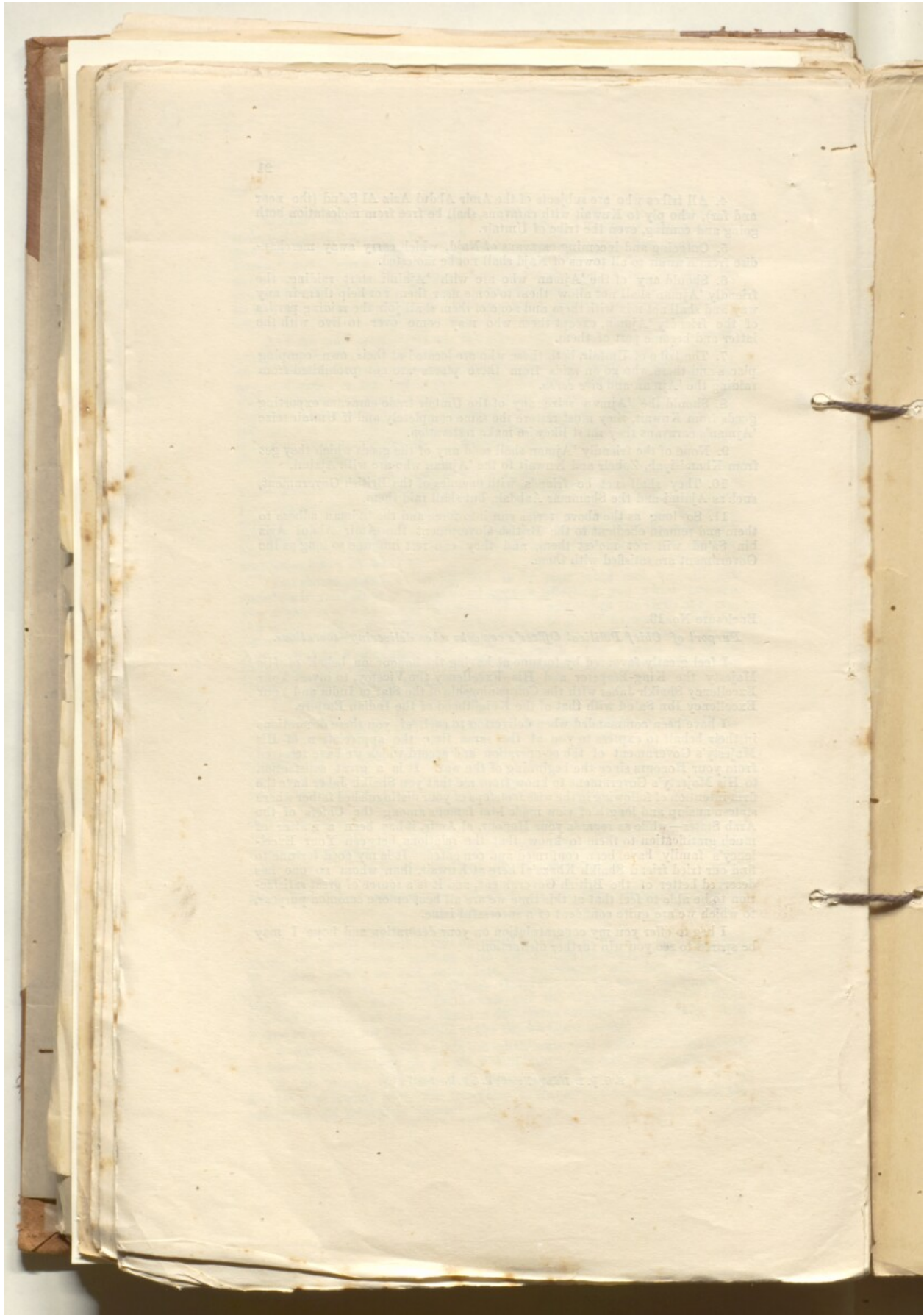
Enclosure No. 13.

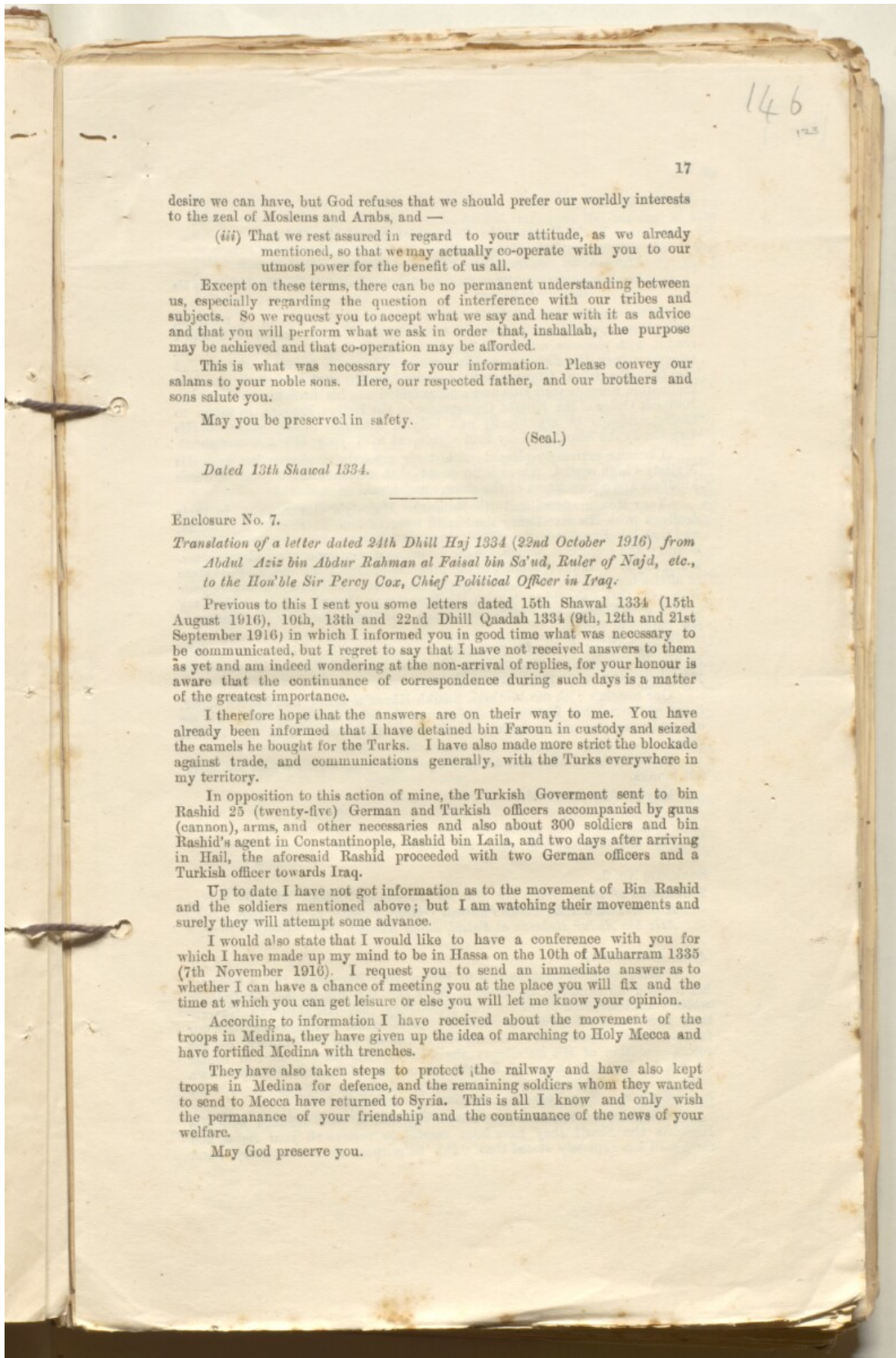
Purport of Chief Political Officer's remarks when delivering decorations.

I feel greatly favoured by fortune at having the honour on behalf of His Majesty the King-Emperor and His Excellency the Viceroy, to invest Your Excellency Shaikh Jaber with the Companionship of the Star of India and Your Excellency Ibn Sa'ud with that of the Knighthood of the Indian Empire.

I have been commanded when delivering to each of you these decorations in their behalf to express to you at the same time the appreciation of His Majesty's Government of the co-operation and accord which we have received from your Honours since the beginning of the war. It is a great satisfaction to His Majesty's Government to know from me that you Shaikh Jaber have the firm intention of following in the wise footsteps of your distinguished father whose statesmanship and length of view made him famous among the Chiefs of the Arab States—while as regards your Honour, al Amir, it has been a matter of much gratification to them to know that the relations between Your Excellency's family have been confirmed and cemented. It is my good fortune to find our tried friend Shaikh Khaza'al here at Kuwait, than whom no one has deserved better of the British Government, and it is a source of great satisfaction to be able to feel that at this time we are all bent on one common purpose, to which we are quite confident of a successful issue.

I beg to offer you my congratulation on your decoration and hope I may be spared to see you win further distinction.





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desire we can have, but God refuses that we should prefer our worldly interests to the zeal of Moslems and Arabs, and —

(iii) That we rest assured in regard to your attitude, as we already mentioned, so that we may actually co-operate with you to our utmost power for the benefit of us all.

Except on these terms, there can be no permanent understanding between us, especially regarding the question of interference with our tribes and subjects. So we request you to accept what we say and hear with it as advice and that you will perform what we ask in order that, inshallah, the purpose may be achieved and that co-operation may be afforded.

This is what was necessary for your information. Please convey our salams to your noble sons. Here, our respected father, and our brothers and sons salute you.

May you be preserved in safety.

(Seal.)

Dated 13th Shawal 1334.

Enclosure No. 7.

Translation of a letter dated 24th Dhill Haj 1334 (22nd October 1916) from Abdul Aziz bin Abdur Rahman al Faisal bin Sa'ud, Ruler of Najd, etc., to the Hon'ble Sir Percy Cox, Chief Political Officer in Iraq.

Previous to this I sent you some letters dated 15th Shawal 1334 (15th August 1916), 10th, 13th and 22nd Dhill Qaadah 1334 (9th, 12th and 21st September 1916) in which I informed you in good time what was necessary to be communicated, but I regret to say that I have not received answers to them as yet and am indeed wondering at the non-arrival of replies, for your honour is aware that the continuance of correspondence during such days is a matter of the greatest importance.

I therefore hope that the answers are on their way to me. You have already been informed that I have detained bin Faroun in custody and seized the camels he bought for the Turks. I have also made more strict the blockade against trade, and communications generally, with the Turks everywhere in my territory.

In opposition to this action of mine, the Turkish Government sent to bin Rashid 25 (twenty-five) German and Turkish officers accompanied by guns (cannon), arms, and other necessities and also about 300 soldiers and bin Rashid's agent in Constantinople, Rashid bin Laila, and two days after arriving in Hail, the aforesaid Rashid proceeded with two German officers and a Turkish officer towards Iraq.

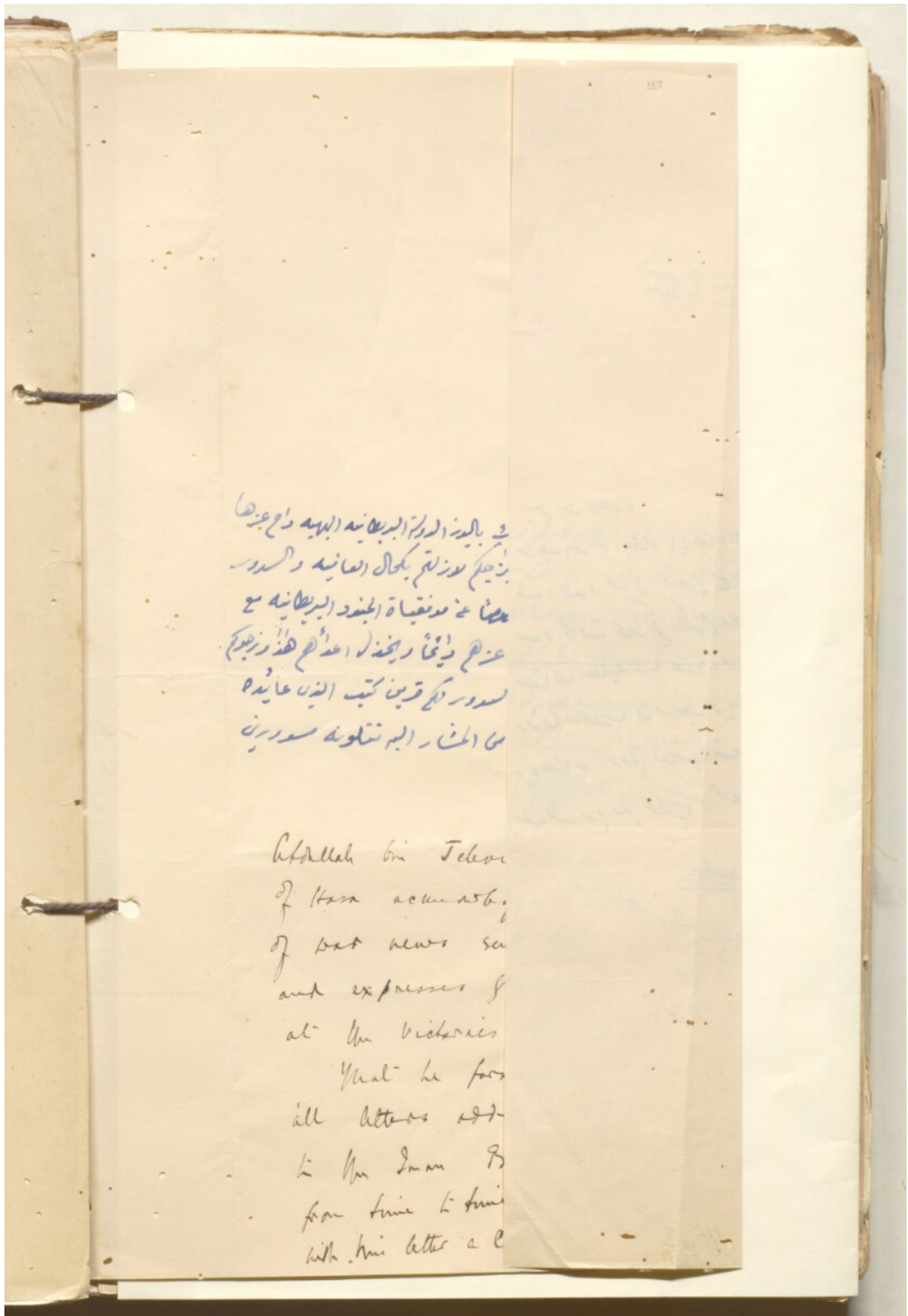
Up to date I have not got information as to the movement of Bin Rashid and the soldiers mentioned above; but I am watching their movements and surely they will attempt some advance.

I would also state that I would like to have a conference with you for which I have made up my mind to be in Hassa on the 10th of Muharram 1335 (7th November 1916). I request you to send an immediate answer as to whether I can have a chance of meeting you at the place you will fix and the time at which you can get leisure or else you will let me know your opinion.

According to information I have received about the movement of the troops in Medina, they have given up the idea of marching to Holy Mecca and have fortified Medina with trenches.

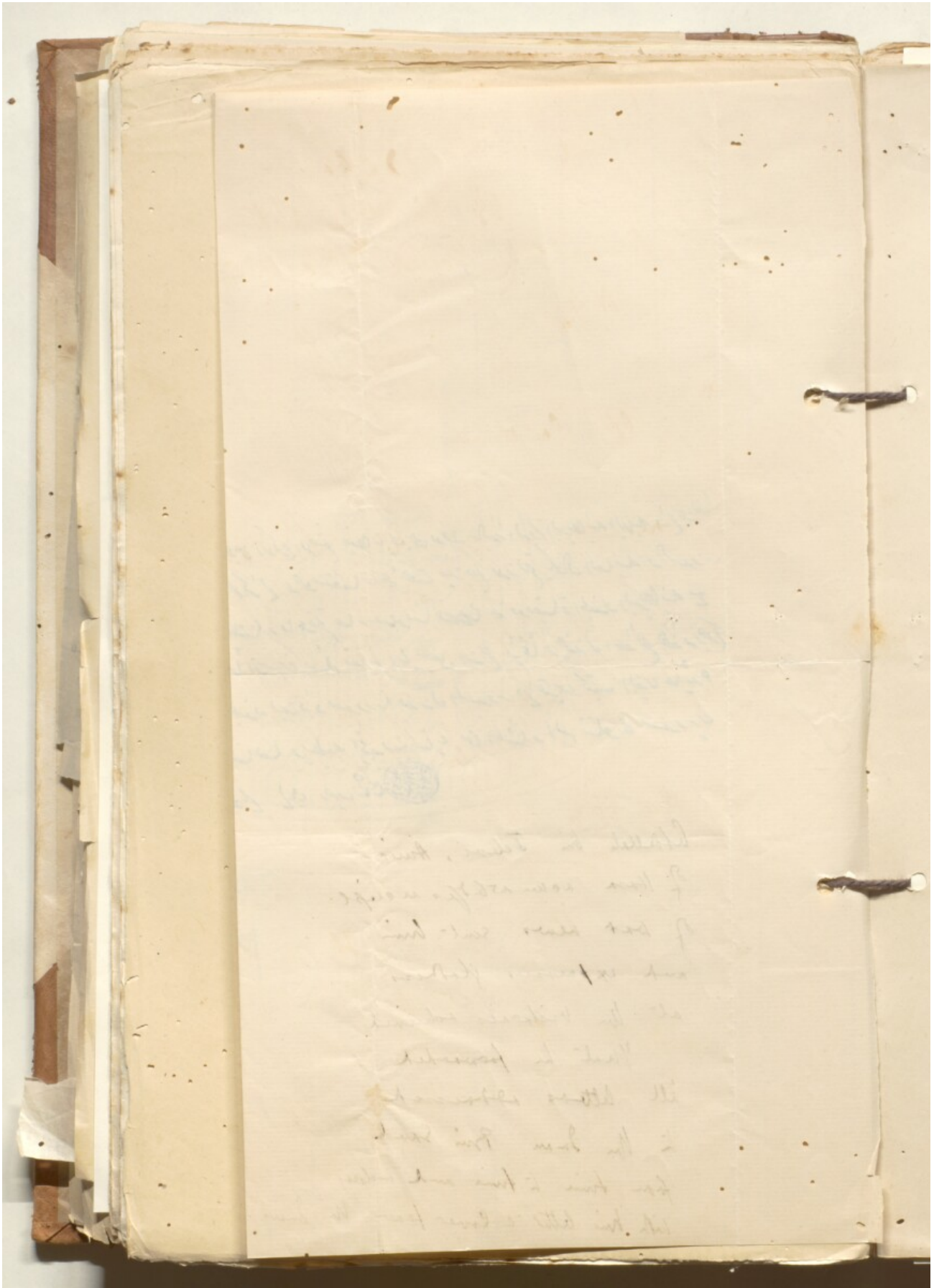
They have also taken steps to protect the railway and have also kept troops in Medina for defence, and the remaining soldiers whom they wanted to send to Mecca have returned to Syria. This is all I know and only wish the permanence of your friendship and the continuance of the news of your welfare.

May God preserve you.



في بالية الدرة البريطانية الالهيه راجع عذرها
 بن جيم بوزنتم بكمال اعانته ولسرور
 عينا في مديقية الجندو البريطانية مع
 عنهم ديمنا وبنجندل اعد لهم هذا زعيم
 لسور وكر قريين كتب الذين عاينه
 من الحث - الير تنقلوه سورين

Atallah bin Telen
 of Ham accounts
 of past news seen
 and expresses
 at the victories
 that he for
 all others add
 to the same
 from time to time
 with his letter a c





Translation of a letter dated ¹²⁹ 15³ Rajab
1335, (= 1917) from H. E. Sheikh
Sir Abdul Aziz bin Abdul Rahman al
Faisal al Saud K. C. I. E. Ruler
of Najd, to Captain P. G. Loch, H. B. I.,
Political Agent, Bahrain.

After Compliments,

I have the honor to acknowledge
receipt of your letter dated 5th Jumada
al-Thani 1335 (= 29th March 1917) in which
you have conveyed to me an official
message received by you telegraphically
from the Hon'ble, the friend of all,
Sir Percy Cox to the effect that
the Turkish Government is ordering
their ^{armies} ~~troops~~ to move the Rashed
against the troops of the friend
of all near Medina and to state
that I sent a message with the quickest
possible hurry to the above mentioned
Hon'ble letting his Honor know all the
my engagements and movements.



and that ¹⁵⁴
in receipt of the news of Ibn Rasheed
and his movements, I equipped
^{and sent out}
my eastern troops which were
under the Command of my son
Tahir, and my western troops under
the Command of my brother Muhammad
bin Abdur Rahman, and the troops
which were at my Command I
intended to attack Ibn Rasheed ^{with them} and
I left Baridah intending to march
towards him and as soon as he
came to know ^{that} my movements
against him, he and his troops
and tribesmen who were with him
hid themselves in Hail and the
surrounding grounds where my operations
could be impeded very much owing
to ^{the place} ~~being~~ being mountainous and ~~very~~
difficult, and I therefore returned with
my troops in order to catch another
opportunity to attack him and I shall
take all necessary measures to prevent



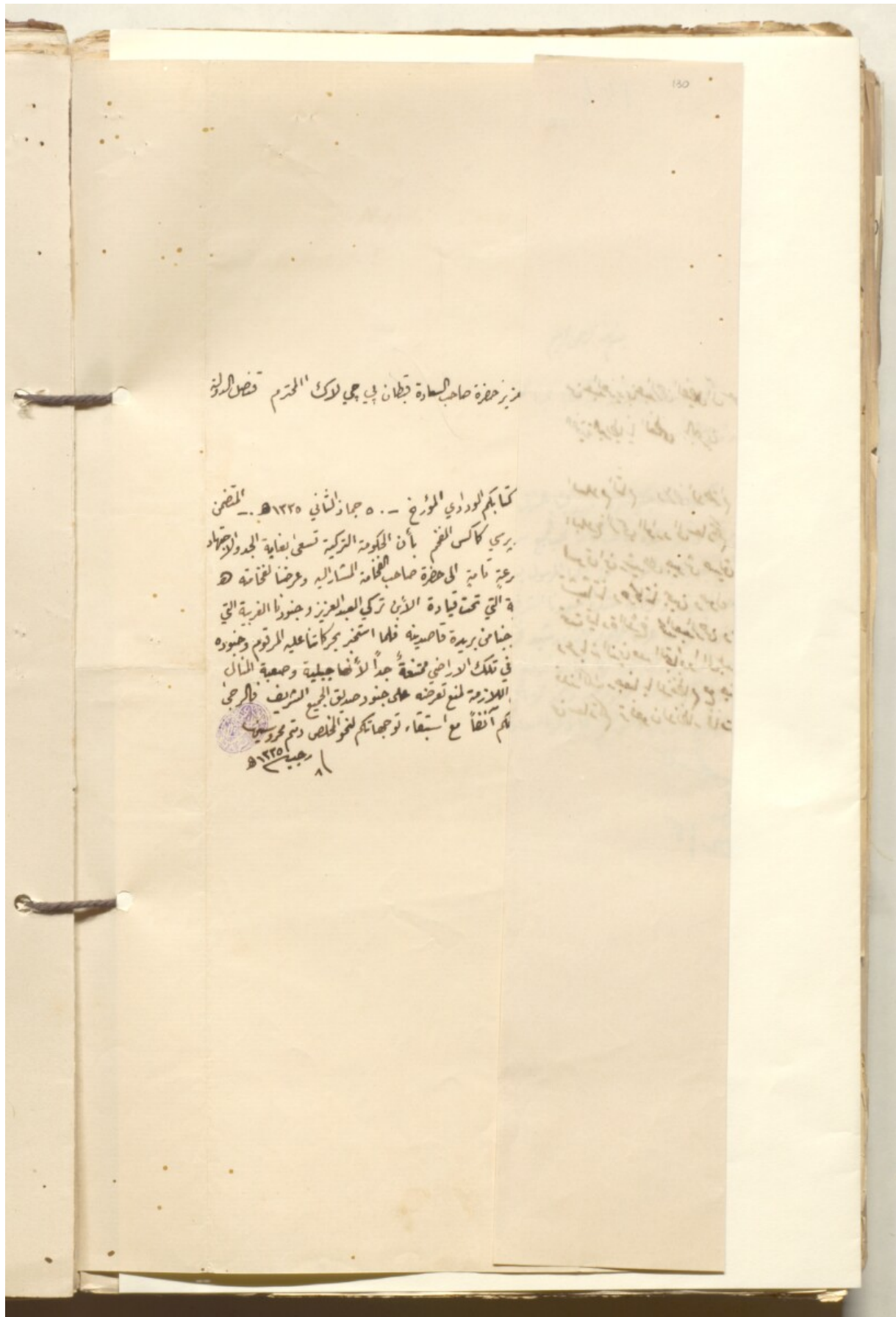
his - overlooking the friends of the
friend of all the Shaiq.

I request you in conclusion to
convey to the Honable the friend
of all what I have stated above.

With the assurance of your
kind regard towards your sincere
friends, and may you remain
preserved.

Abdul Hossain

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من زخرفة صاحب السيادة قطان في حي لوك "المتم" فضل الله

كتابكم اللودي المورخ - ٥٠٠ جماد الثاني ١٢٢٥ هـ - المضمن
يرى كاسس القلم بأن الحكومة التركية تسقى بعناية الجدول
رعية تامة الى حرفة صاحب القامة السالمة وعرضا لقامة هـ
ة التي تحت قيادة الذين تركي البعد العزيز وجنودا الفرية التي
جسان بريرة قاصدية فلما استغبر بمراسا عليه الرقوم وجنوده
في تلك الاراضي متفحة جدا لافها جليمة وصعبة السال
اللازمة لمنع تعرضه على جنود صديق الجميع الشريف فالرجي
كم انقا مع استقاء توجهاتكم لغو الخالص دتم محرومين
١٢٢٥ هـ



156

130.

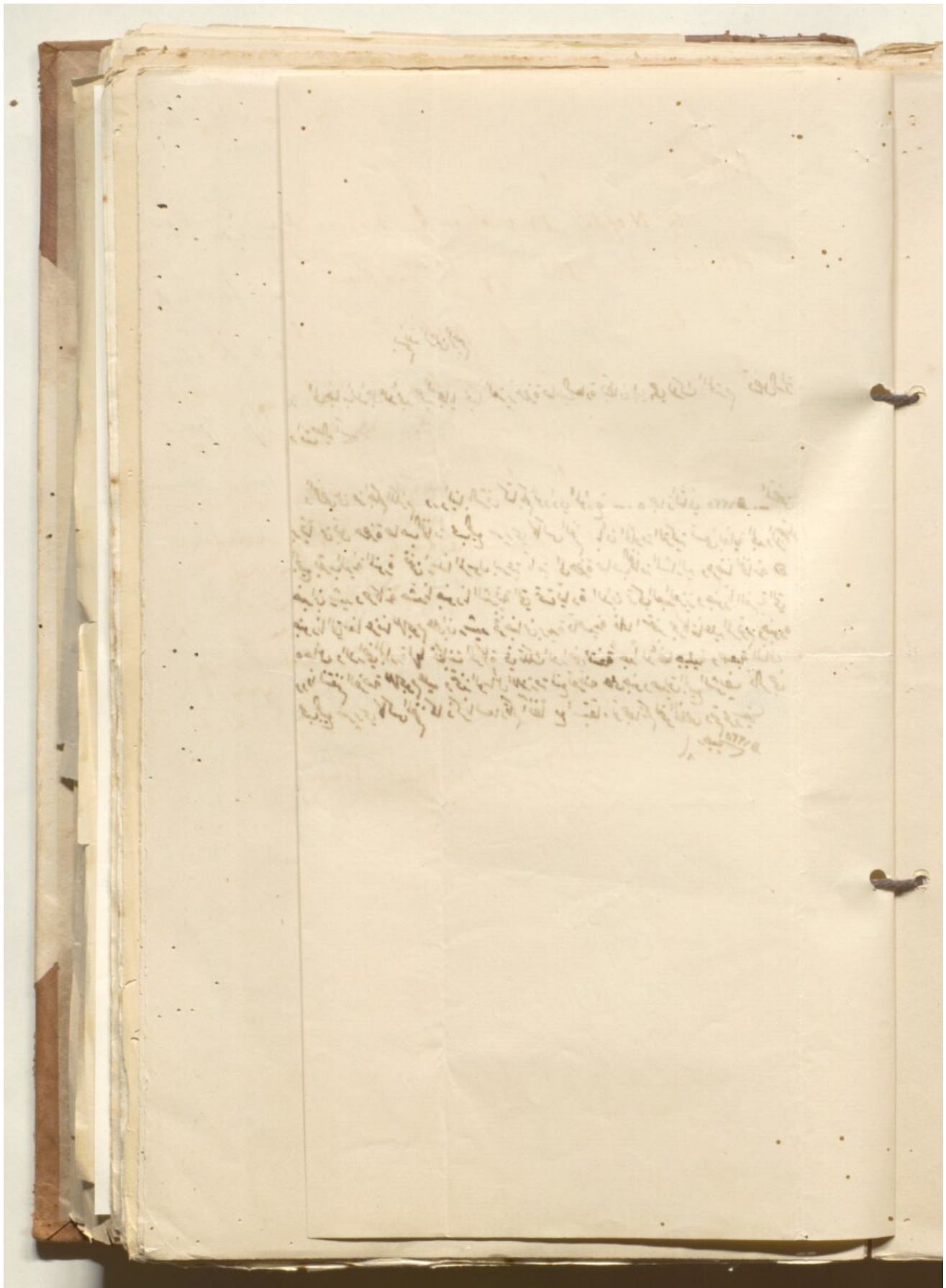
بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

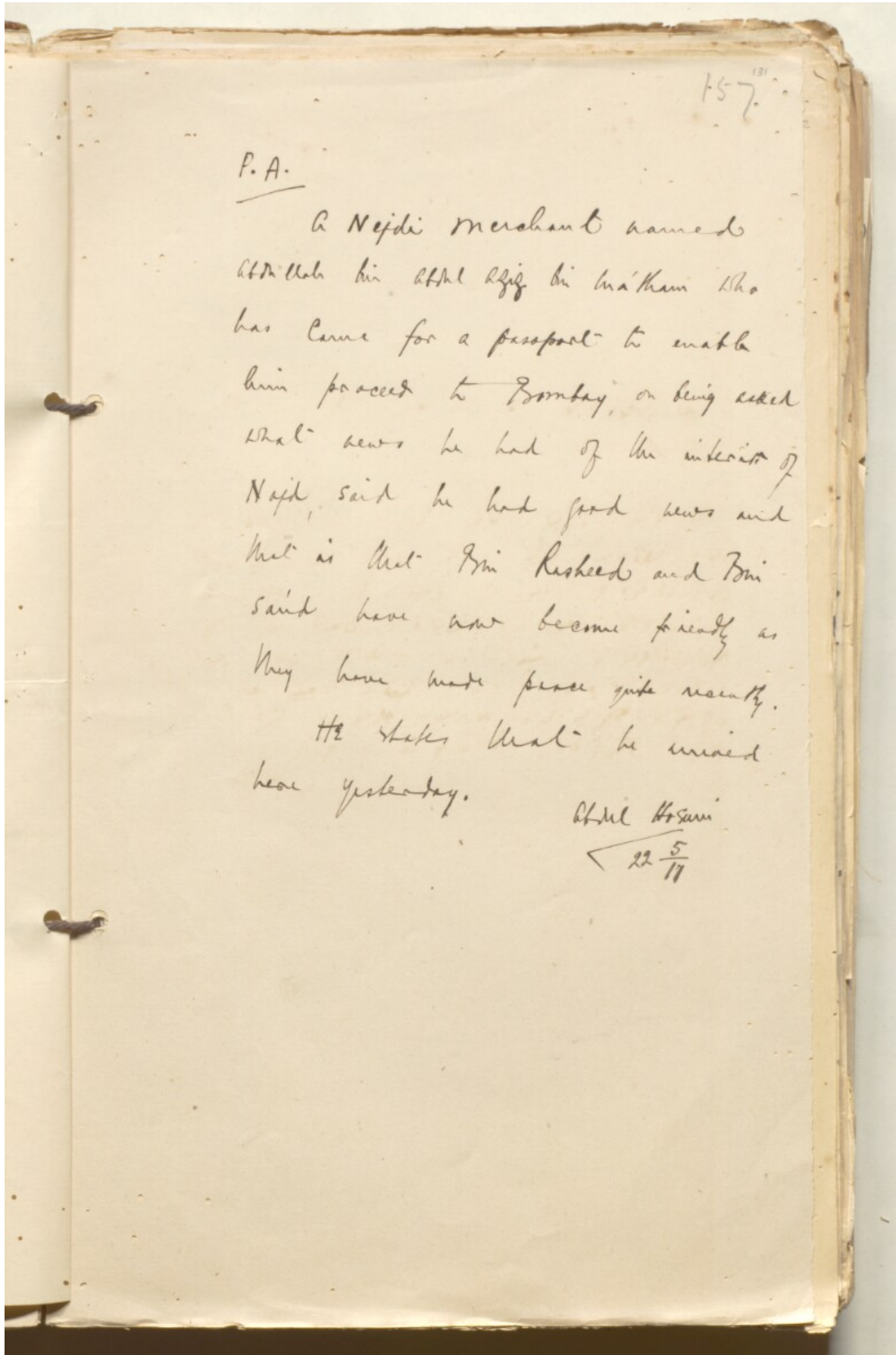
من عبد العزيز بن عبد الرحمن الفيصل آل سعود إلى جنابنا لاجل الامجد حميد سبانيا بحا العزيز حفرة صاحب السعادة قطان في حي لوك المحترم فضل الله
العزيزية بمطابقا المعنى بالبحرين دامت عالياً آمين

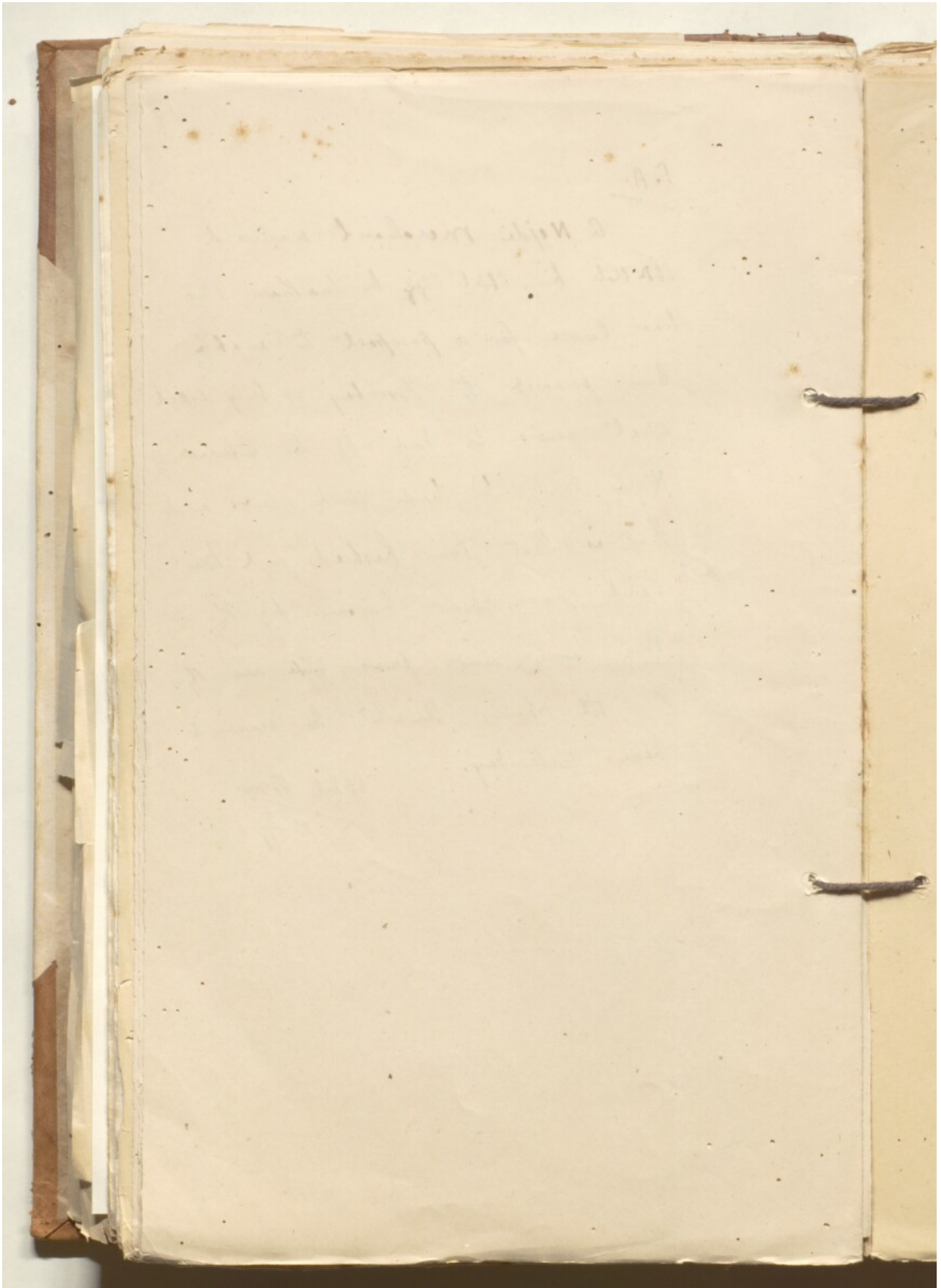
اسلام تمام ورضي لا محترم والفيصل بن مناجم الكرم وردنا بالترن كتابكم الودادي المؤرخ - ٥٠ جماد الثاني ١٣٣٥ هـ - المتضمن
البلغ الرسمي الورد الى سعادكم برفقا من قبل حفرة صاحب السعادة محبب سريري كاكس القم بأن الحكومة التركية تسعى بعناية الجود والاحسان
لسوق ابن رشيد على جيش حقيق الحج بقرية الديرة المنورة فحقنا اسلنا المرسول بسرعة تامة الى حفرة صاحب السعادة السادة ورضنا لتمامه هـ
تسليتنا وحركاتنا بحسن وصول خبر ابن رشيد وحركاته حشدا جنودنا الشريفة التي تحت قيادة الذين تركي البدر عز و جنودنا العربية التي
تحت قيادة الشيخ محمد البدر الرحمن و جنودنا التي معنا عرضنا للاجوم على ابن رشيد فخرجنا من بريدة فاصدمه فلما استخبر بركاتنا عليه المرقوم و جنوده
وعربانه الذين معه التهاودوا الى بريدة حائل والارض الجارة لها فكانت المراكاة في تلك الاراضي متفحة جدا لانهما جبلية وصعبة المائل
فلذا انك رجفنا بالانظام مع جنودنا لتتقم الفرصة للاجوم عليه وتخذ الوسائل اللازمة لمنع تعرضه على جنودنا الذين جميع الشريف والرحي
من سعادكم ترفعون لانظار فامة محبب سريري كاكس القم كما ذكرنا سعادكم انفا مع استقاء توجهاتكم لغو الخالص دتم محرومين
١٨ رجب ١٣٣٥ هـ

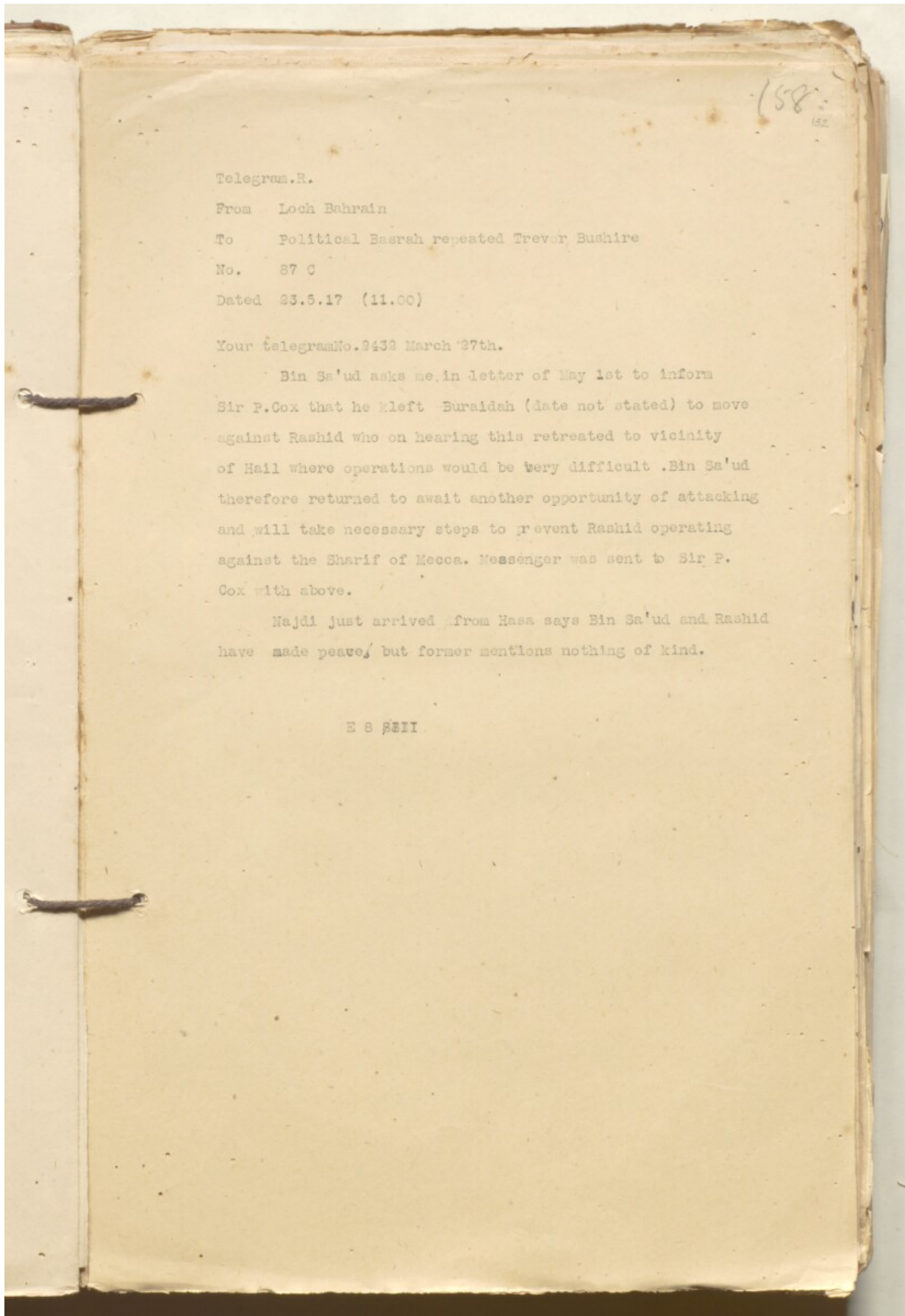
Transcribed

22/5









Telegram.R.

From Loch Bahrain

To Political Basrah repeated Trevor Bushire

No. 87 C

Dated 23.5.17 (11.00)

Your telegram No. 2432 March 27th.

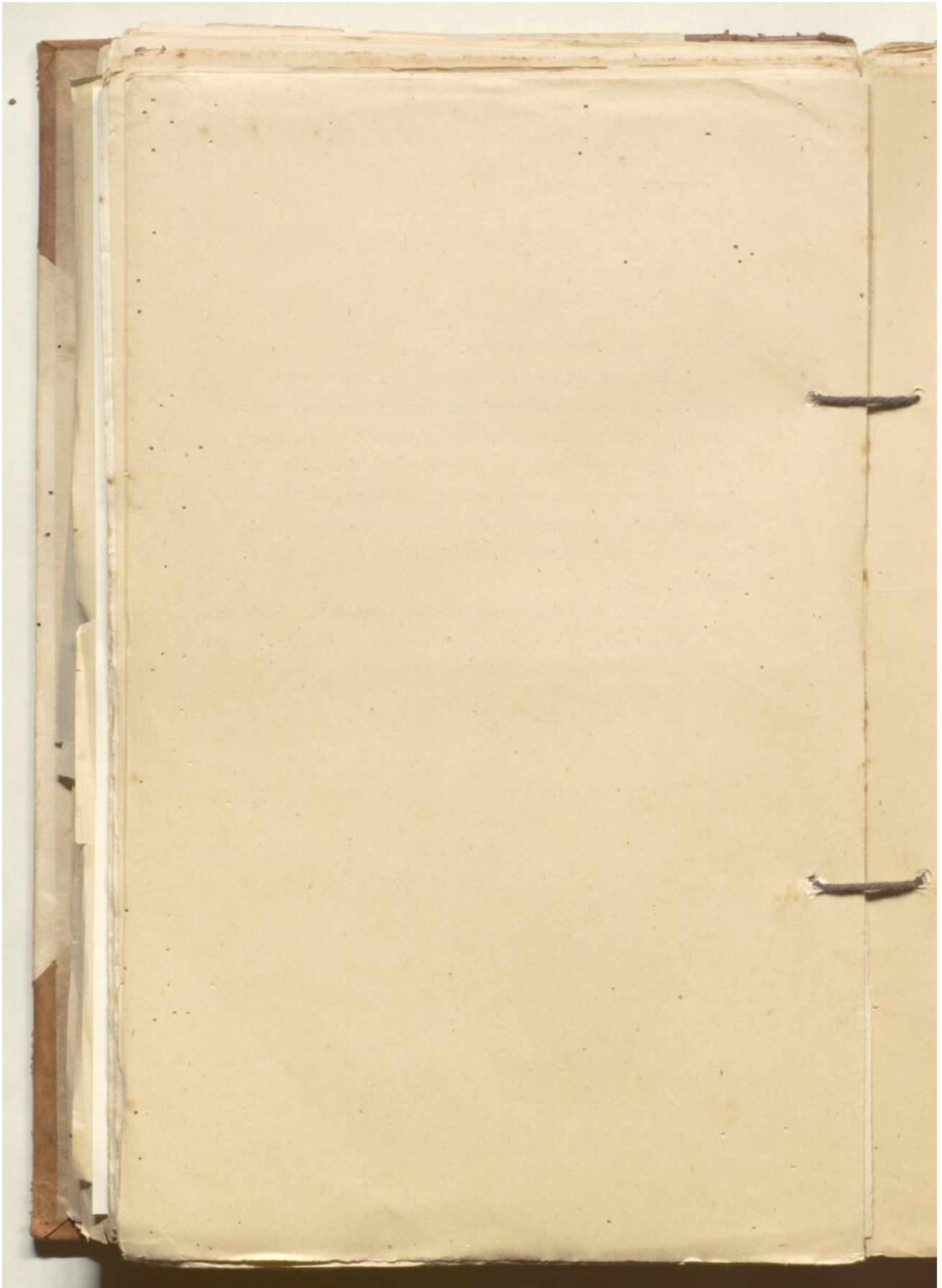
Bin Sa'ud asks me in letter of May 1st to inform Sir P. Cox that he kleft Buraidah (date not stated) to move against Rashid who on hearing this retreated to vicinity of Hail where operations would be very difficult. Bin Sa'ud therefore returned to await another opportunity of attacking and will take necessary steps to prevent Rashid operating against the Sharif of Mecca. Messenger was sent to Sir P. Cox with above.

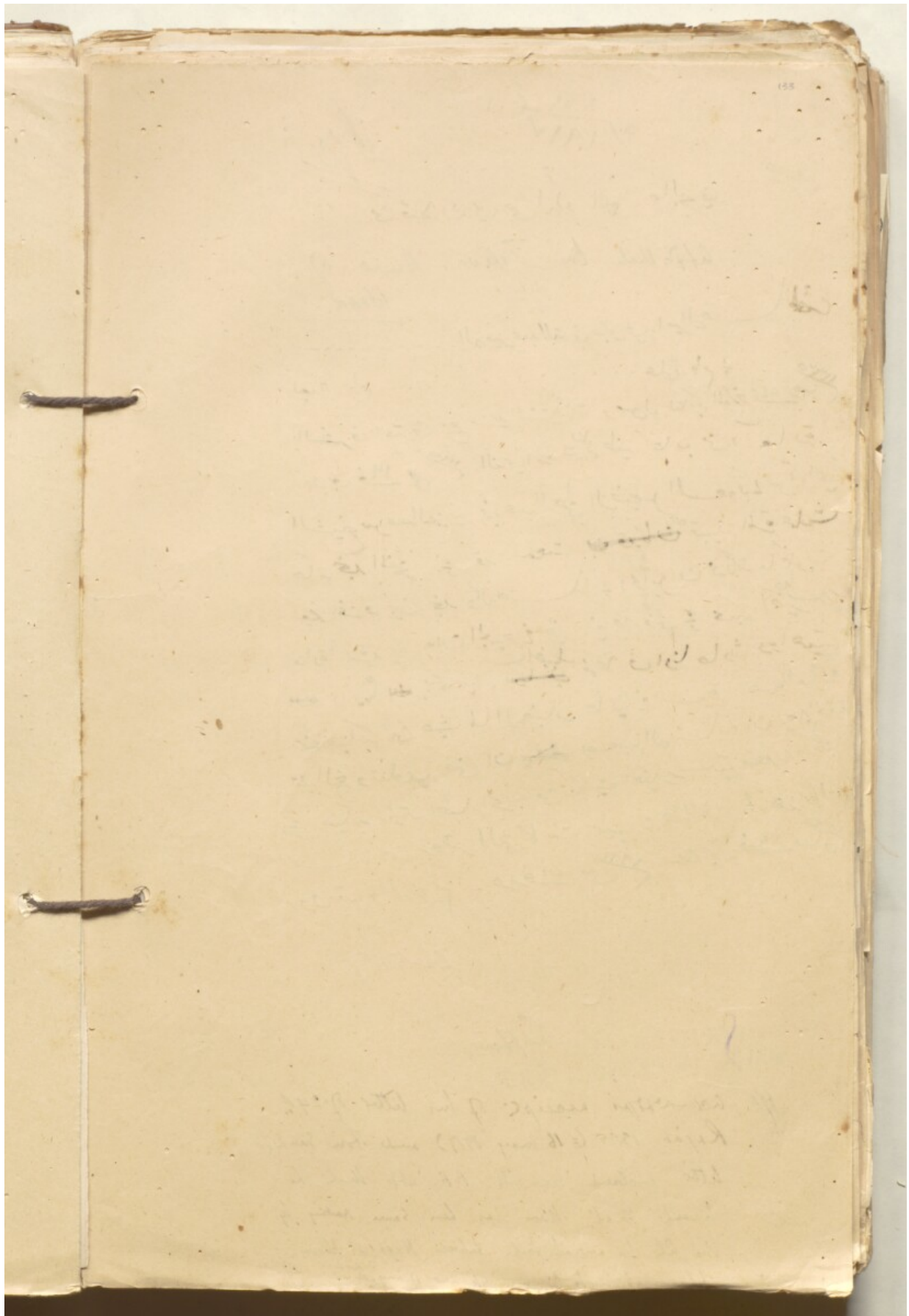
Najdi just arrived from Hasa says Bin Sa'ud and Rashid have made peace, but former mentions nothing of kind.

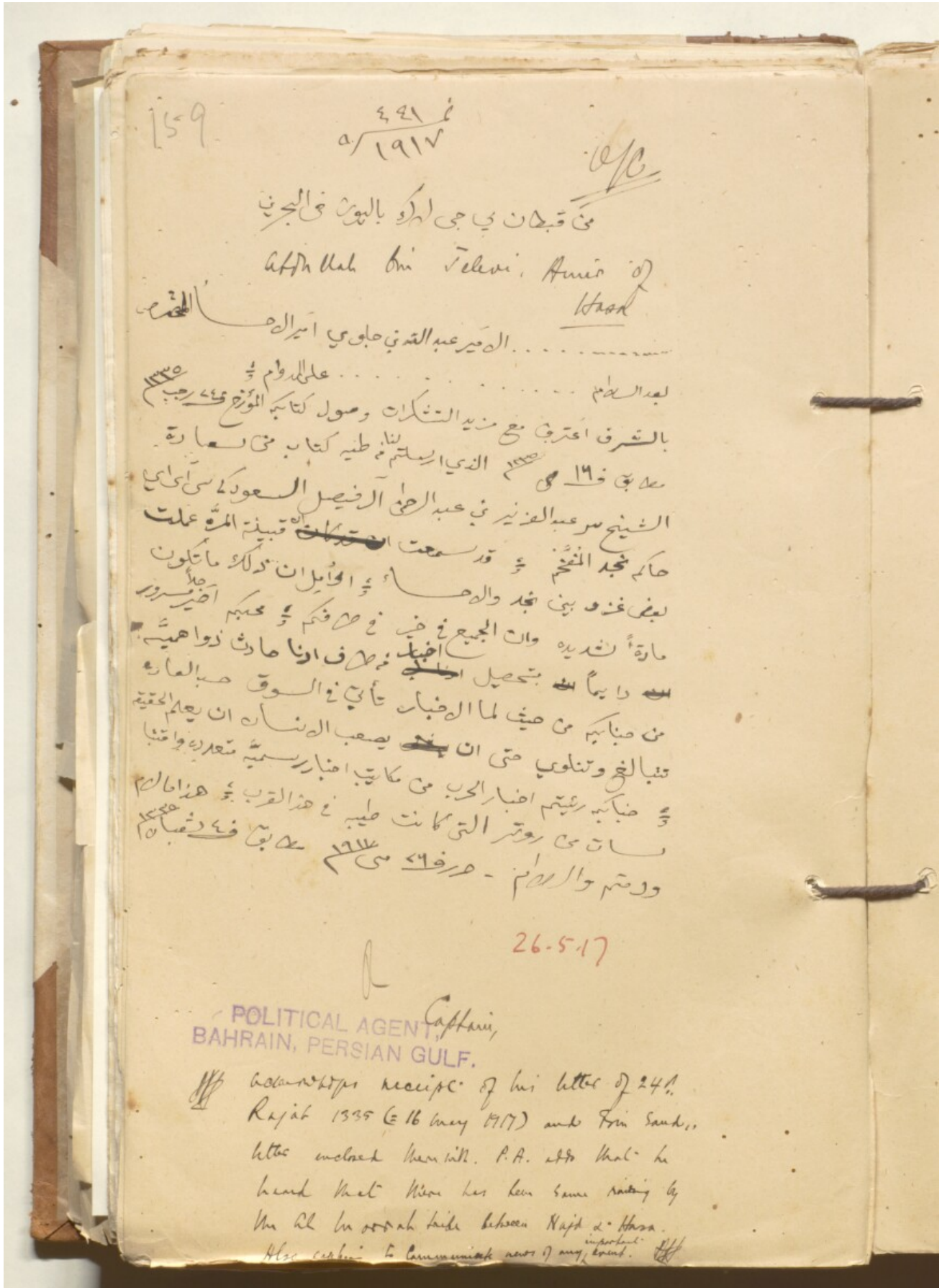
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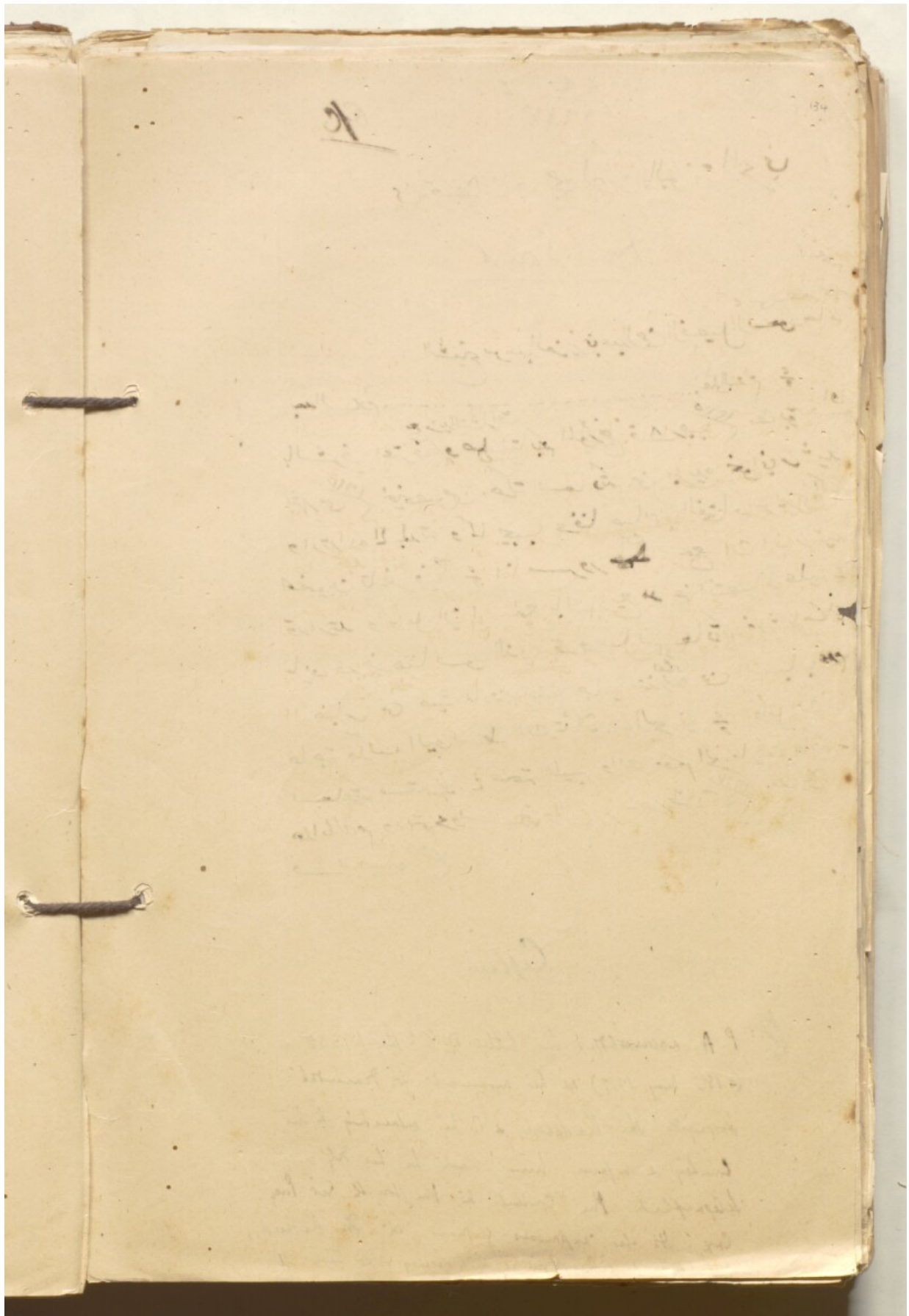


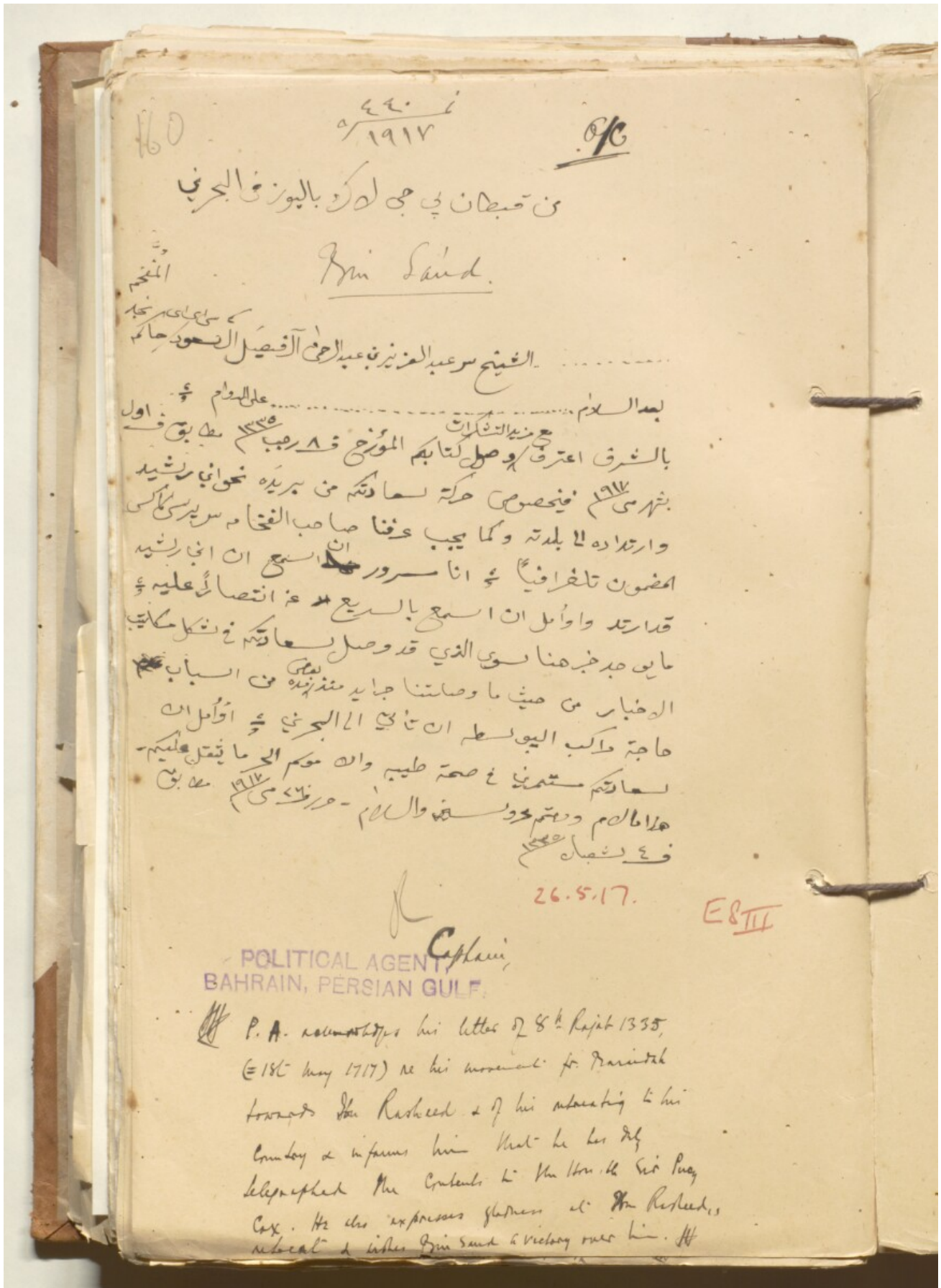
"الملف E 8 المجلد III بن سعود" [١٣٣و] (٥٤٤/٢٧١)

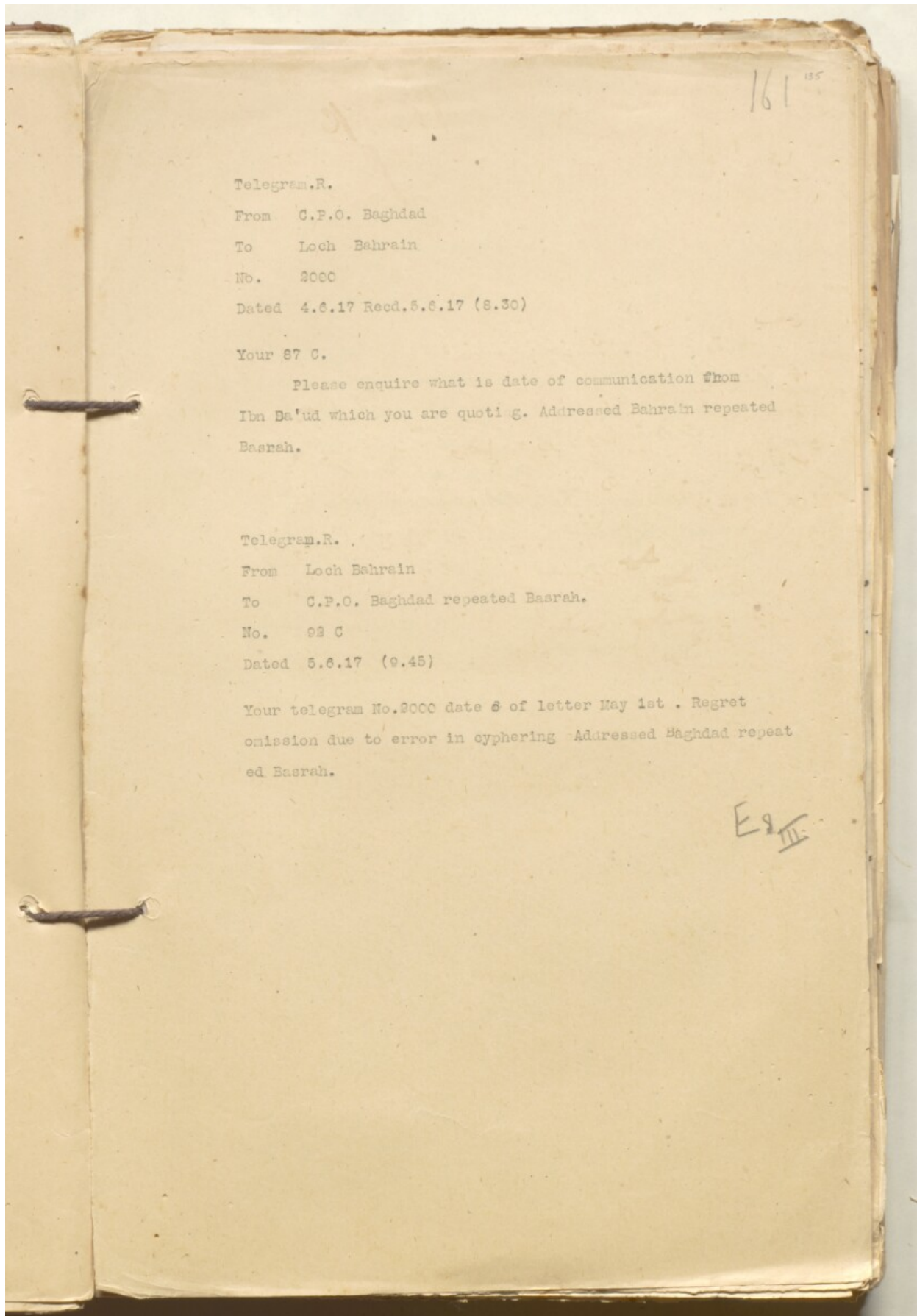


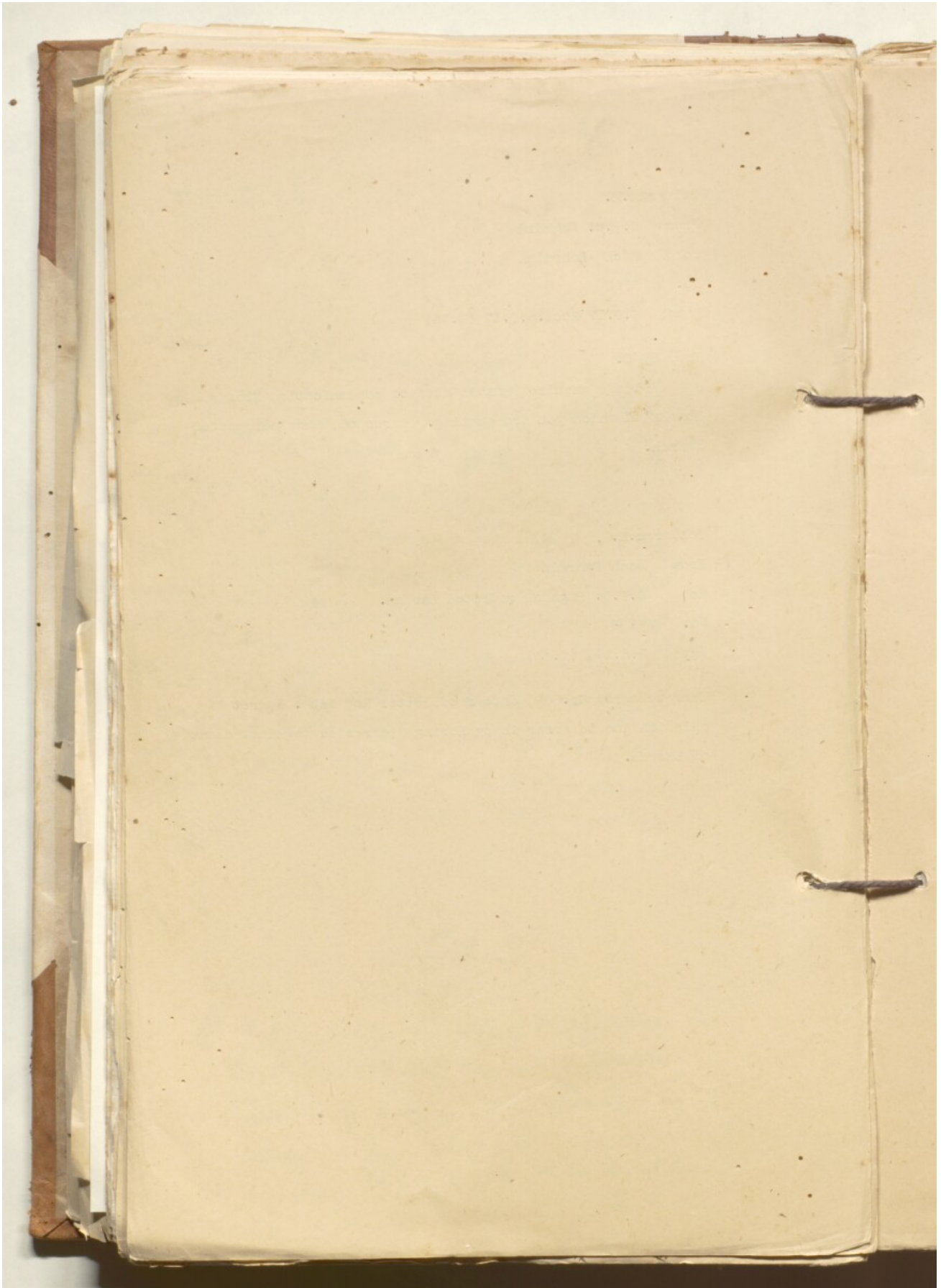


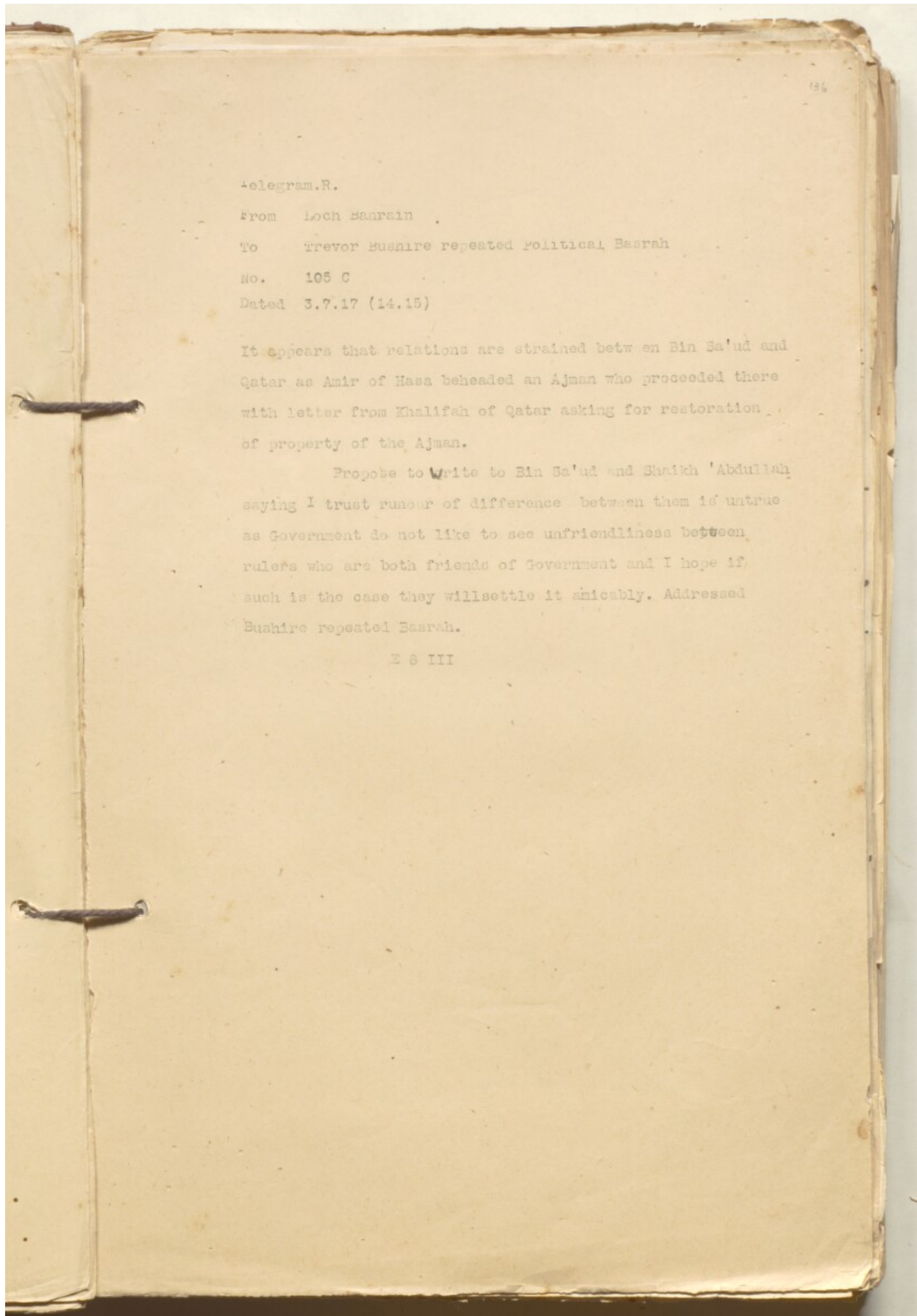












Telegram.R.

From Loch Bahrain

To Trevor Bushire repeated Political Basrah

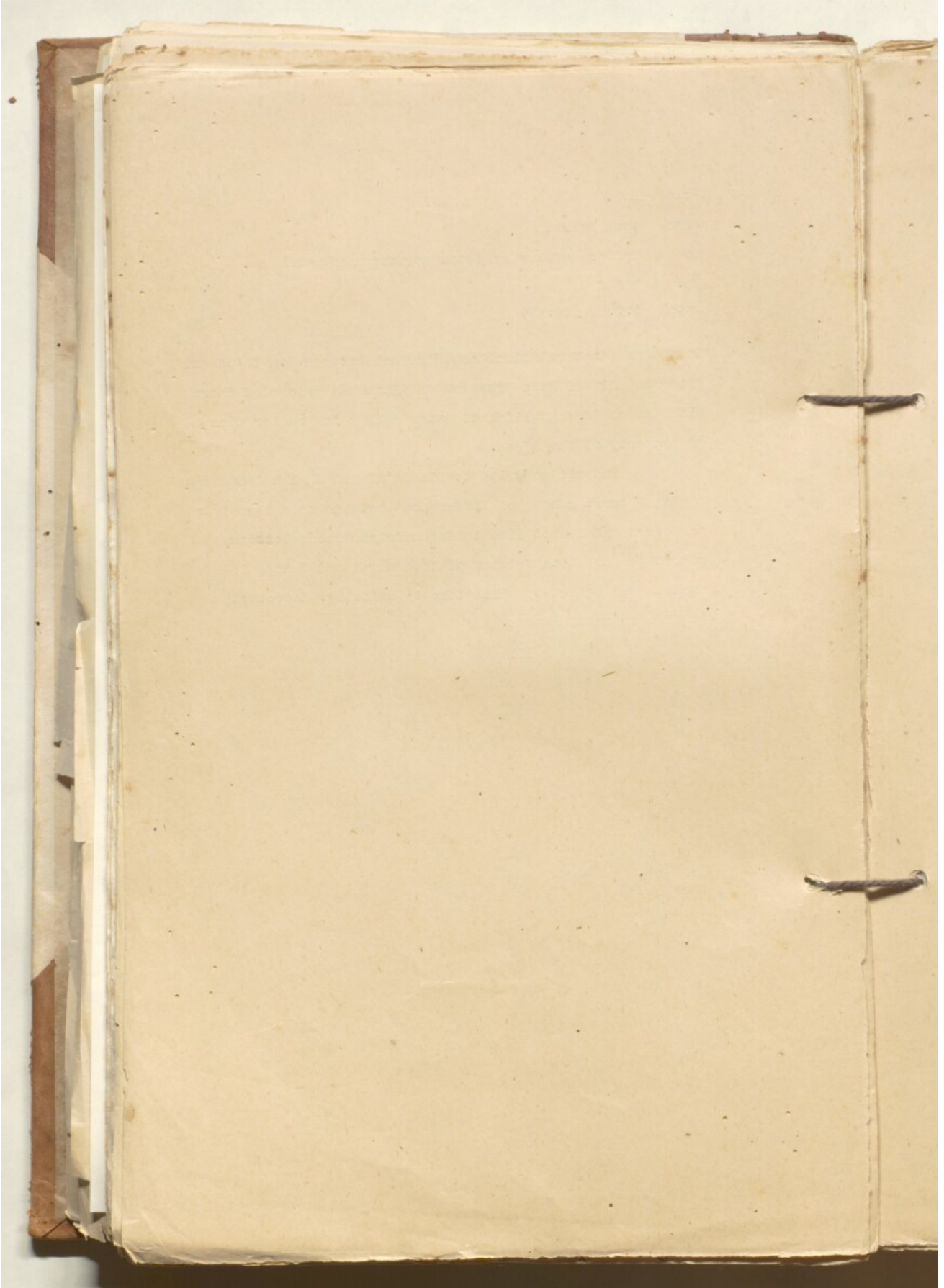
No. 105 C

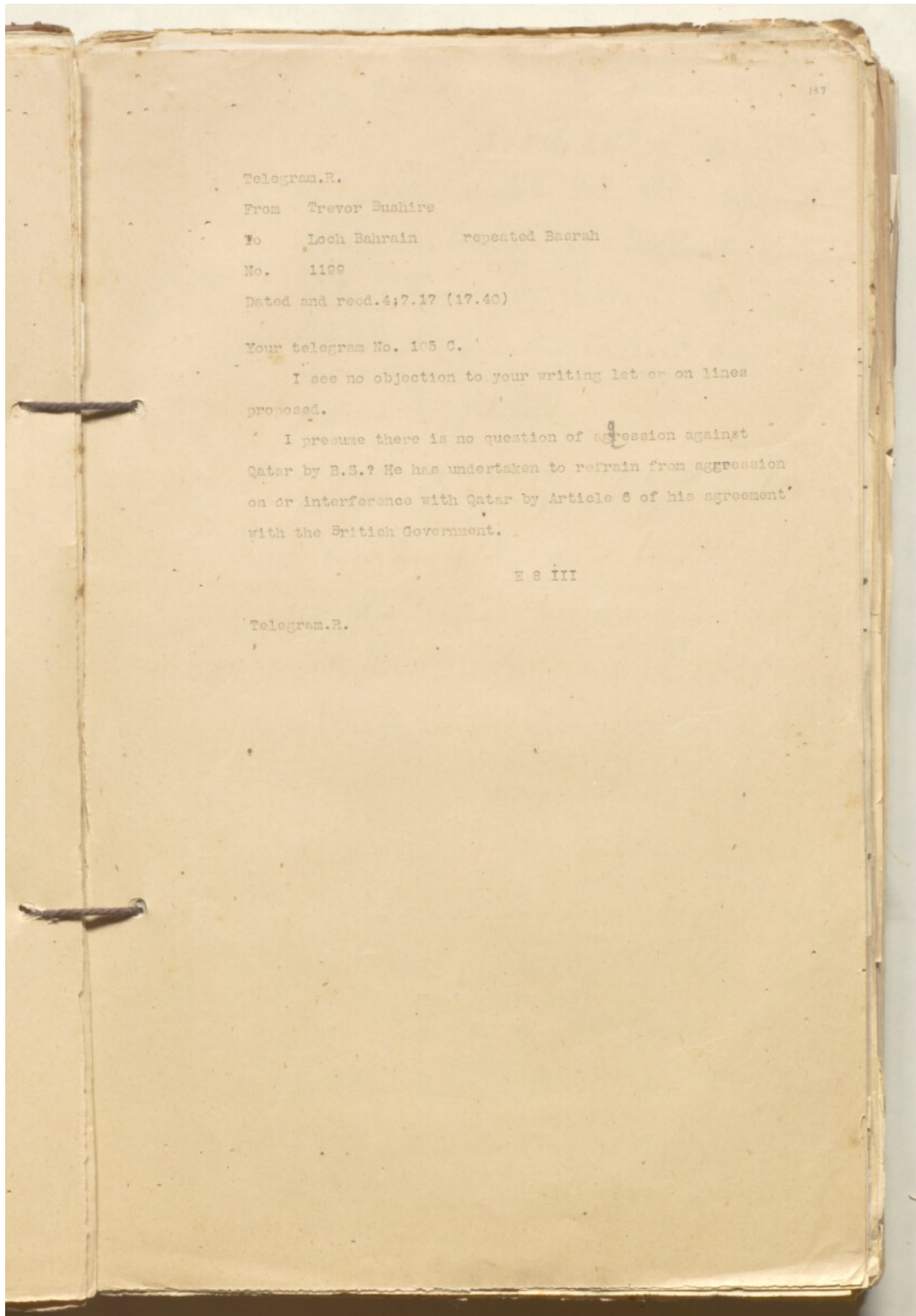
Dated 3.7.17 (14.15)

It appears that relations are strained between Bin Sa'ud and Qatar as Amir of Hasa beheaded an Ajman who proceeded there with letter from Khalifah of Qatar asking for restoration of property of the Ajman.

Propose to write to Bin Sa'ud and Shaikh 'Abdullah saying I trust rumour of difference between them is untrue as Government do not like to see unfriendliness between rulers who are both friends of Government and I hope if such is the case they will settle it amicably. Addressed Bushire repeated Basrah.

E 8 III





Telegram.R.

From Trevor Bushire

To Loch Bahrain repeated Basrah

No. 1199

Dated and recd. 4/7.17 (17.40)

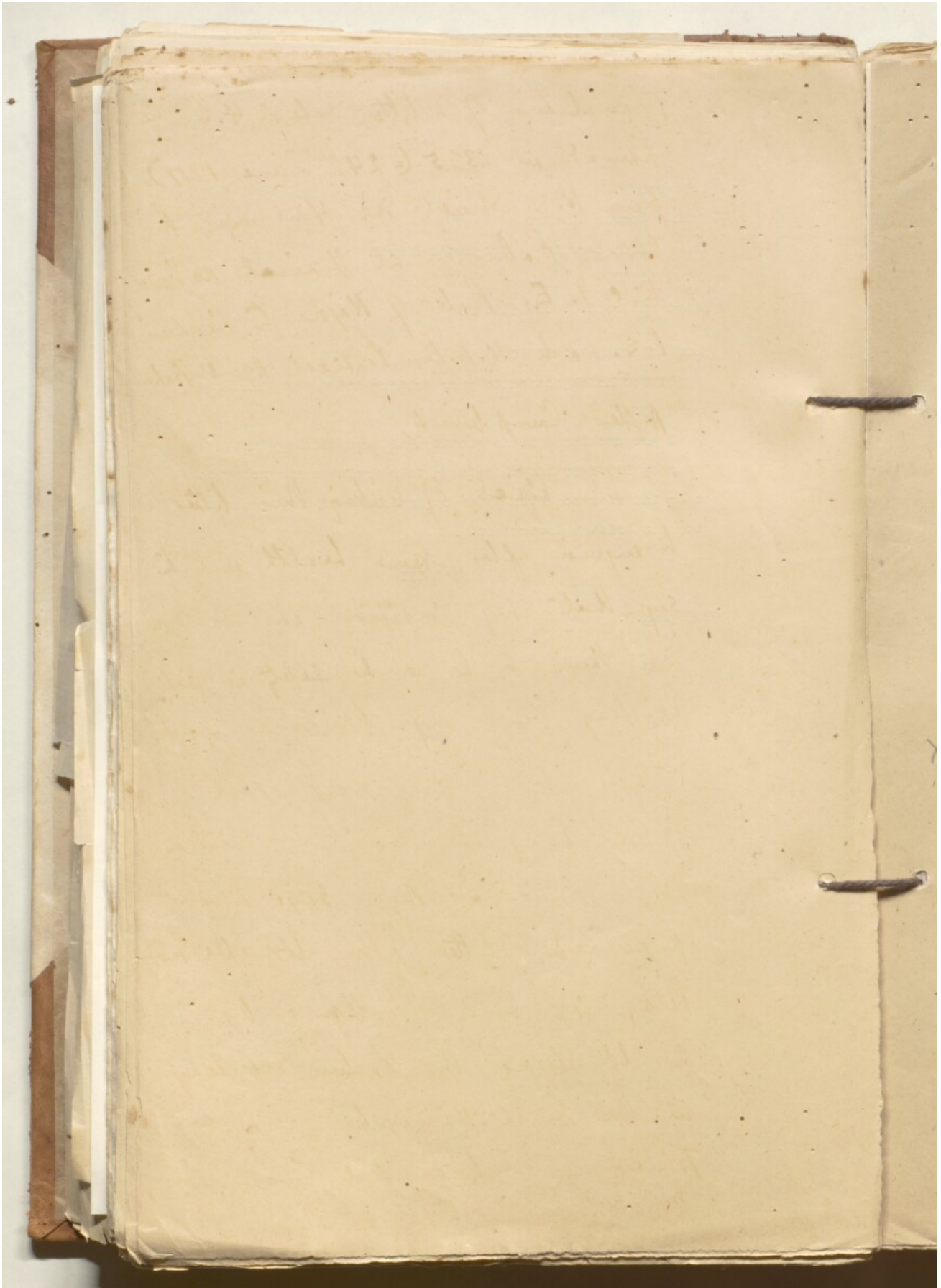
Your telegram No. 105 C.

I see no objection to your writing letter on lines proposed.

I presume there is no question of aggression against Qatar by B.S.? He has undertaken to refrain from aggression on or interference with Qatar by Article 8 of his agreement with the British Government.

E 8 III

Telegram.R.



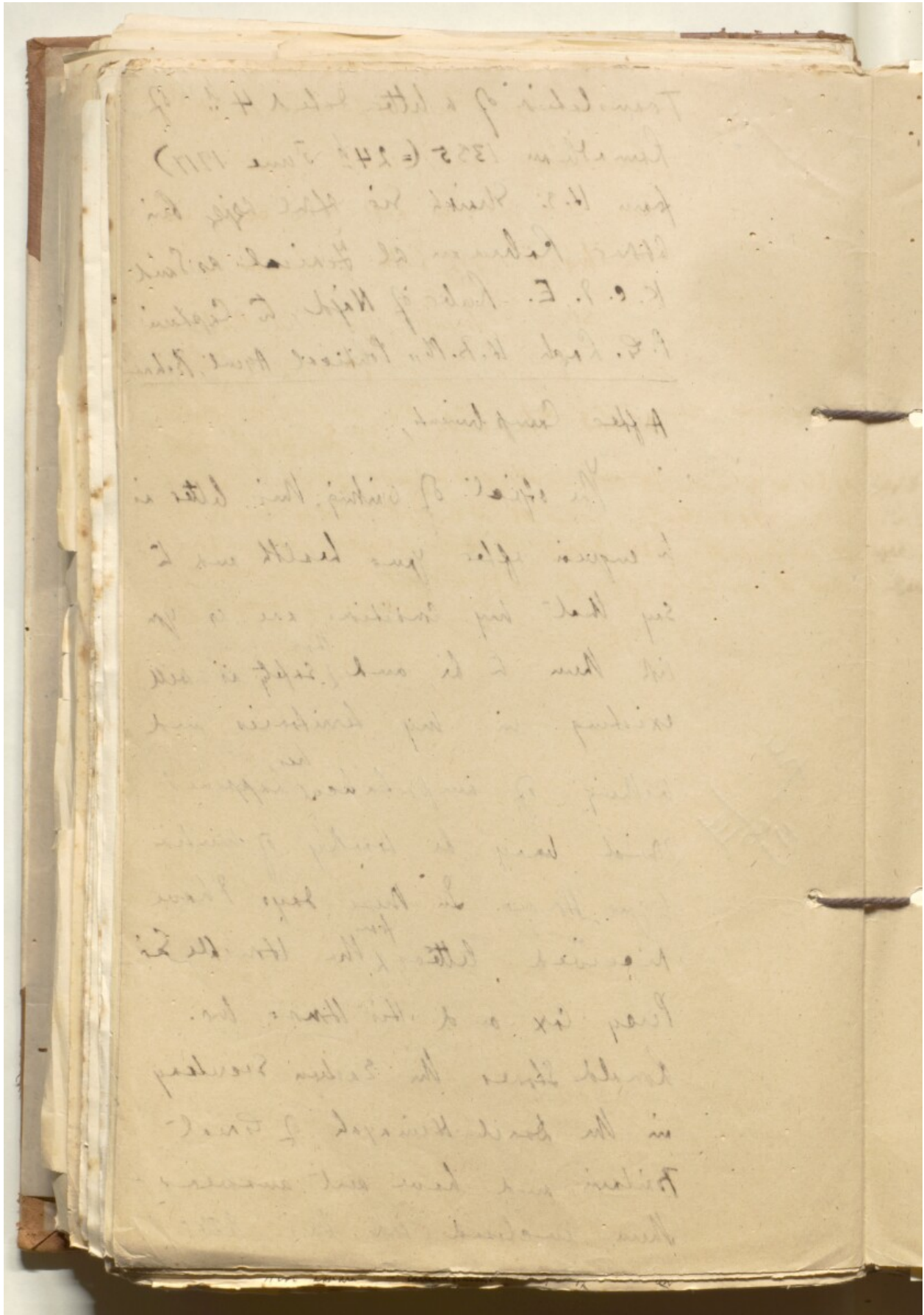


Translation of a letter dated 4th of
Ramadhan 1355 (= 24th June 1917)
from H. E. Sheikh Sir Ahmed Aziz bin
Abdus Rahman al Ferial as Said
K. O. P. E. Ruler of Najd, to Captain
P. G. Lach, H. B. M., Political Agent, Bahrain.

After Compliments,

The object of writing this letter is
to enquire after your health and to
say that my conditions are as you
wish them to be, and ^{that} safety is well
existing in my territories and
nothing of importance ^{has} happened
which may be worthy of mention
to your Honor. In these days I have
received letters ^{from} the Honorable Sir
Percy Cox and His Honor Mr.
Donald Storer the Eastern Secretary
in the British Embassy of Great
Britain, and have sent answers to
them enclosed with this letter.

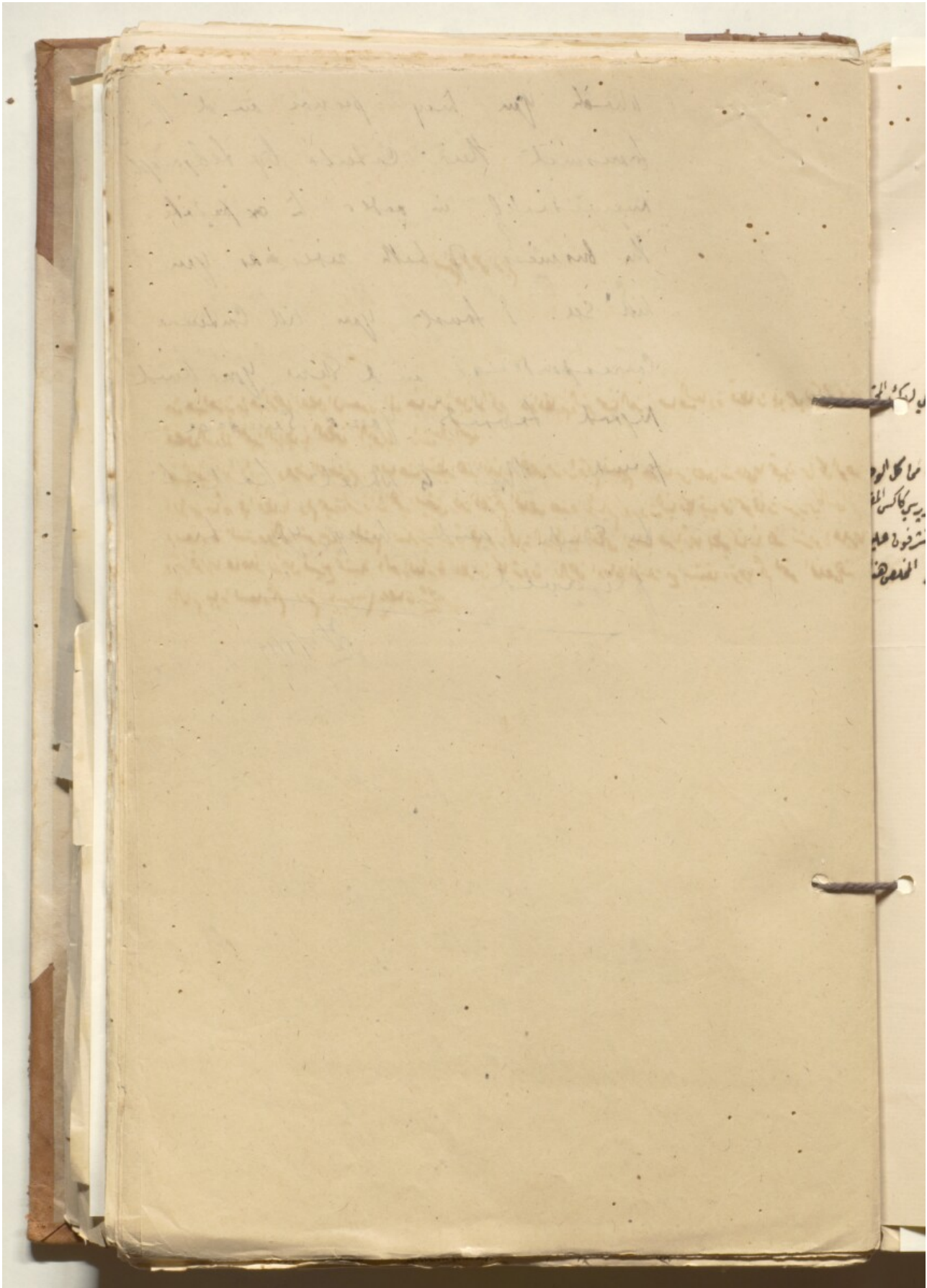
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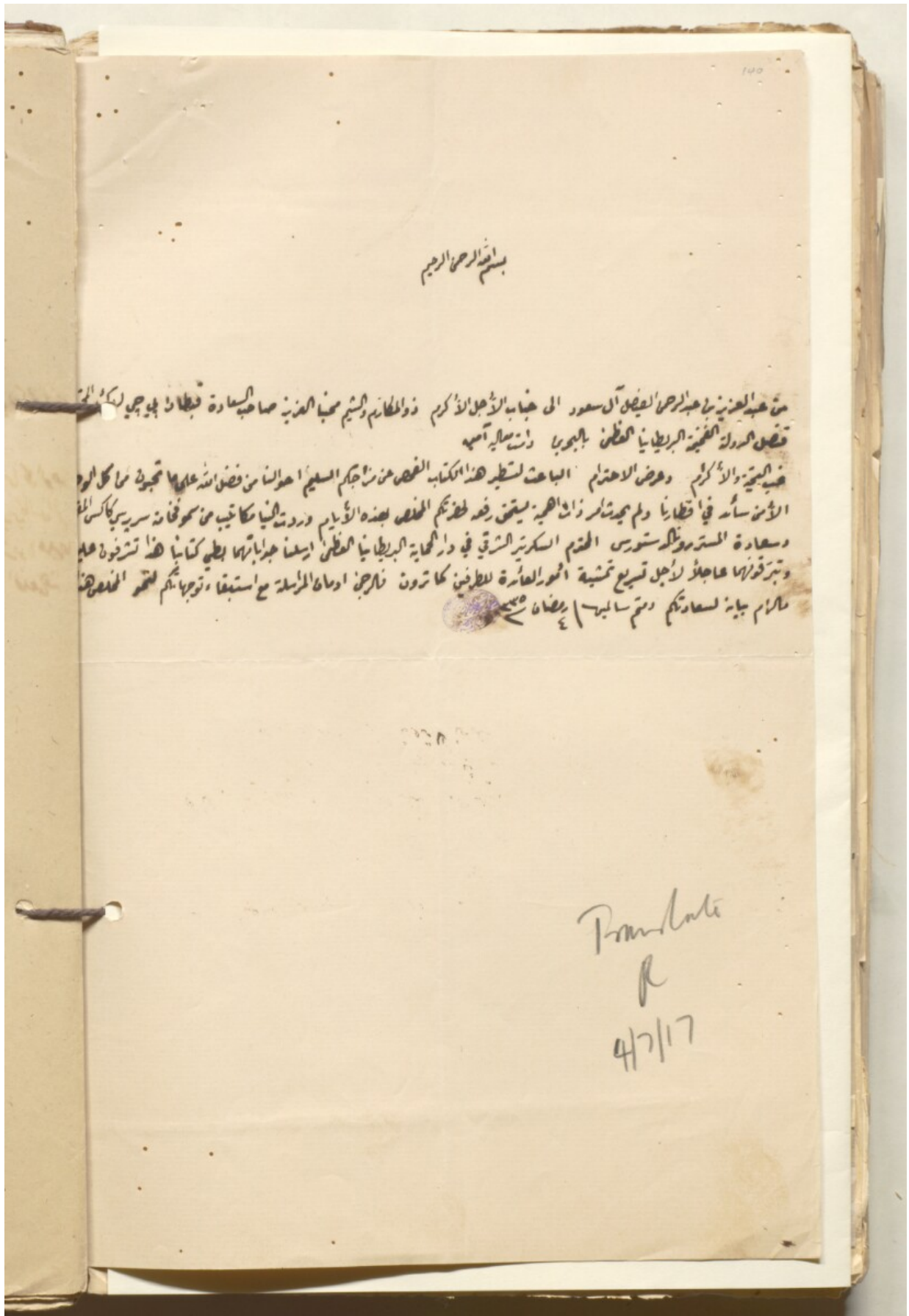




which you may peruse and then
transmit their contents by telegraph
immediately in order to expedite
the business of both sides as you
will see. I trust you will continue
correspondence and show your kind
regard towards your sincere
friend. This is what had to
be said and may you be
preserved.

5/7/17

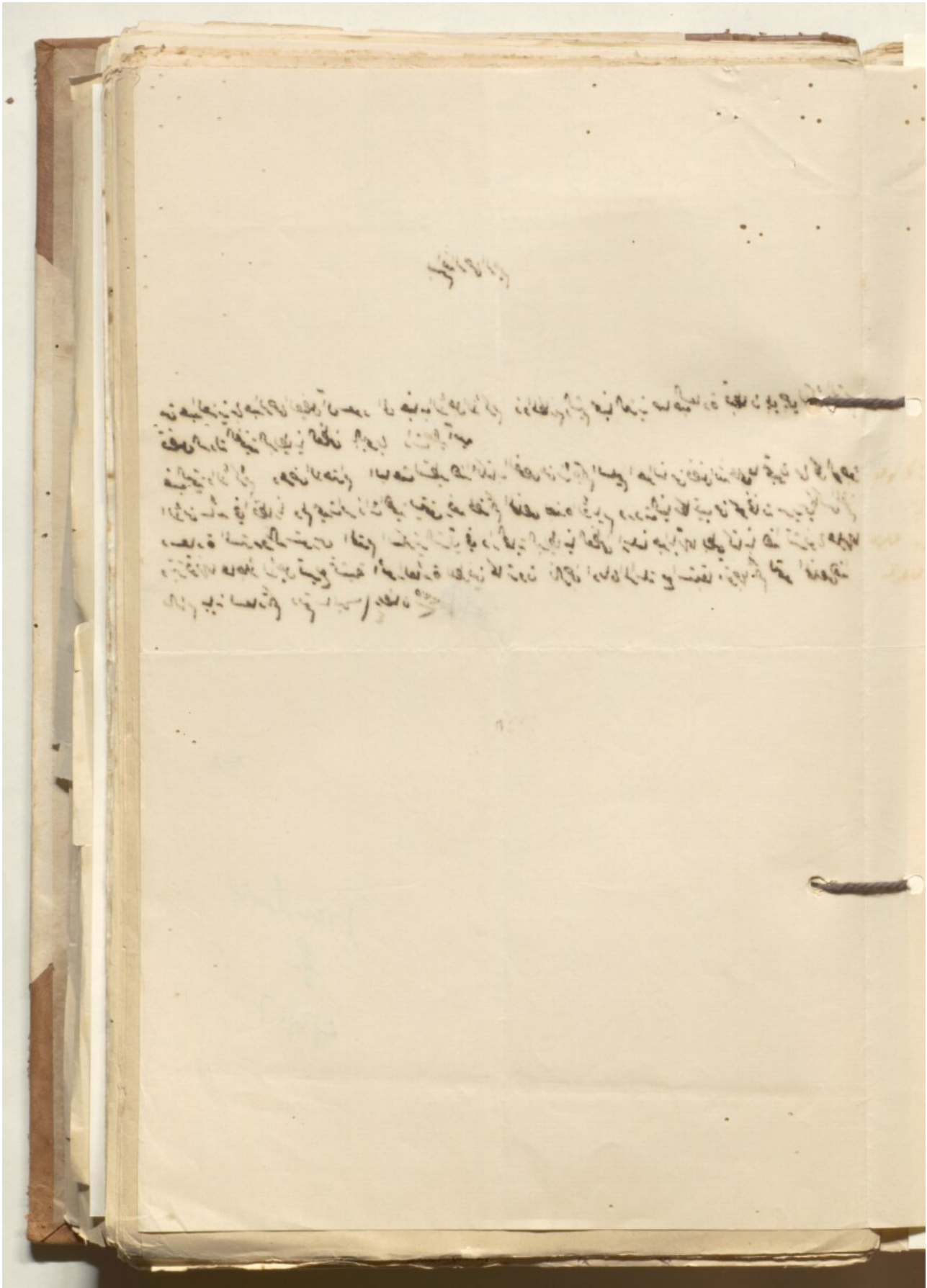


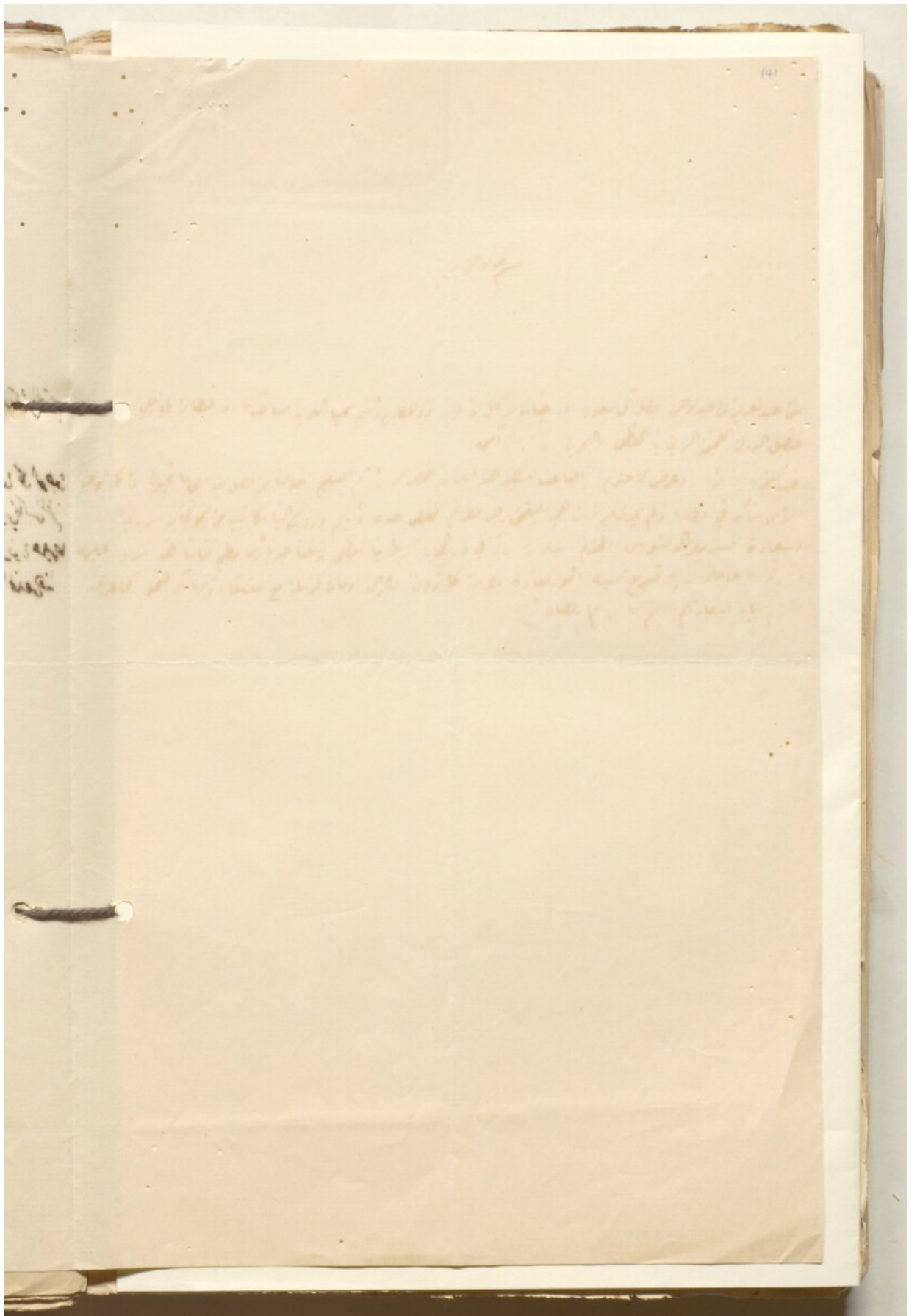


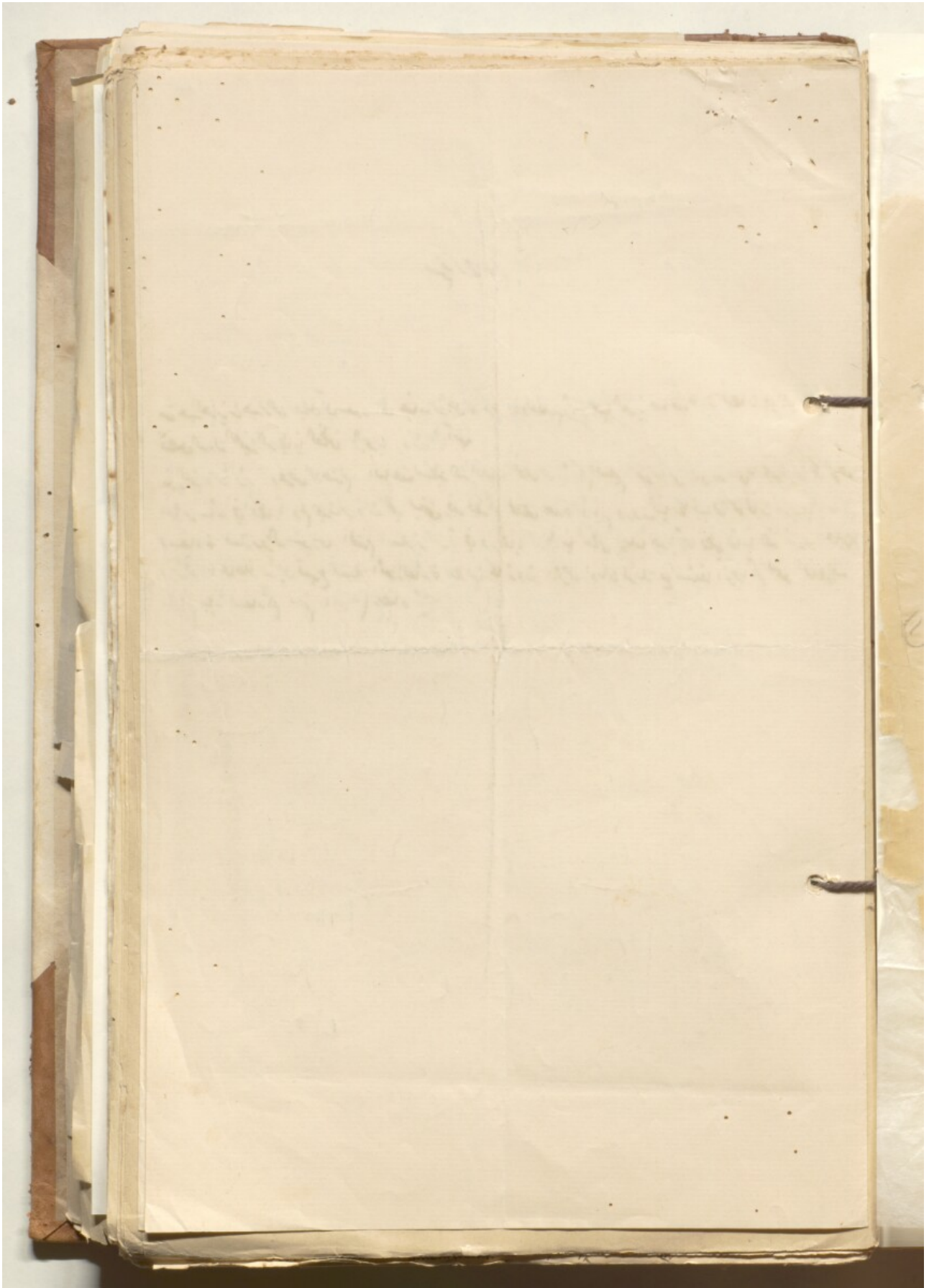
بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

من عبد العزيز بن عبد الرحمن الفيصل آل سعود إلى جناب الأهل الأكرم ذوي الطاهر والشمم محبا الفدية صاحب السيادة قطان بن جويش
 قضي المودة المحفزة البريطانية العظمى بالحبوب دنته سارة أمه
 خيرة النية والأكرم وعرض الاحترام الباعث لتقدير هذا الكتاب الفصيح من رجاكم المسعوم احوالنا من فضلكم عليها تحبون من كل يوم
 الأمت ساء في قطارنا ولم يجر لنا ذلك الهبة يفتن رعد طهرتكم المخلص لهذه الأيام وردت لنا مكاتب من سموه في سريره باكس
 وسعادة المستر مولد ستورس المقدم السكرتير الشقي في دار الحماية البريطانية العظمى أيضا جديا تراها بطي كتابنا هذا تشرفون عليه
 وتبرقوا ما جاز لأجل تسريع تنمية الأمور العامة للظرفين كما ترون نالرجى اوداع المرسلة مع استيفاء تزوجها بكم لعمد المخلص
 ملازم بيانه لسعادتكم وتم سائلا بفضلكم

Princed
 R
 4/7/17









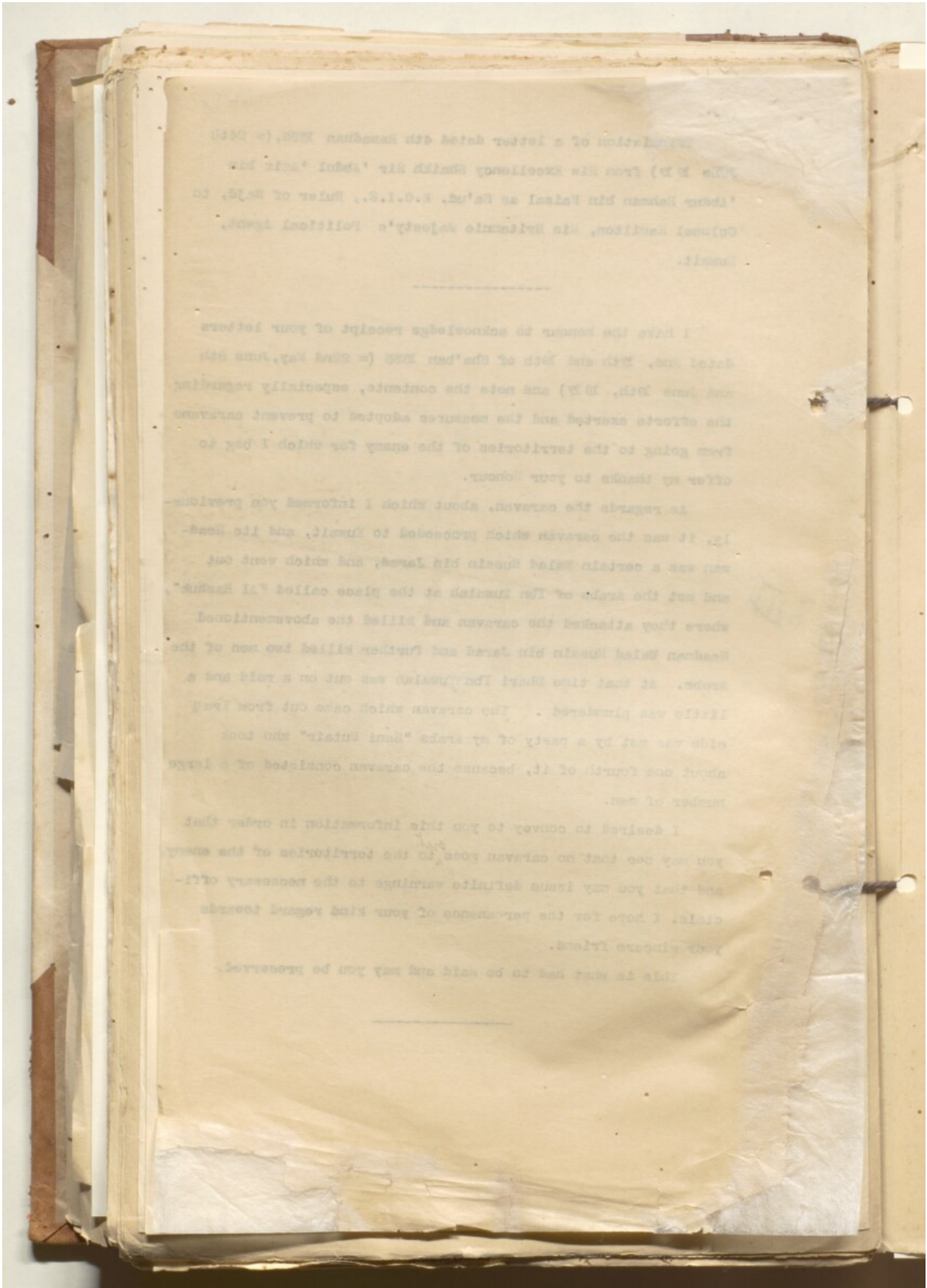
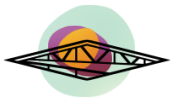
Translation of a letter dated 4th Ramadhan 1335, (= 24th June 1917) from His Excellency Shaikh Sir 'Abdul 'Aziz bin 'Abdur Rahman bin Faisal as Sa'ud, K.C.I.E., Ruler of Najd, to Colonel Hamilton, His Britannic Majesty's Political Agent, Kuwait.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letters dated 2nd, 17th and 19th of Sha'ban 1335 (= 22nd May, June 8th and June 10th, 1917) and note the contents, especially regarding the efforts exerted and the measures adopted to prevent caravans from going to the territories of the enemy for which I beg to offer my thanks to your Honour.

As regards the caravan, about which I informed you previously, it was the caravan which proceeded to Kuwait, and its Headman was a certain Walad Husain bin Jarad, and which went out and met the Arabs of Ibn Tuwalah at the place called "Al Bashuk", where they attacked the caravan and killed the abovementioned Headman Walad Husain bin Jarad and further killed two men of the Arabs. At that time Dhari Ibn Tuwalah was out on a raid and a little was plundered. The caravan which came out from Iraq side was met by a party of my Arabs "Bani Mutair" who took about one fourth of it, because the caravan consisted of a large number of men.

I desired to convey to you this information in order that you may see that no caravan goes ^{out} to the territories of the enemy, and that you may issue definite warnings to the necessary officials. I hope for the permanence of your kind regard towards your sincere friend.

This is what had to be said and may you be preserved.





Telegram.R.

From Loch Bahrain

To Hamilton Kuwait repeated Political Basrah Copy by post
Bushire

No. 110 G.

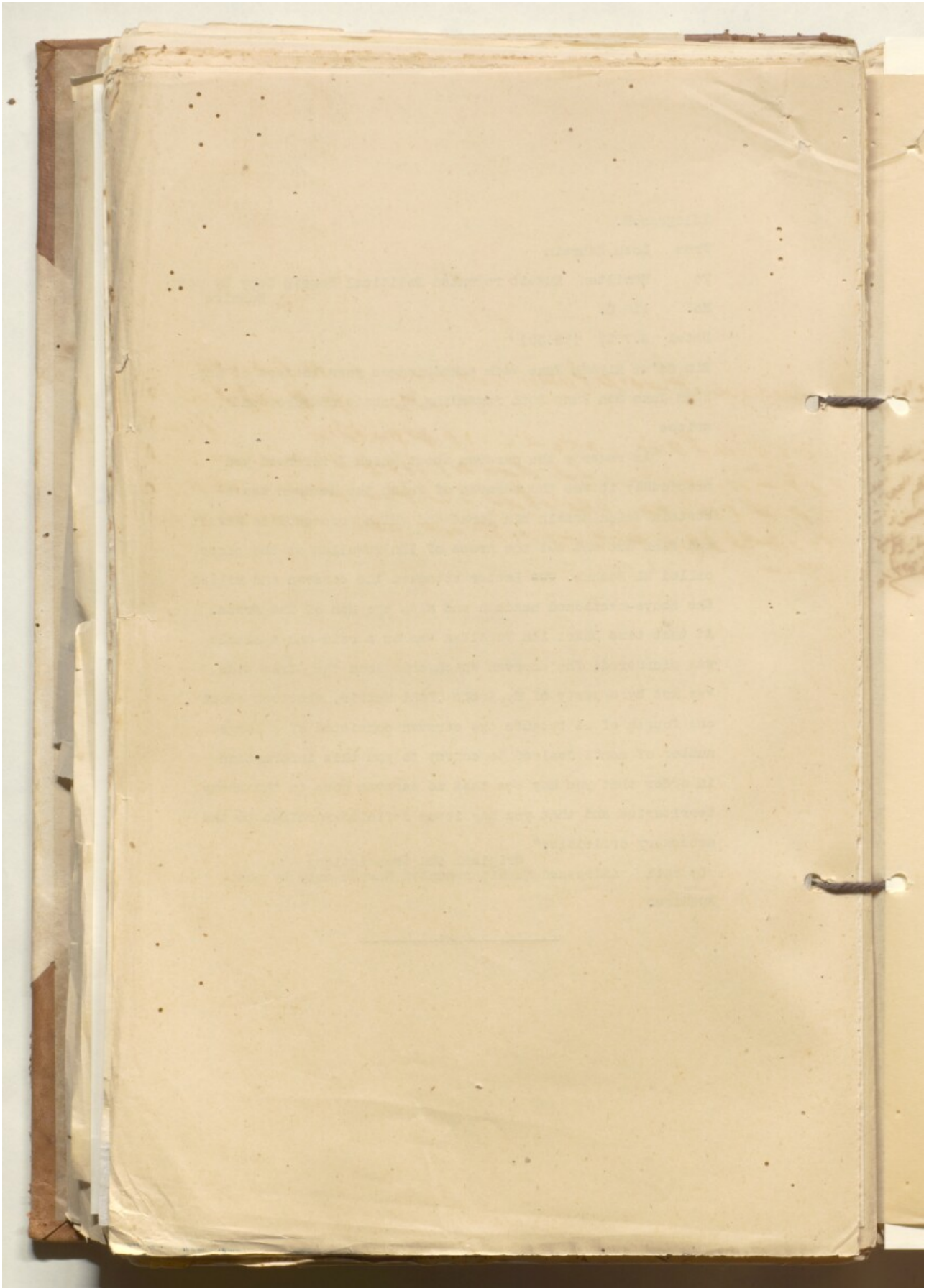
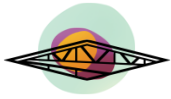
Dated 5.7.17 (15.30)

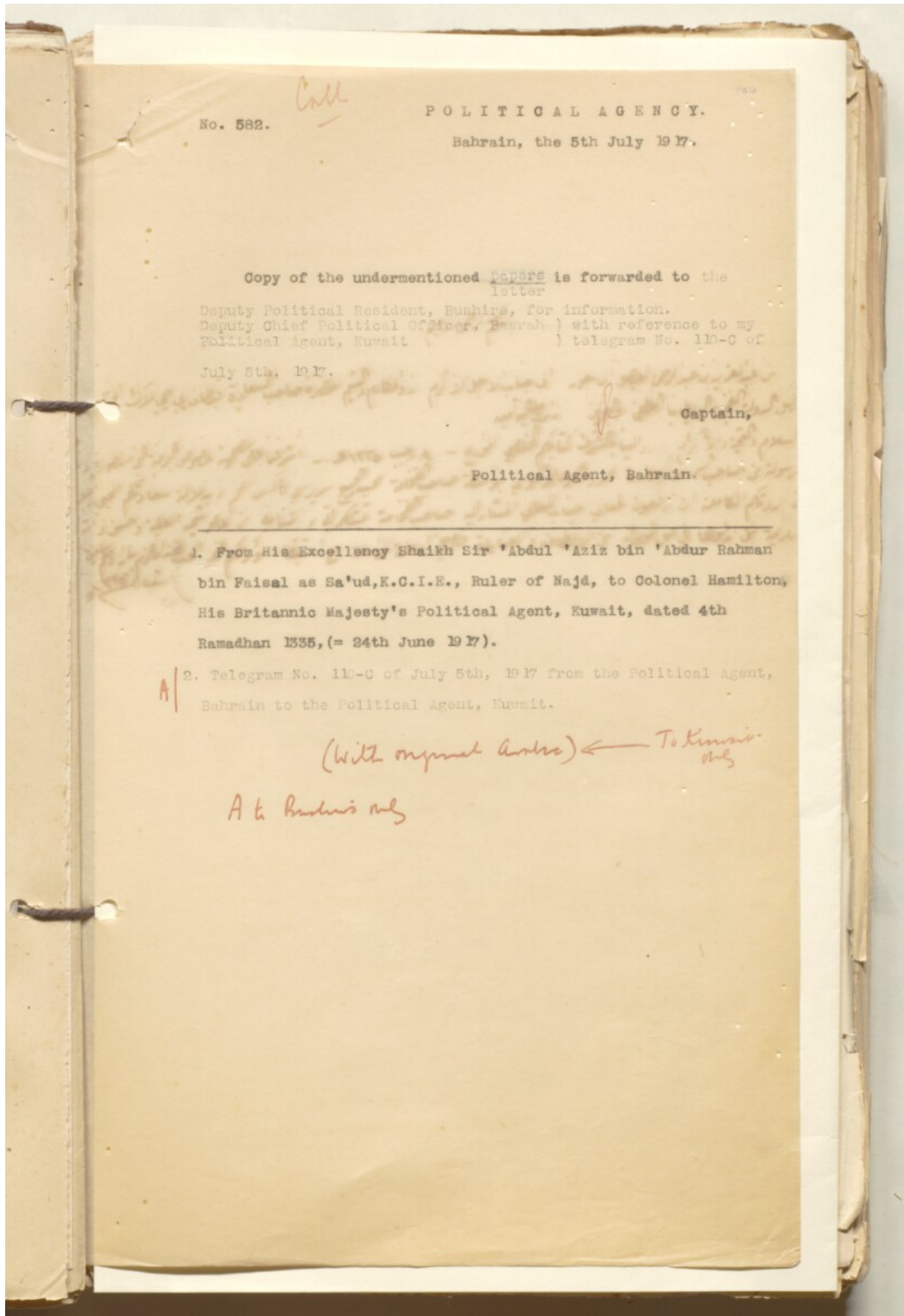
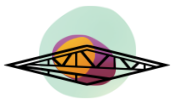
Bin Sa'ud Riyadh June 24th acknowledges your letters of May
22nd June 8th June 10th regarding blockade measures and
writes

"As regards the caravan about which I informed you
previously it was the caravan of which the headman was a
certain Walad Husain bin Jarad and which proceeded to Kuwait
and went out and met the Arabs of Ibn Tuwallah at the place
called al Bashuk. The latter attacked the caravan and killed
the above-mentioned headman and also two men of the Arabs.
At that time Dhari ibn Tuwallah was on a raid and a little
was plundered. The caravan which came from the 'Iraq side'
was met by a party of my Arabs, Bani Mutair, who took about
one fourth of it because the caravan consisted of a large
number of men. I desired to convey to you this information
in order that you may see that no caravan goes to the enemy
territories and that you may issue definite warnings to the
necessary officials."

Original and translation
by mail Addressed Kuwait repeated Basrah copy by post
Bushire.

ملف E 8 III





No. 582.

POLITICAL AGENCY.

Bahrain, the 5th July 1917.

Copy of the undermentioned papers is forwarded to the letter

Deputy Political Resident, Bushire, for information.
Deputy Chief Political Officer, Bahrain } with reference to my
Political Agent, Kuwait } telegram No. 110-C of
July 5th, 1917.

Captain,

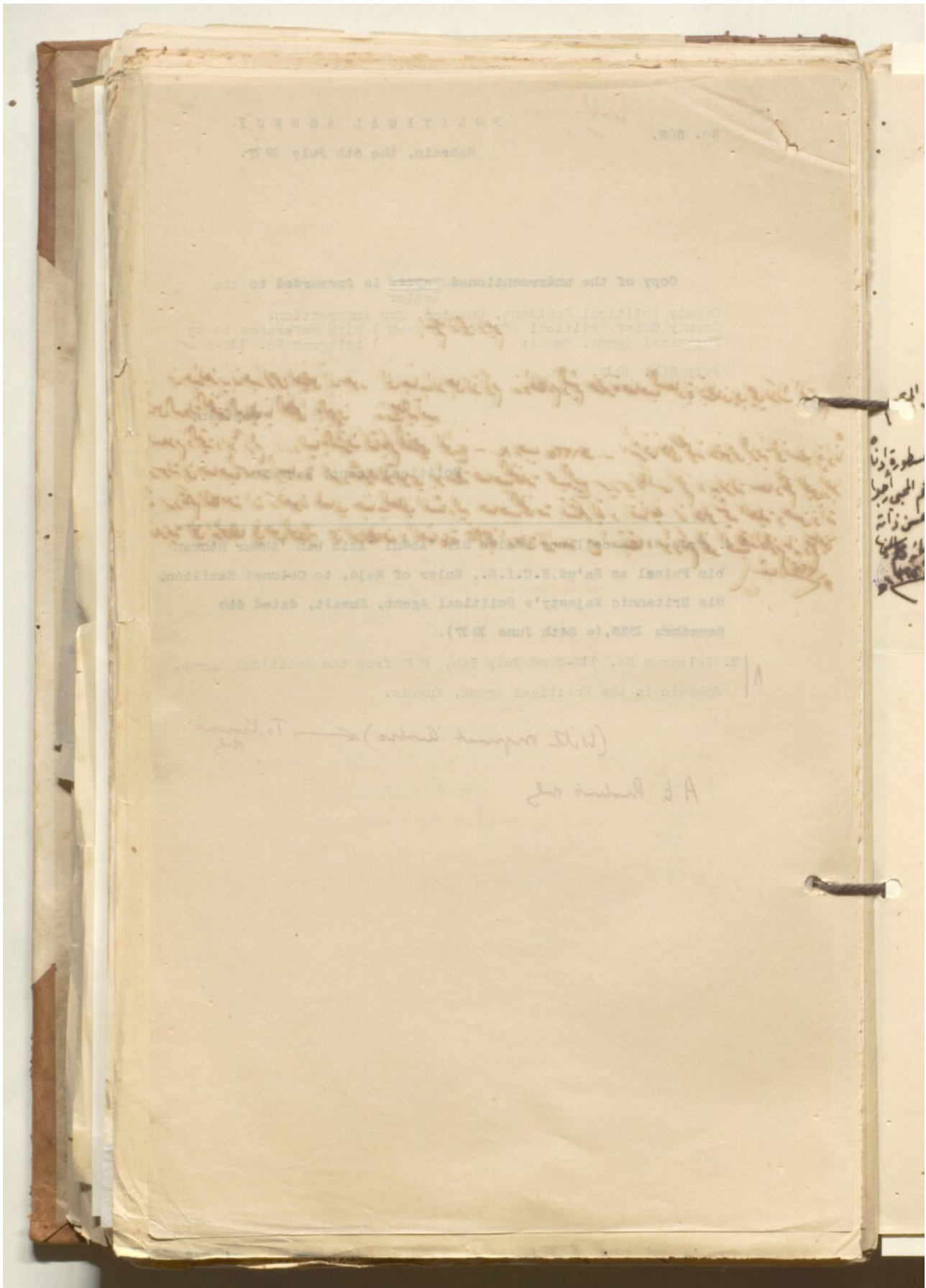
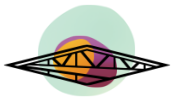
Political Agent, Bahrain.

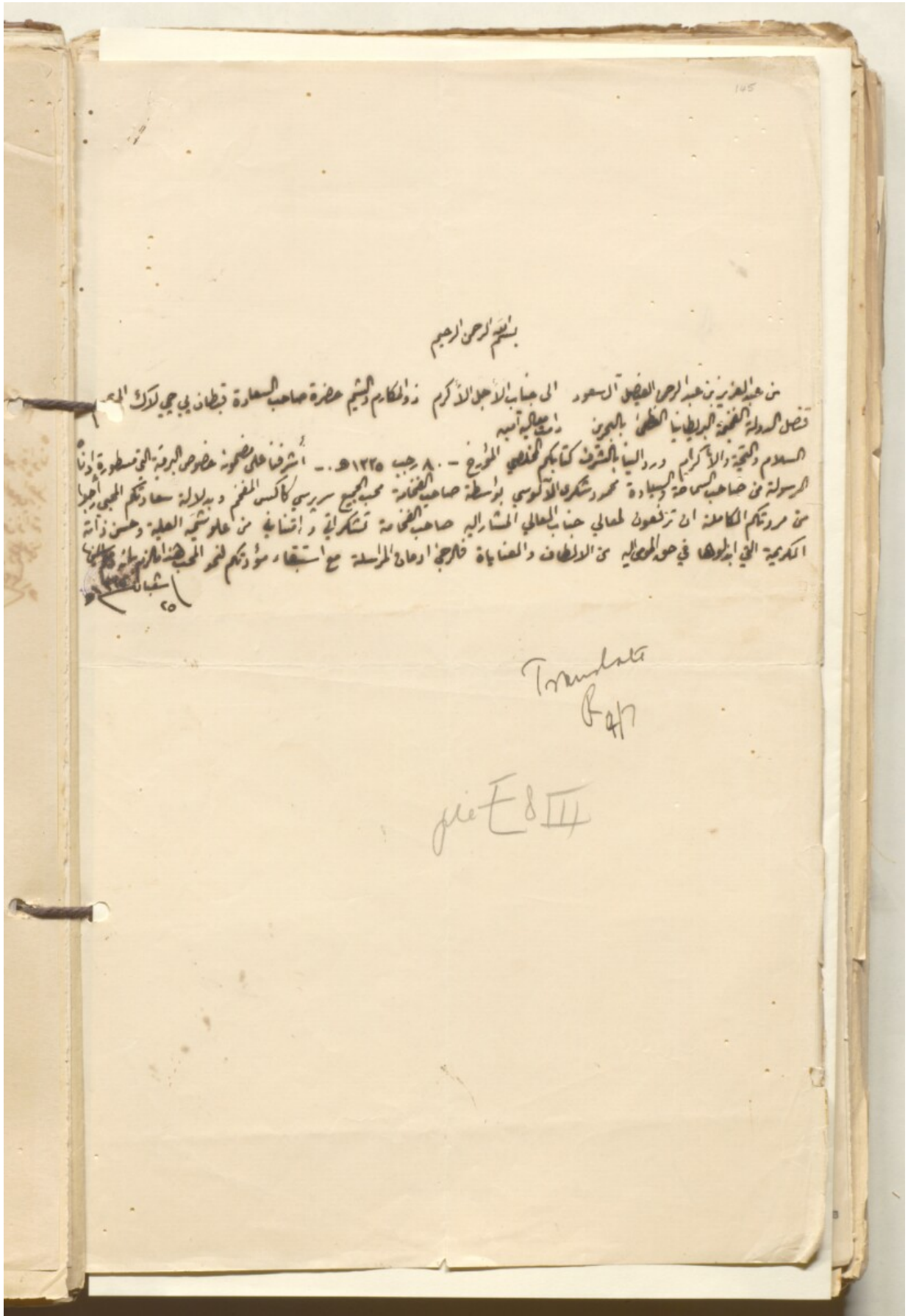
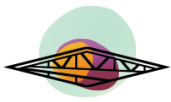
1. From His Excellency Shaikh Sir 'Abdul 'Aziz bin 'Abdur Rahman bin Faisal as Sa'ud, K.C.I.E., Ruler of Najd, to Colonel Hamilton, His Britannic Majesty's Political Agent, Kuwait, dated 4th Ramadhan 1335, (= 24th June 1917).

A | 2. Telegram No. 110-C of July 5th, 1917 from the Political Agent, Bahrain to the Political Agent, Kuwait.

(with original Arabic) ← To Kuwait only

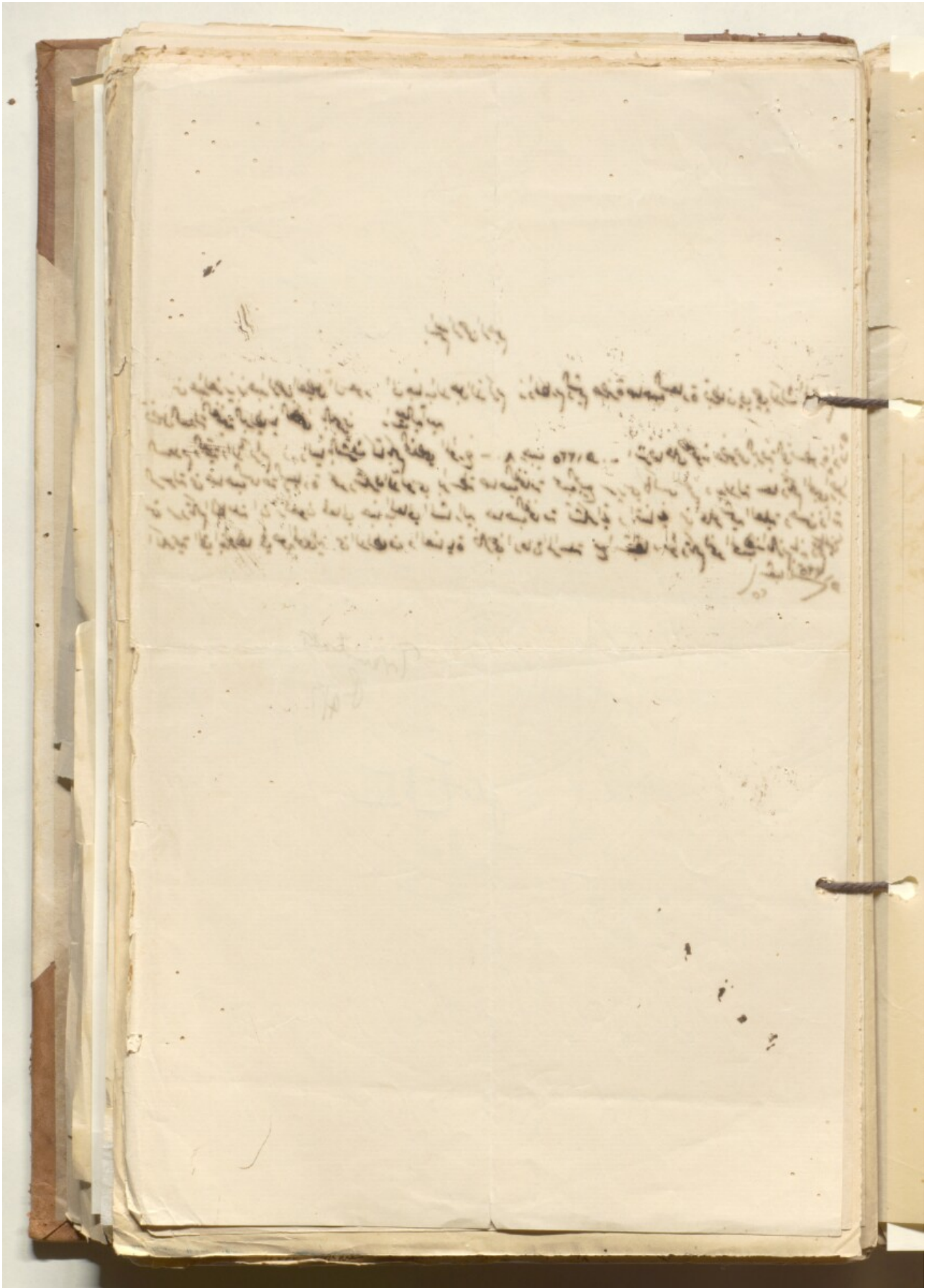
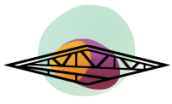
A to Bushire only

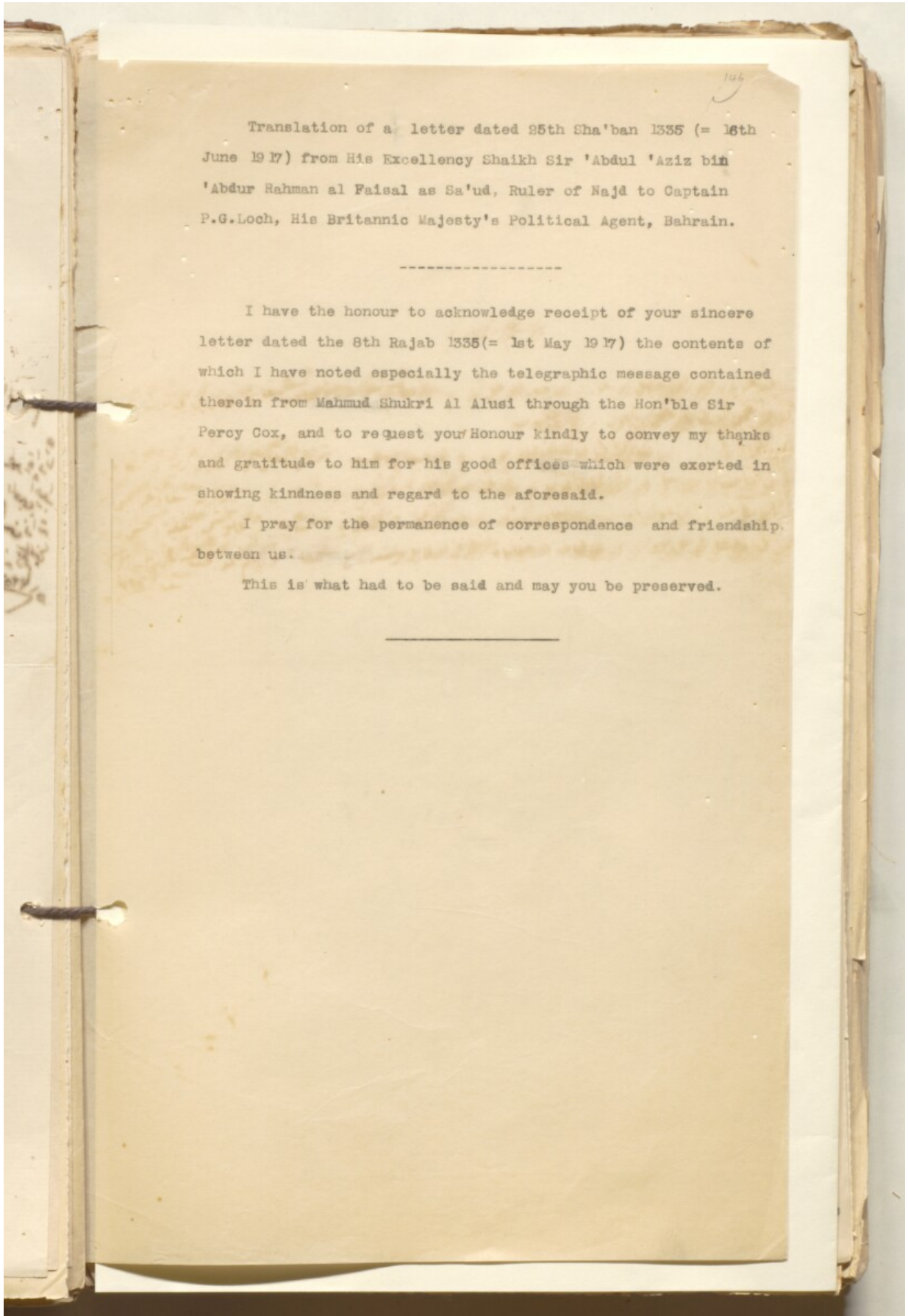
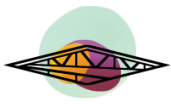




Translated
B47

file E8 III



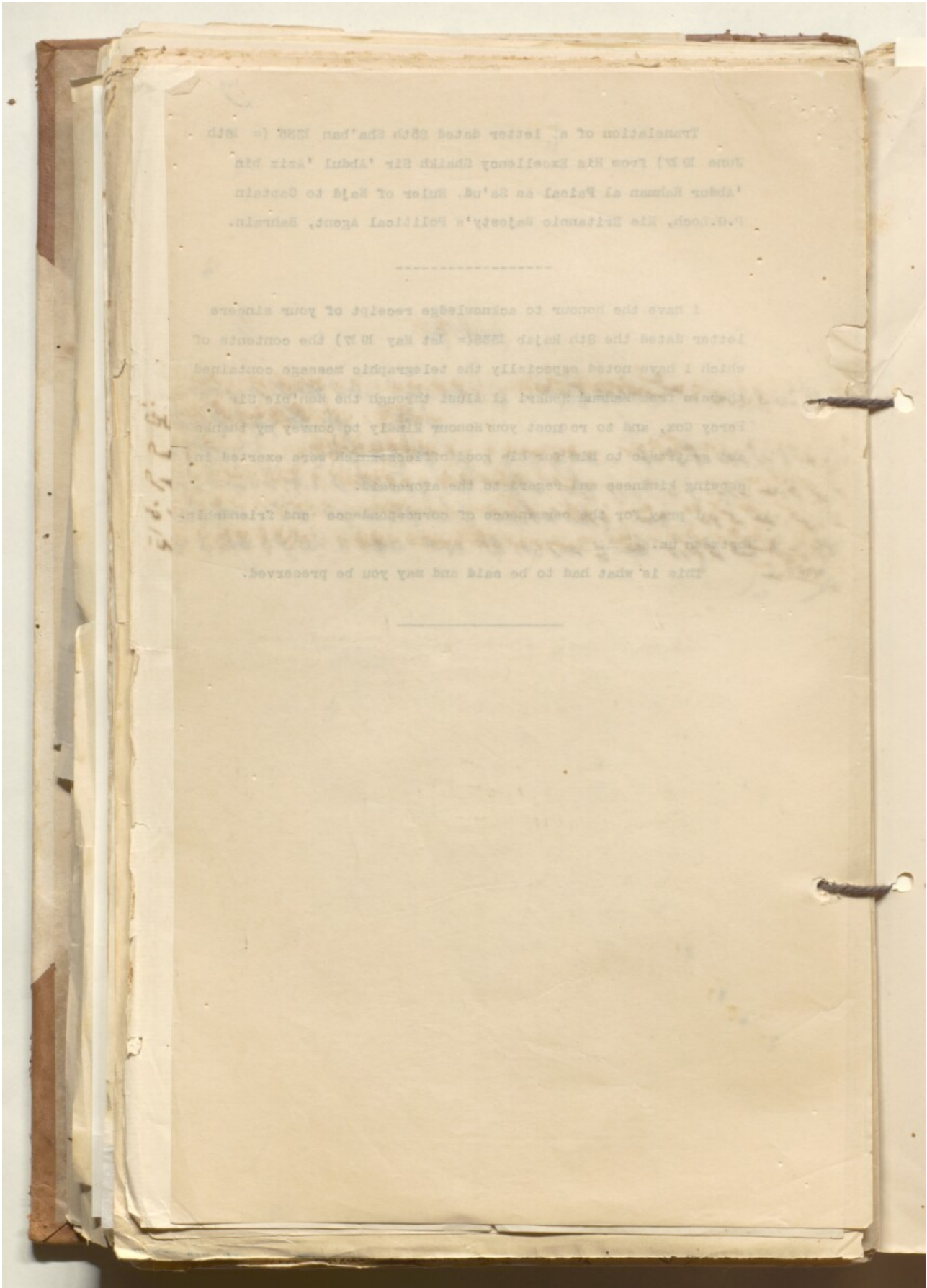
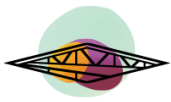


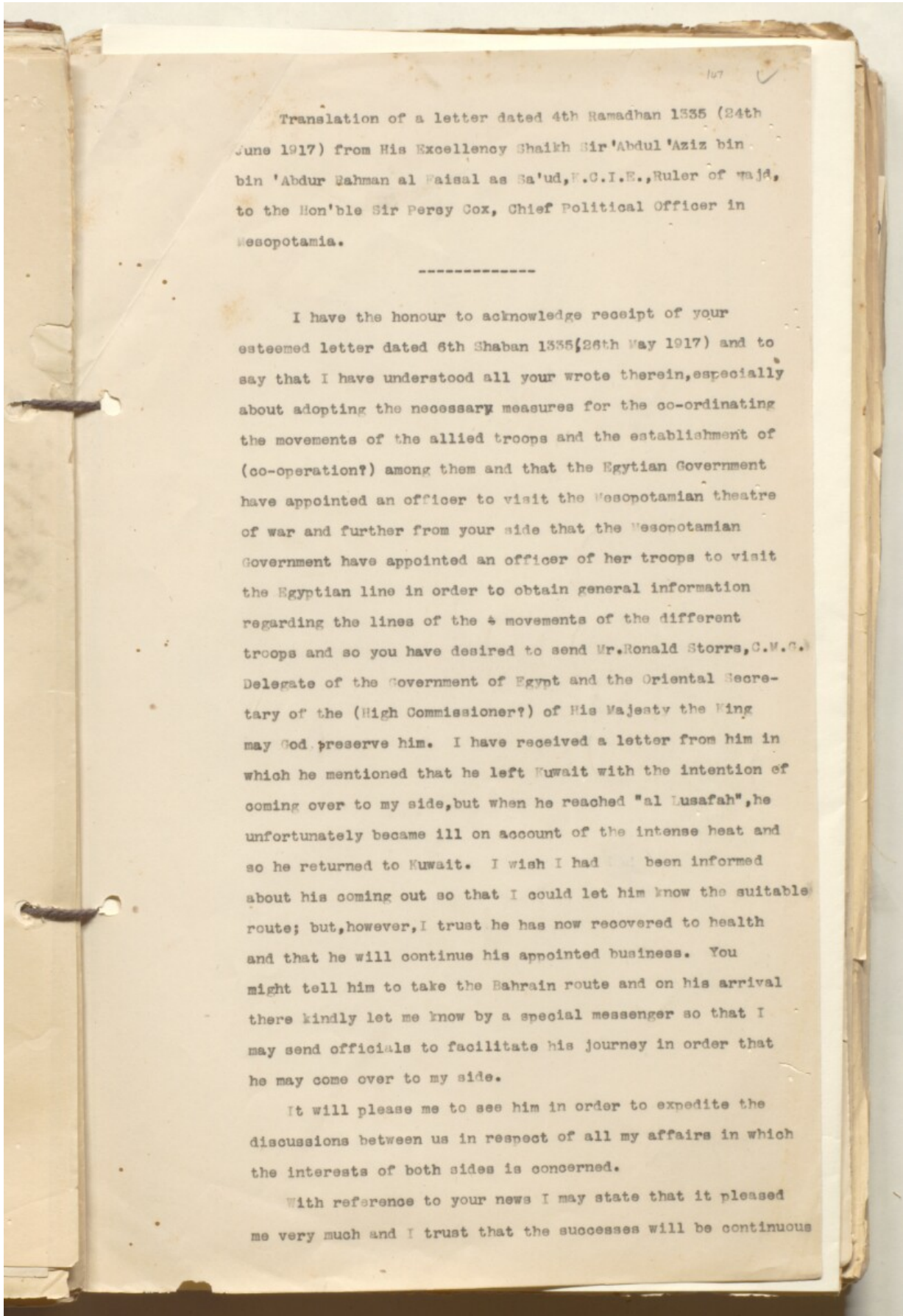
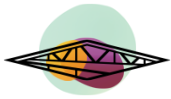
Translation of a letter dated 25th Sha'ban 1335 (= 16th June 1917) from His Excellency Shaikh Sir 'Abdul 'Aziz bin 'Abdur Rahman al Faisal as Sa'ud, Ruler of Najd to Captain P.G.Loch, His Britannic Majesty's Political Agent, Bahrain.

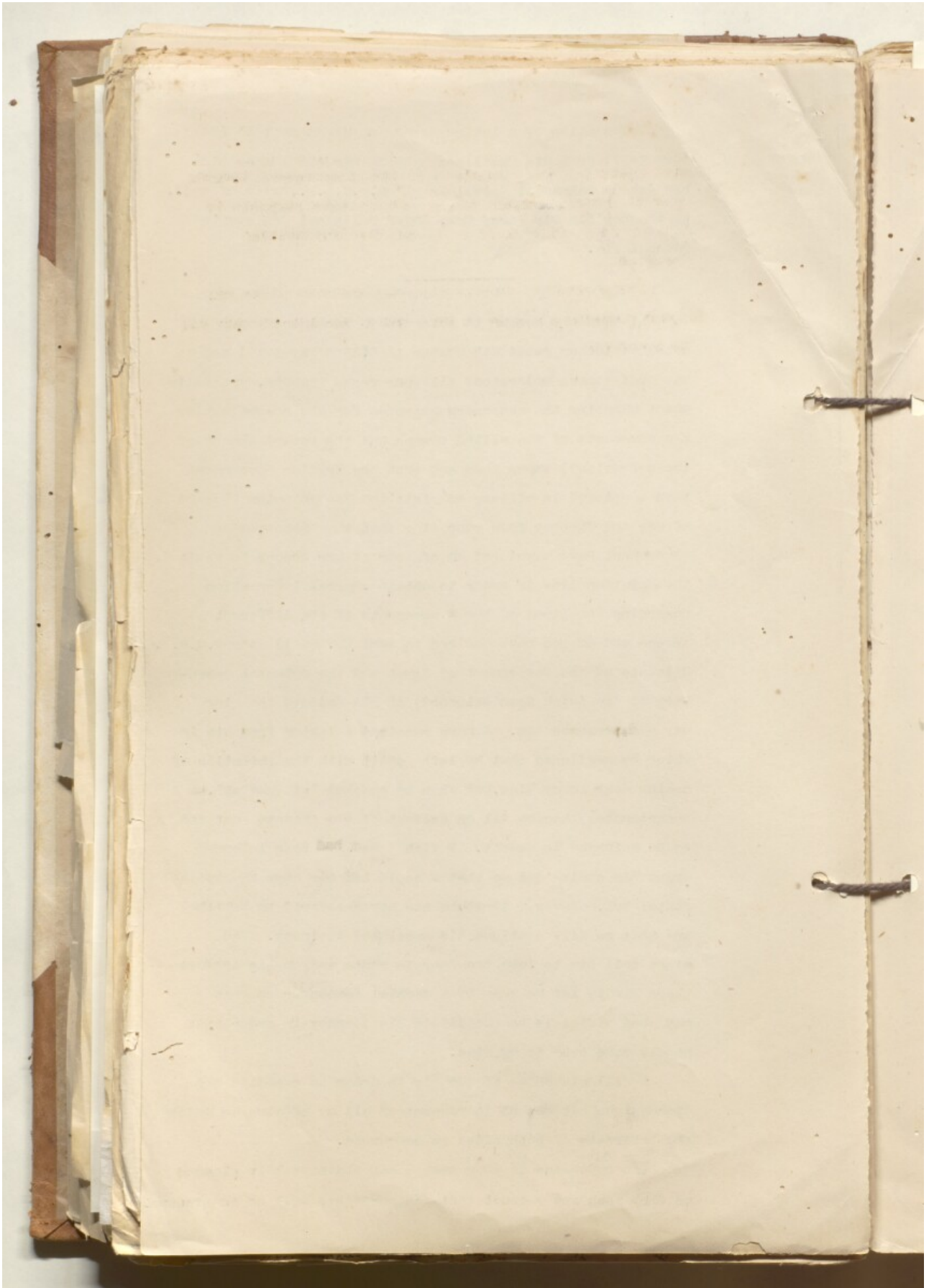
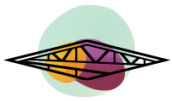
I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your sincere letter dated the 8th Rajab 1335 (= 1st May 1917) the contents of which I have noted especially the telegraphic message contained therein from Mahmud Shukri Al Alusi through the Hon'ble Sir Percy Cox, and to request your Honour kindly to convey my thanks and gratitude to him for his good offices which were exerted in showing kindness and regard to the aforesaid.

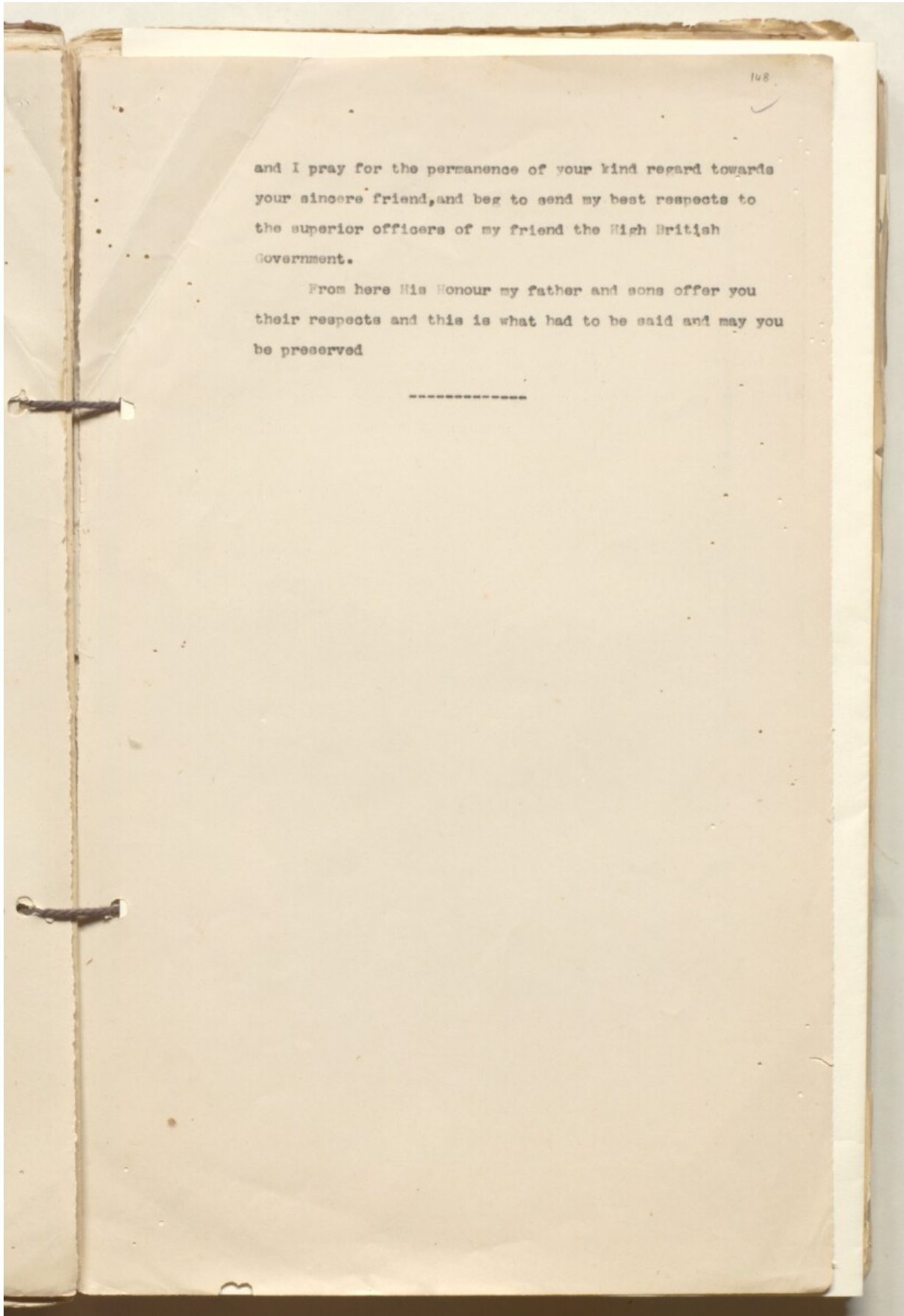
I pray for the permanence of correspondence and friendship between us.

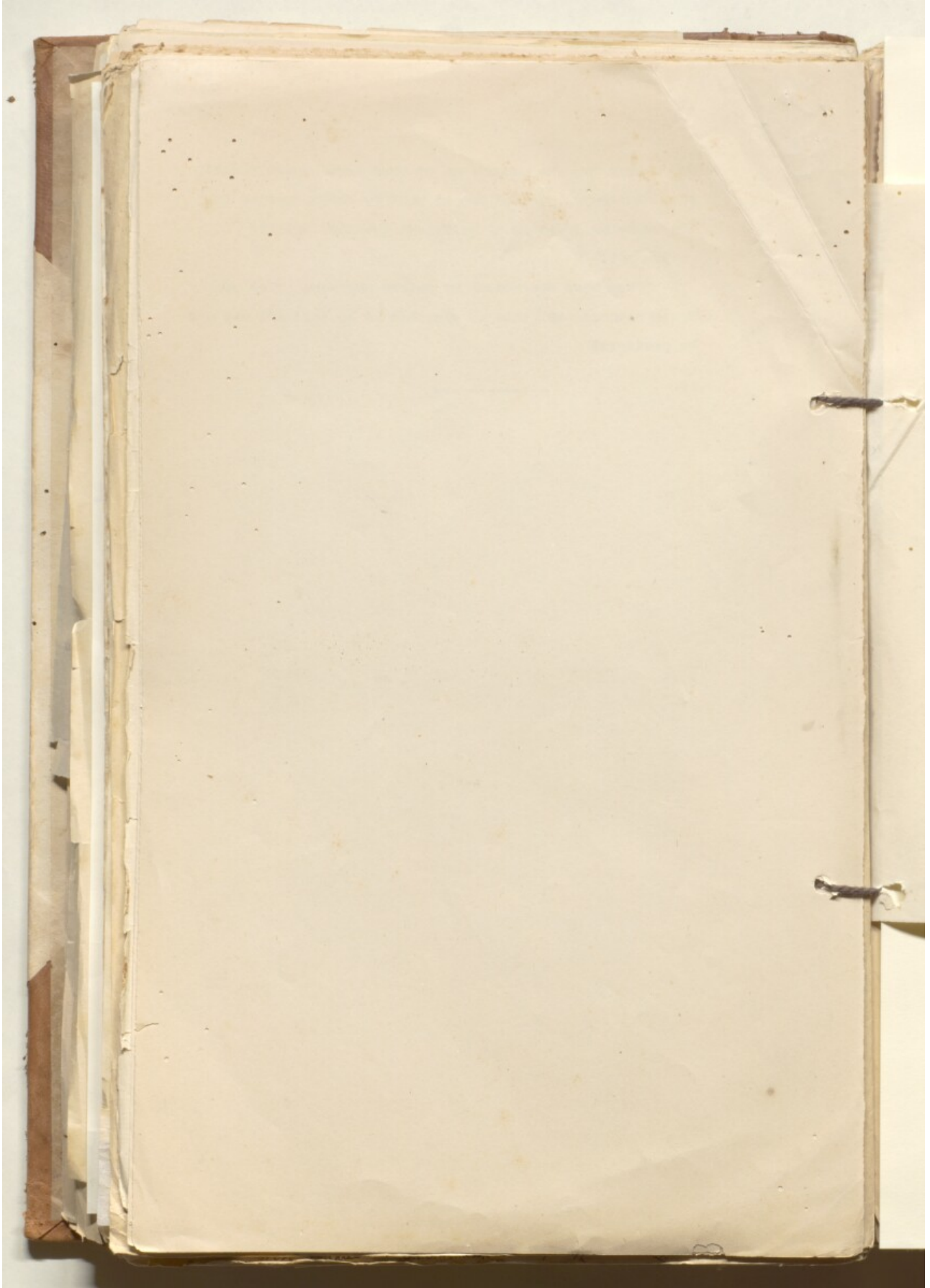
This is what had to be said and may you be preserved.

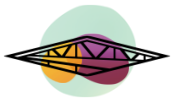




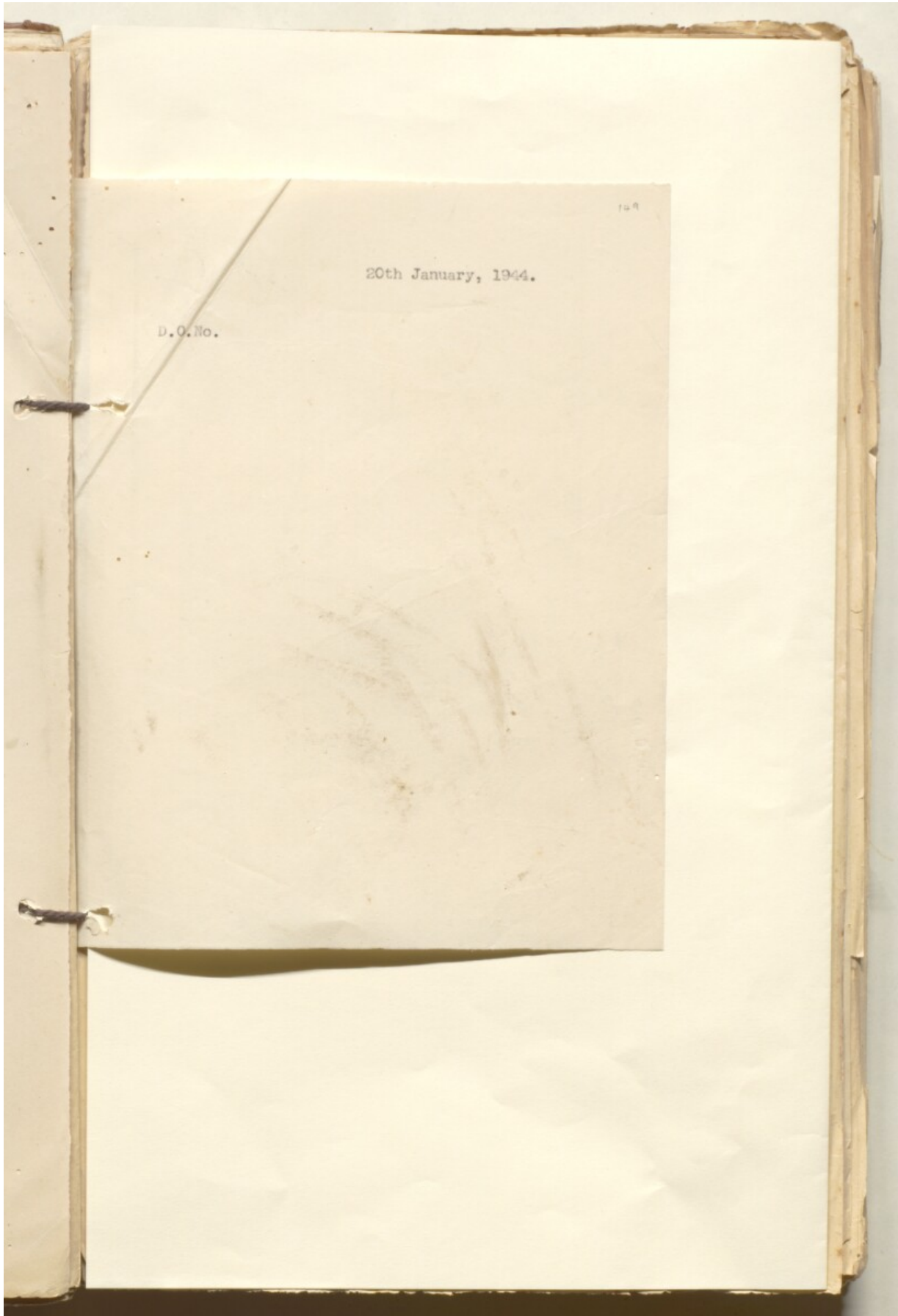


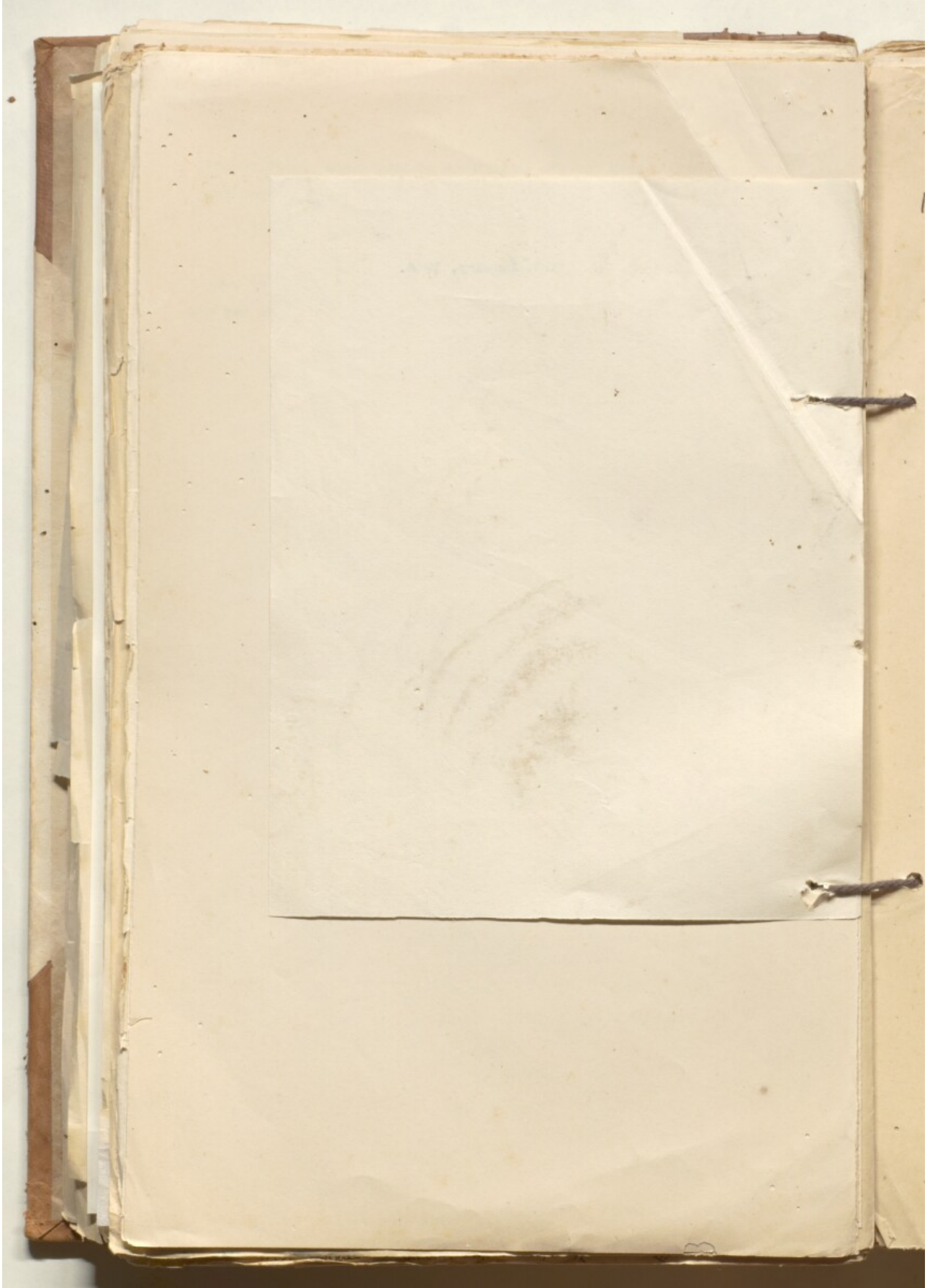


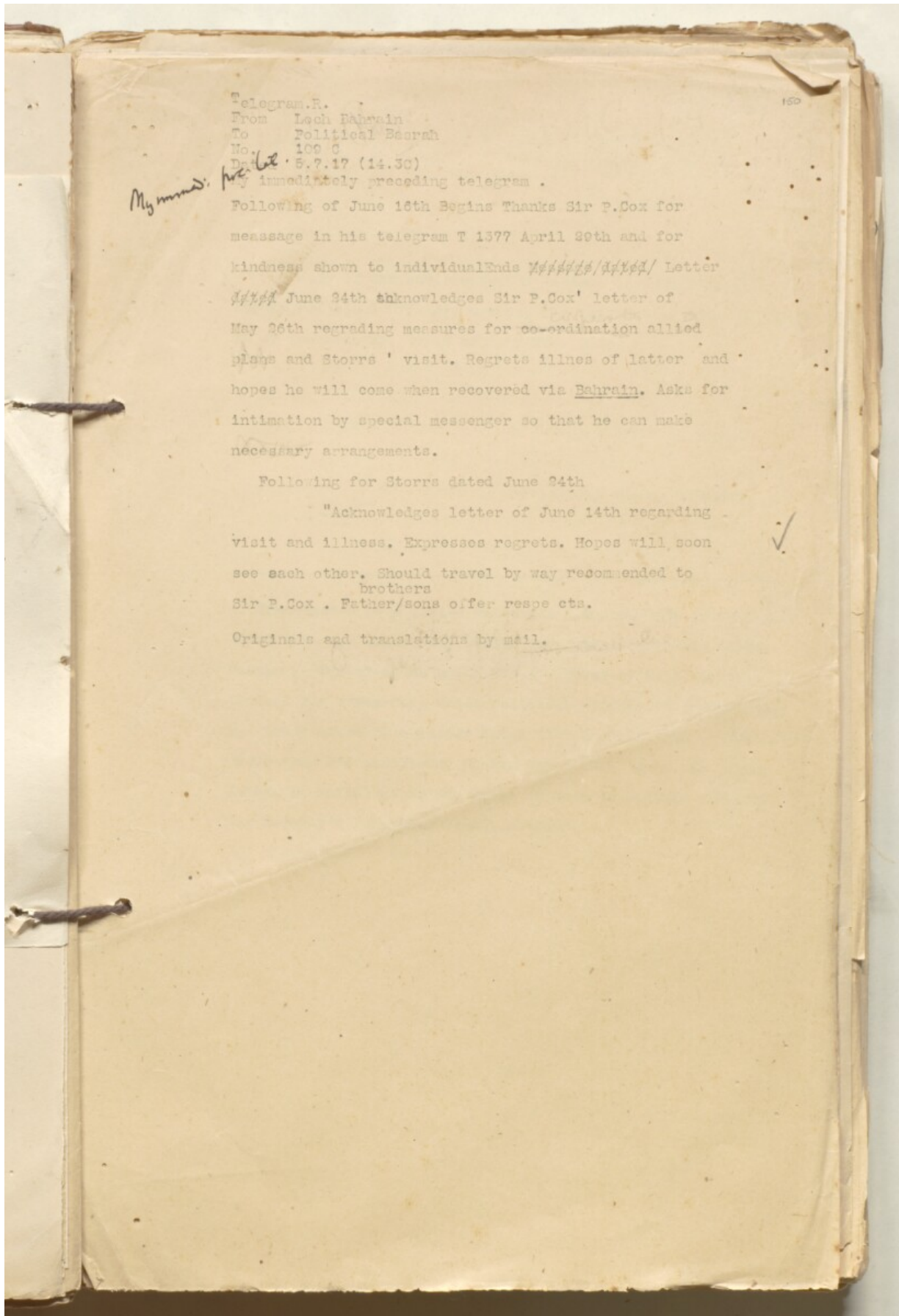




"الملف E 8 المجلد III بن سعود" [١٤٩ ظ] (٥٤٤/٣٠٤)







Telegram.R.
From Lech Bahrain
To Political Basrah
No. 100 C
Date 5.7.17 (14.30)

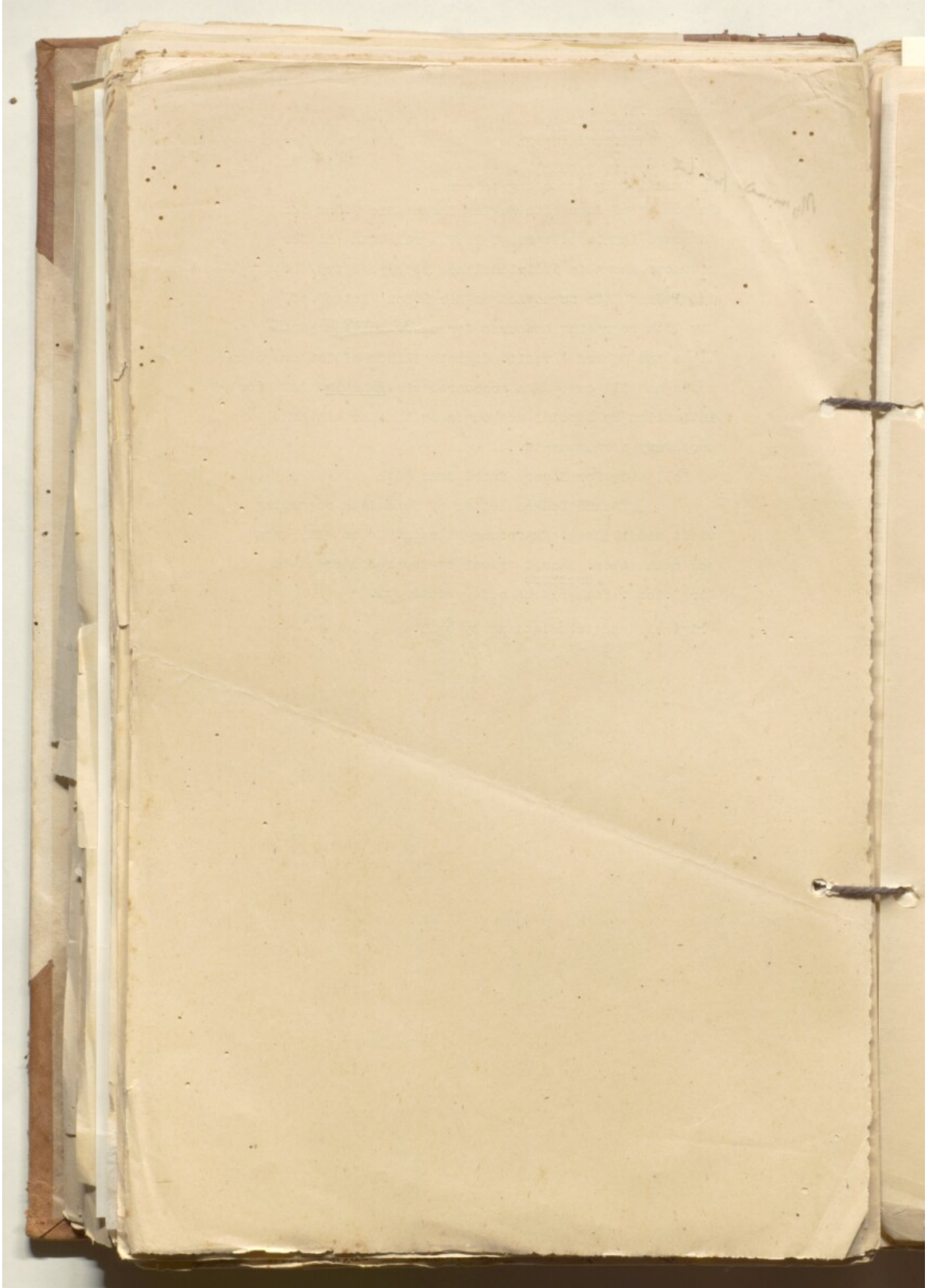
My mmsd. pre. let
My immediately preceding telegram.

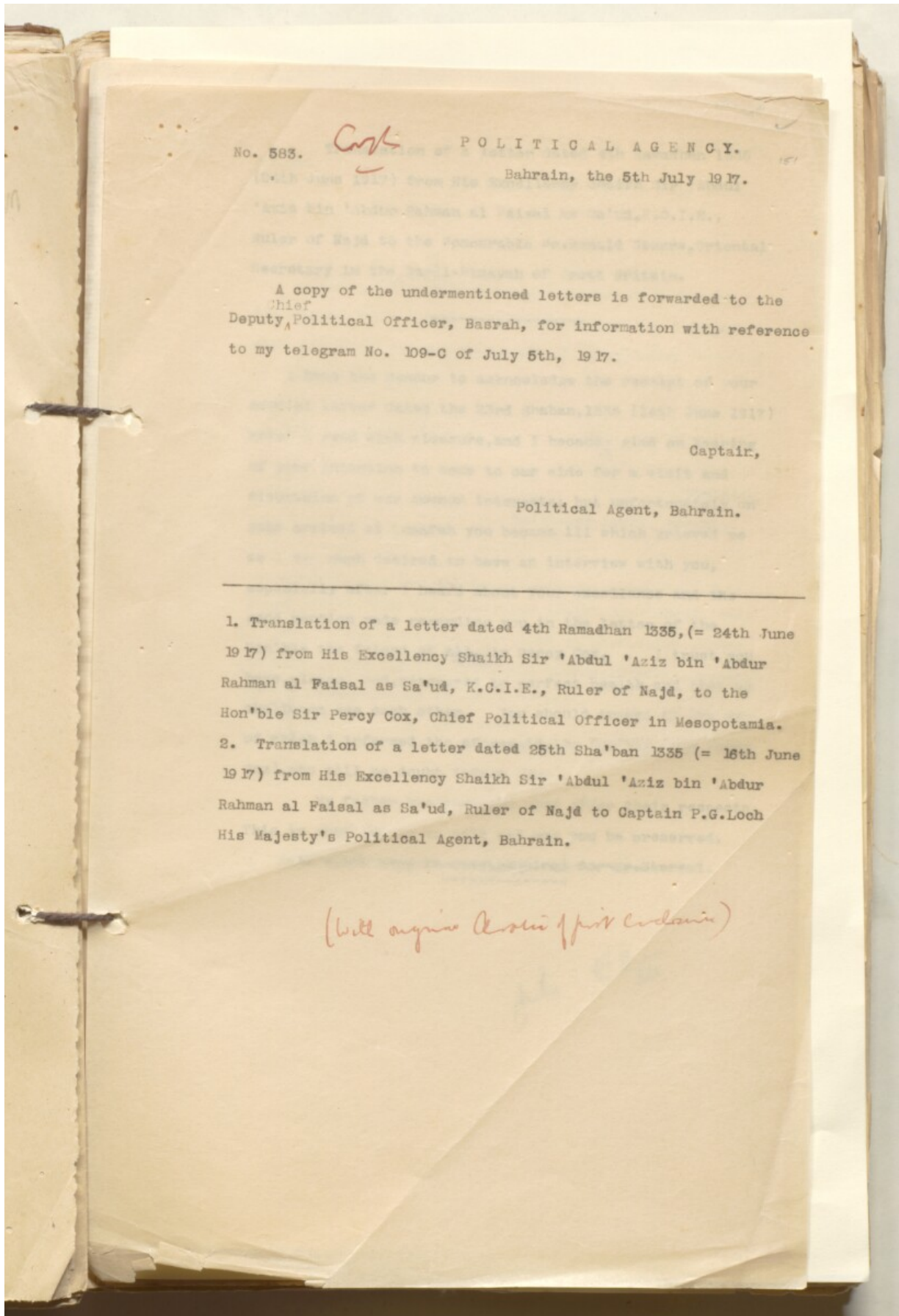
Following of June 16th Begins Thanks Sir P.Cox for message in his telegram T 1377 April 29th and for kindness shown to individual ~~ends~~ ~~ends~~ ~~ends~~ ~~ends~~ Letter ~~ends~~ ~~ends~~ ~~ends~~ ~~ends~~ June 24th acknowledges Sir P.Cox' letter of May 26th regarding measures for co-ordination allied plans and Storrs' visit. Regrets illness of latter and hopes he will come when recovered via Bahrain. Asks for intimation by special messenger so that he can make necessary arrangements.

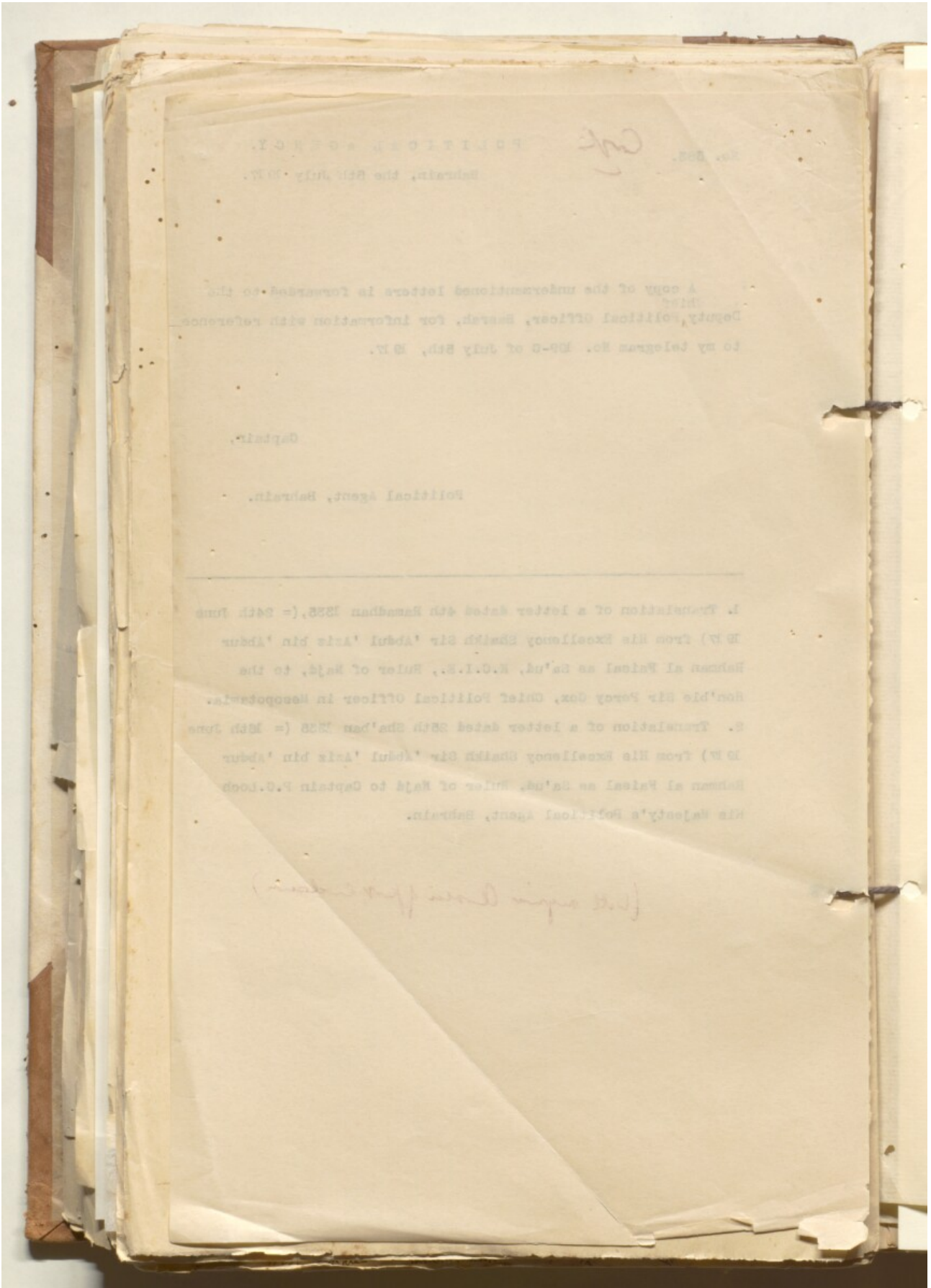
Following for Storrs dated June 24th

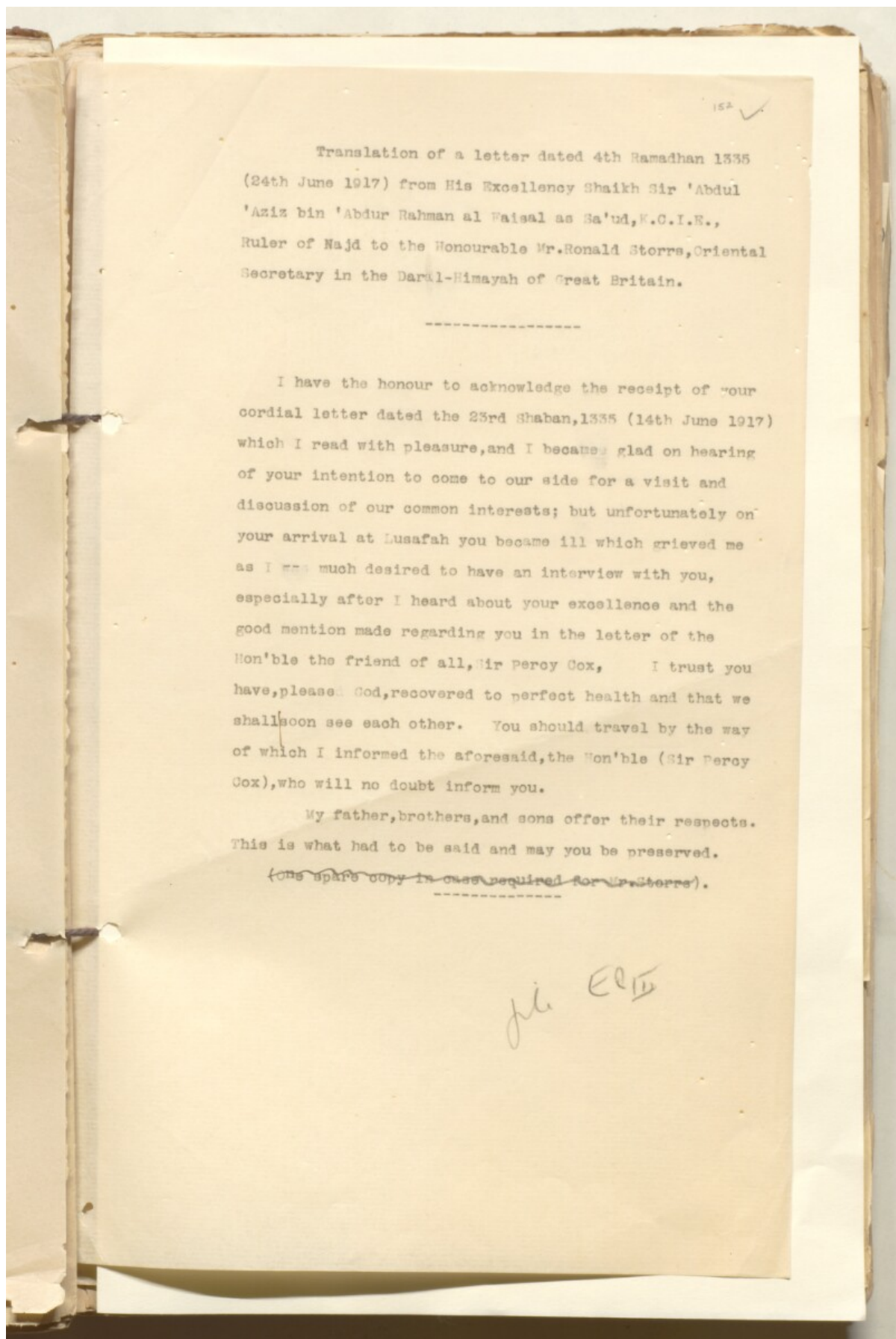
"Acknowledges letter of June 14th regarding visit and illness. Expresses regrets. Hopes will soon see each other. Should travel by way recommended to brothers Sir P.Cox. Father/sons offer respe cts.

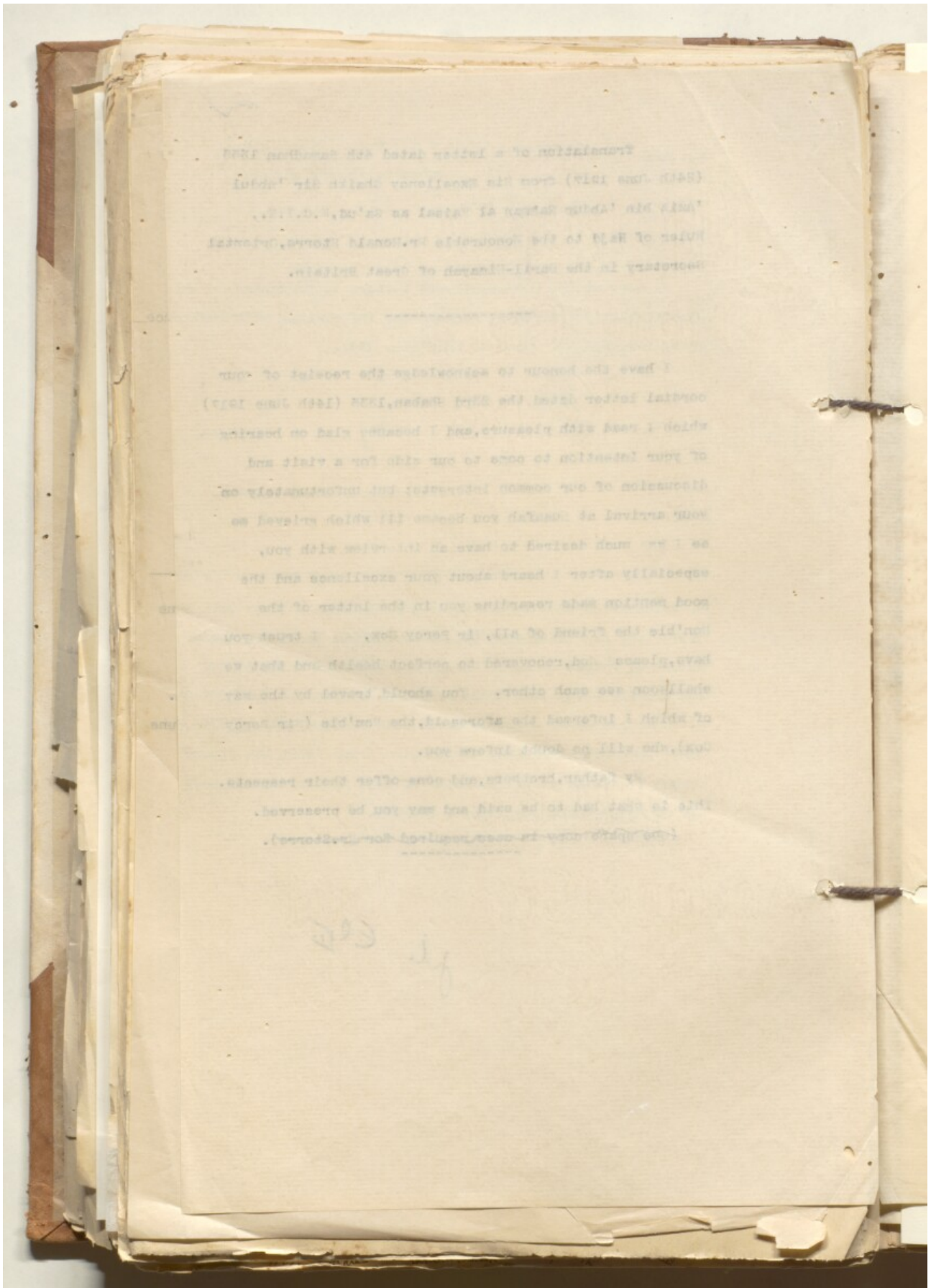
Originals and translations by mail.

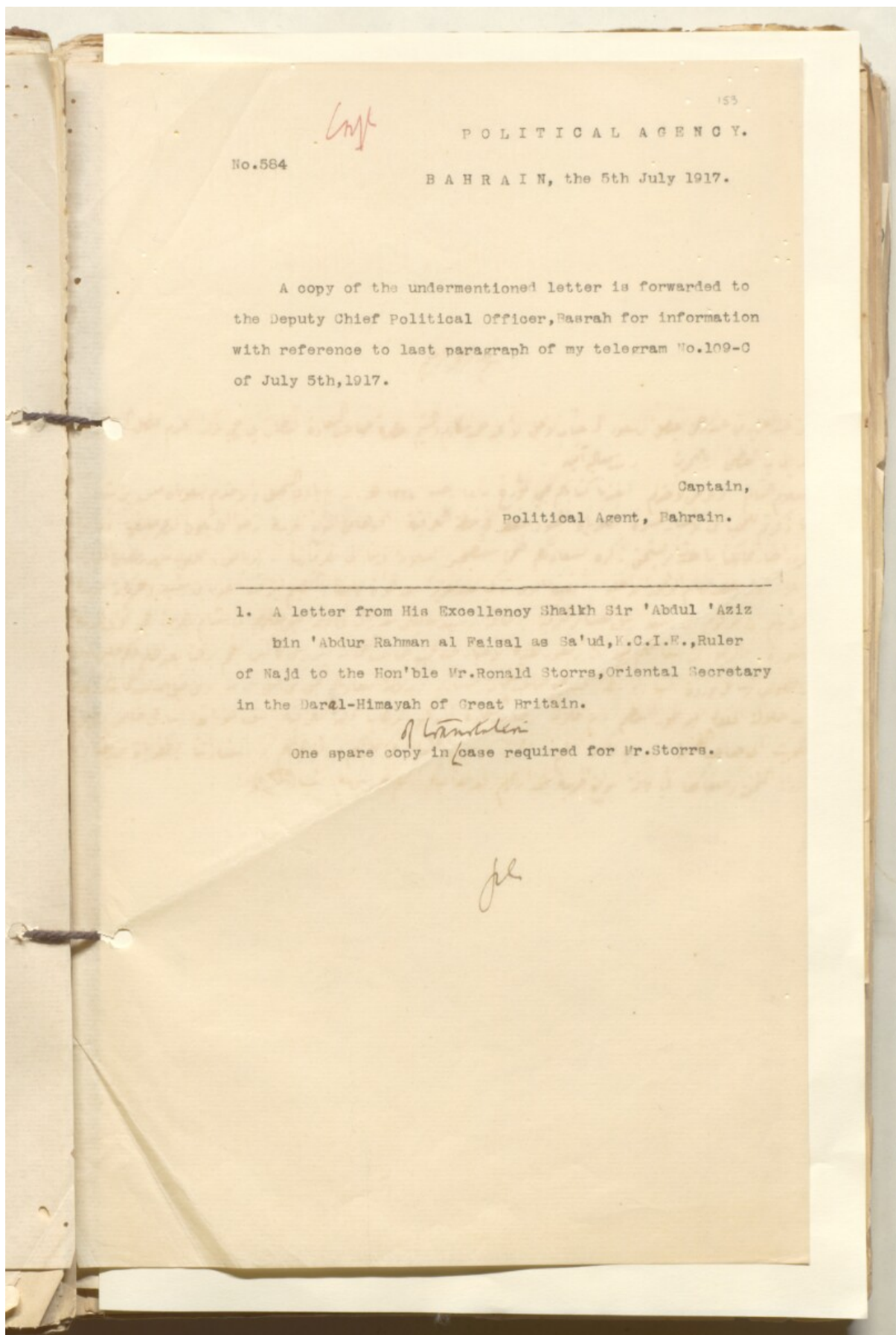


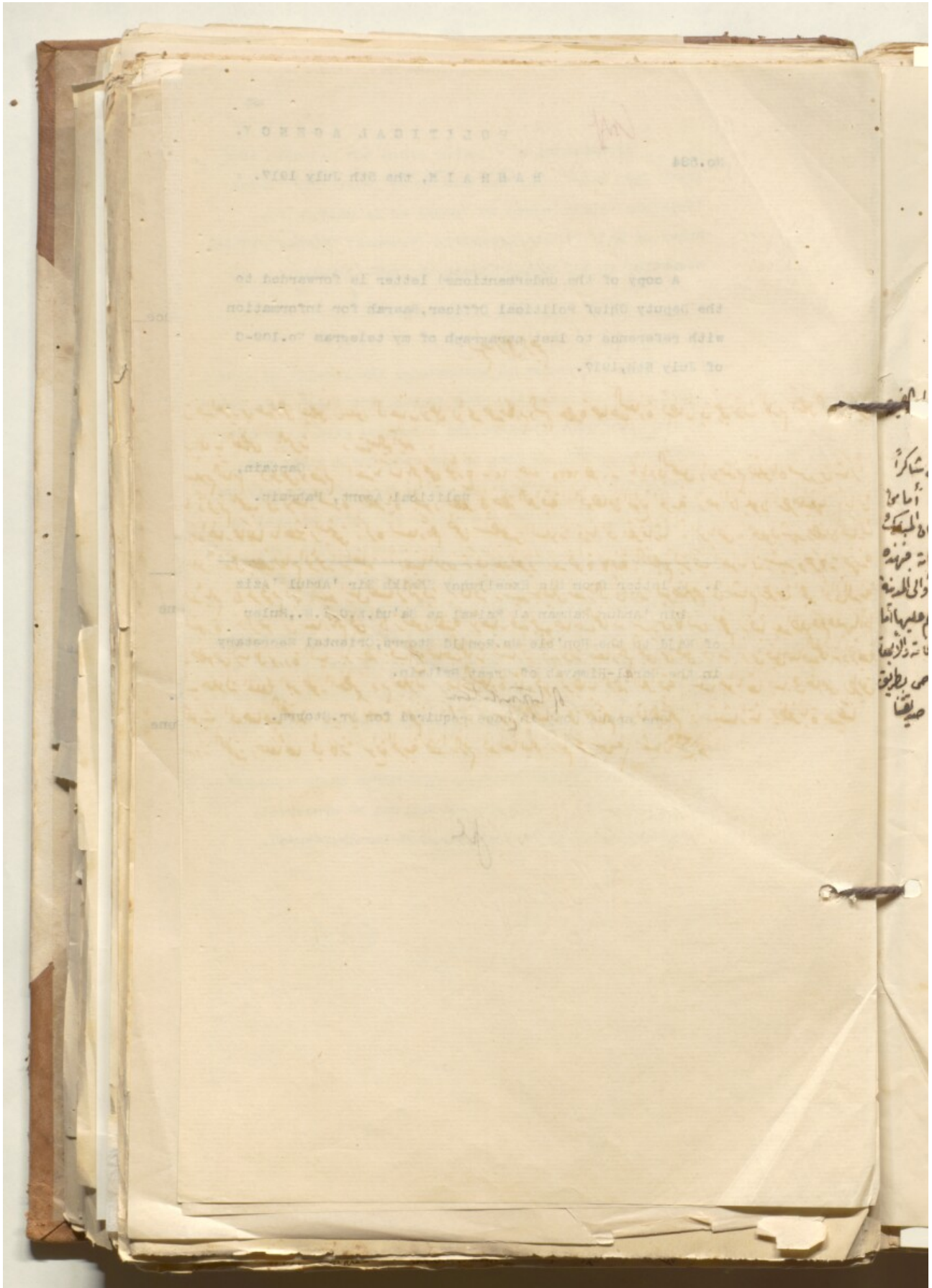




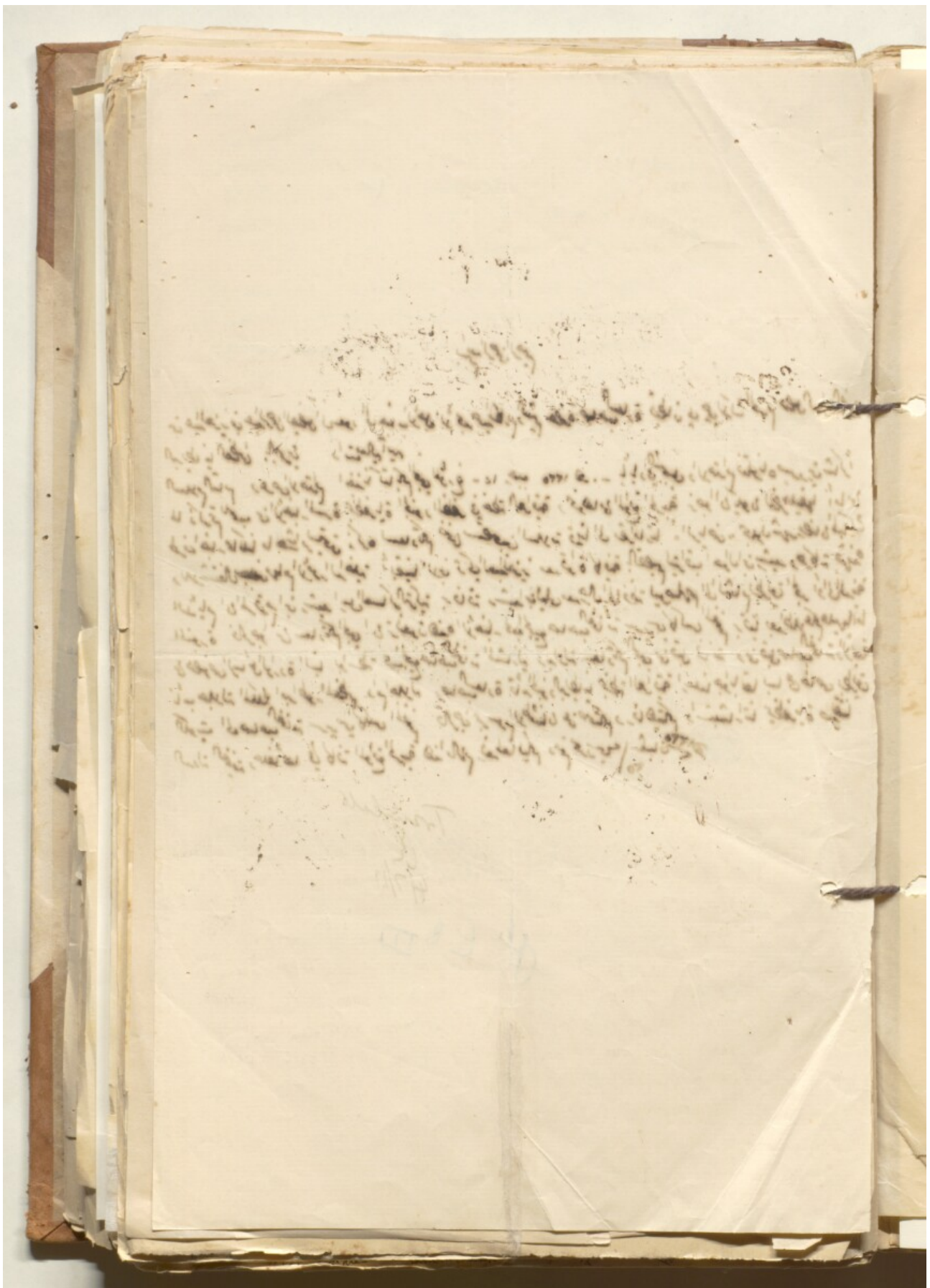








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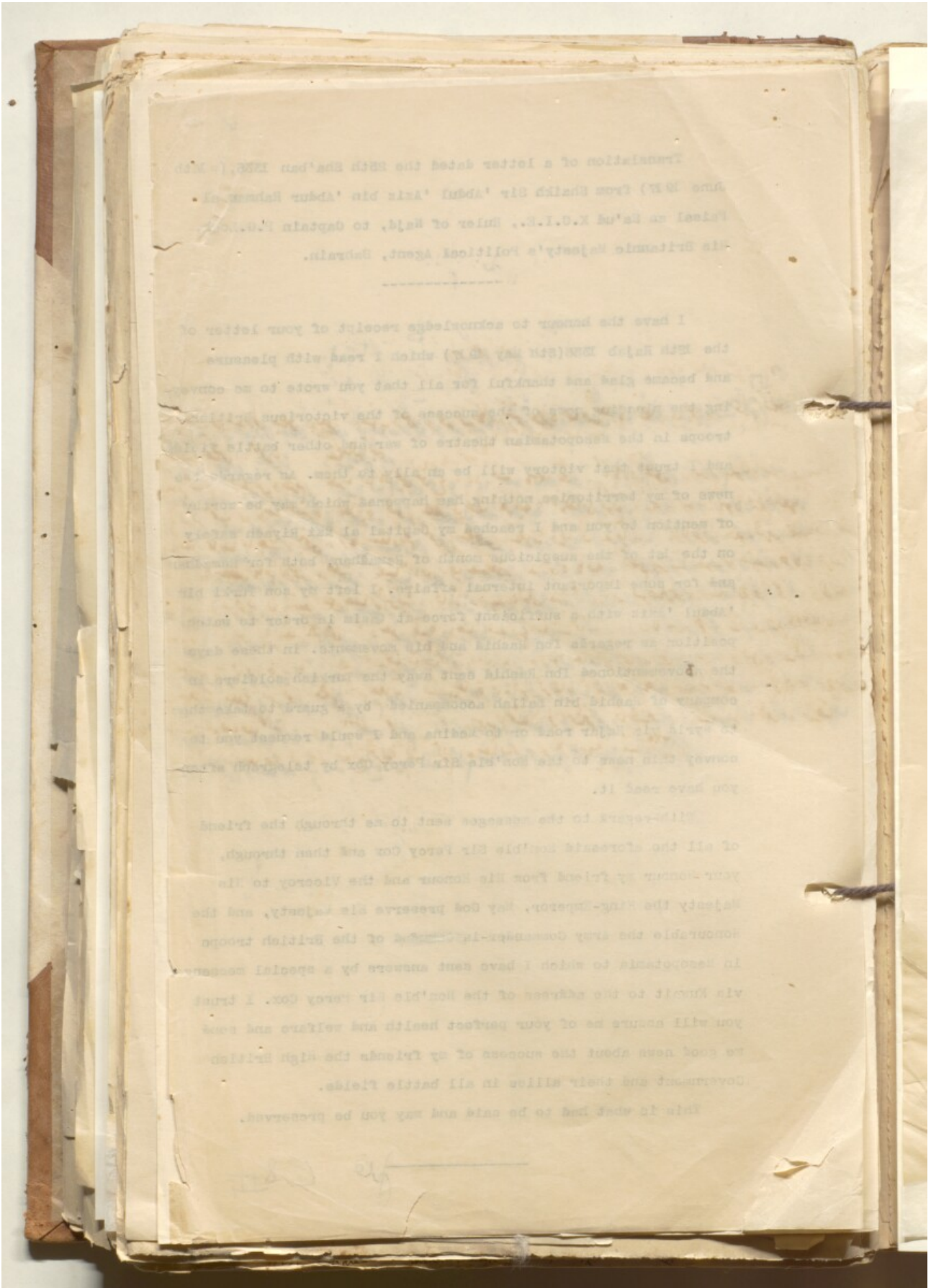
✓ 105
Translation of a letter dated the 25th Sha'ban 1335, (= 16th June 1917) from Shaikh Sir 'Abdul 'Aziz bin 'Abdur Rahman al Faisal as Sa'ud K.C.I.E., Ruler of Najd, to Captain P.G. Loch, His Britannic Majesty's Political Agent, Bahrain.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 12th Rajab 1335 (5th May 1917) which I read with pleasure and became glad and thankful for all that you wrote to me conveying the pleasing news of the success of the victorious British troops in the Mesopotamian theatre of war and other battle fields and I trust that victory will be an ally to them. As regards the news of my territories nothing has happened which may be worthy of mention to you and I reached my Capital al Makkah Riyadh safely on the 1st of the auspicious month of Ramadhan, both for Ramadhan and for some important internal affairs. I left my son Turki bin 'Abdul 'Aziz with a sufficient force at Qasim in order to watch position as regards Ibn Rashid and his movements. In these days the aforementioned Ibn Rashid sent away the Turkish soldiers in company of Rashid bin Lailah accompanied by a guard to take them to Syria via Hajar road or to Medina and I would request you to convey this news to the Hon'ble Sir Percy Cox by telegraph after you have read it.

With regard to the messages sent to me through the friend of all the aforesaid Hon'ble Sir Percy Cox and then through, your Honour my friend from His Honour and the Viceroy to His Majesty the King-Emperor, May God preserve His Majesty, and the Honourable the Army Commander-in-Chief of the British troops in Mesopotamia to which I have sent answers by a special messenger via Kuwait to the address of the Hon'ble Sir Percy Cox. I trust you will assure me of your perfect health and welfare and send me good news about the success of my friends the High British Government and their allies in all battle fields.

This is what had to be said and may you be preserved.

— الج ٤٨١١

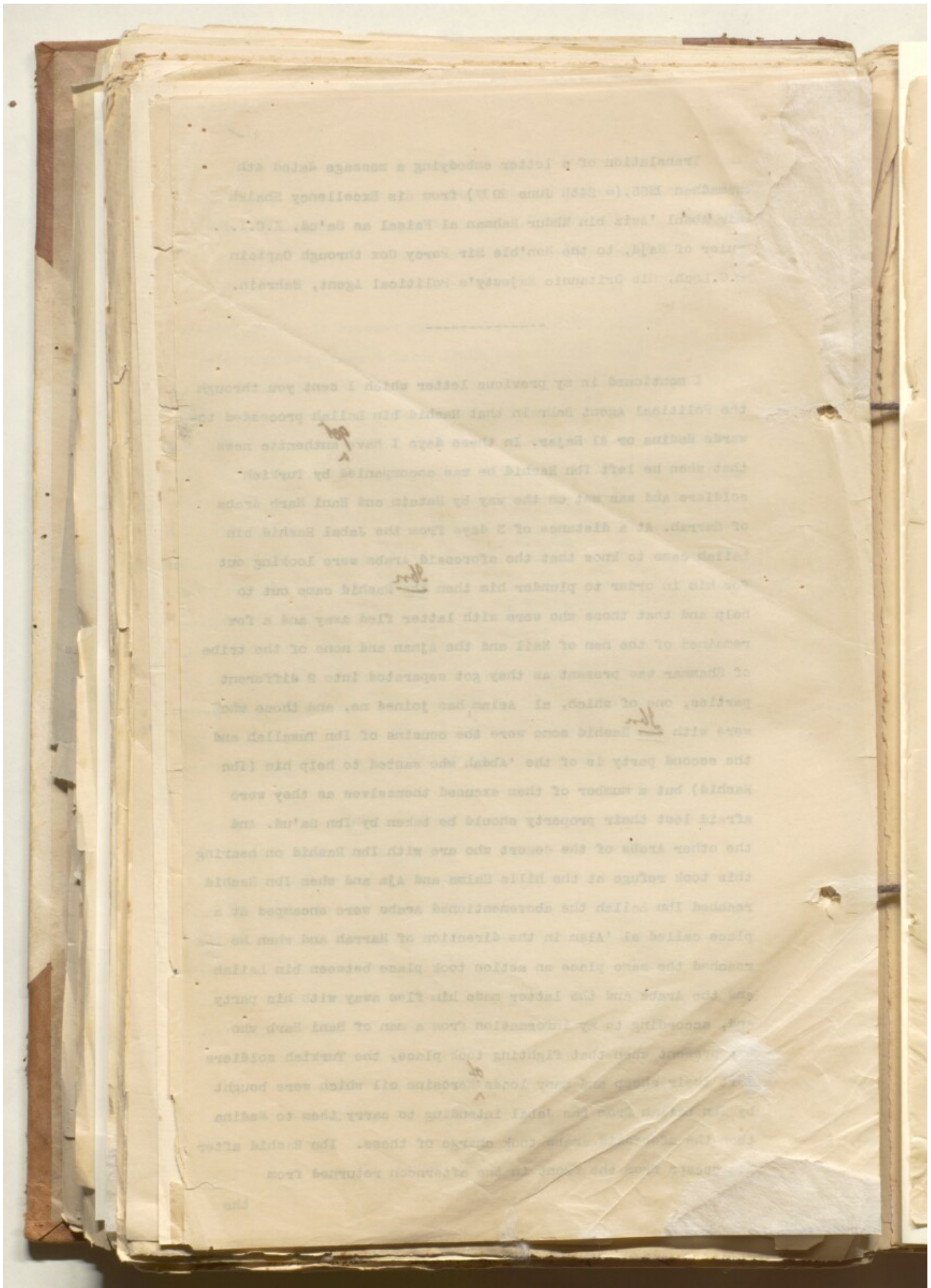


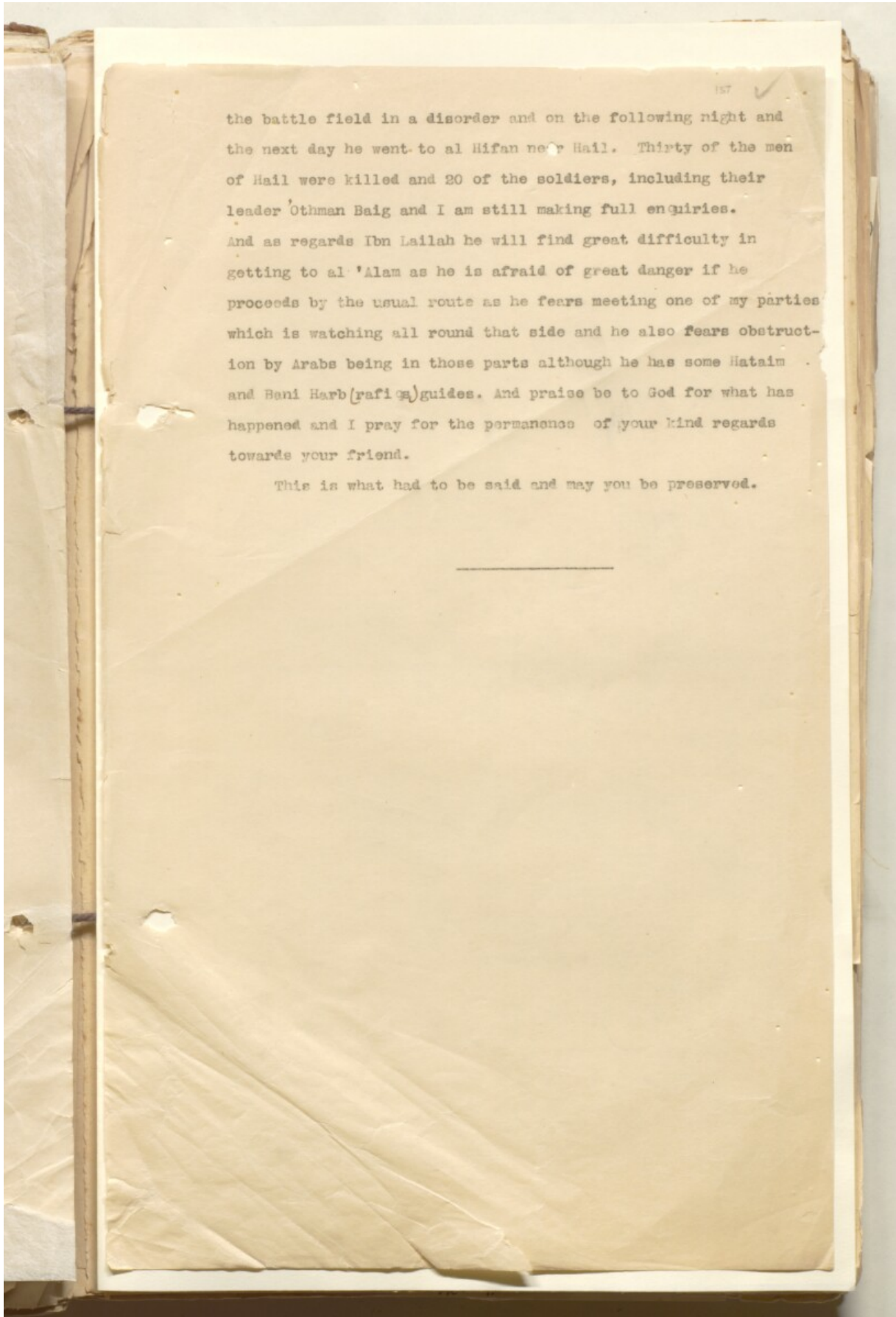


156.
✓
Translation of a letter embodying a message dated 4th Ramadhan 1335, (= 24th June 1917) from His Excellency Shaikh Sir 'Abdul 'Aziz bin 'Abdur Rahman al Faisal as Sa'ud, K.O.I.E. Ruler of Najd, to the Hon'ble Sir Percy Cox through Captain P.G.Loch, His Britannic Majesty's Political Agent, Bahrain.

I mentioned in my previous letter which I sent you through the Political Agent Bahrain that Rashid bin Lailah proceeded towards Medina or Al Hajar. In these days I have ^{got} authentic news that when he left Ibn Rashid he was accompanied by Turkish soldiers and was met on the way by Hataim and Bani Harb Arabs of Harrah. At a distance of 3 days from the Jabal Rashid bin Lailah came to know that the aforesaid Arabs were looking out for him in order to plunder him then ^{Ibn} ~~the~~ Rashid came out to help and that those who were with latter fled away and a few remained of the men of Hail and the Ajman and none of the tribe of Shammar was present as they got separated into 2 different parties, one of which, al Aslam, has joined me, and those who were with ^{Ibn} ~~the~~ Rashid some were the cousins of Ibn Tuwallah and the second party is of the 'Abdah who wanted to help him (Ibn Rashid) but a number of them excused themselves as they were afraid lest their property should be taken by Ibn Sa'ud. And the other Arabs of the desert who are with Ibn Rashid on hearing this took refuge at the hills Salma and Aja and when Ibn Rashid reached Ibn Lailah the abovementioned Arabs were encamped at a place called al 'Alam in the direction of Harrah and when he reached the same place an action took place between bin Lailah and the Arabs and the latter made him flee away with his party and, according to my information from a man of Bani Harb who was present when that fighting took place, the Turkish soldiers left their sheep and many loads ^{of} Kerosine oil which were bought by Ibn Lailah from the Jabal intending to carry them to Medina then the aforesaid Arabs took charge of these. Ibn Rashid after his escape from the front in the afternoon returned from

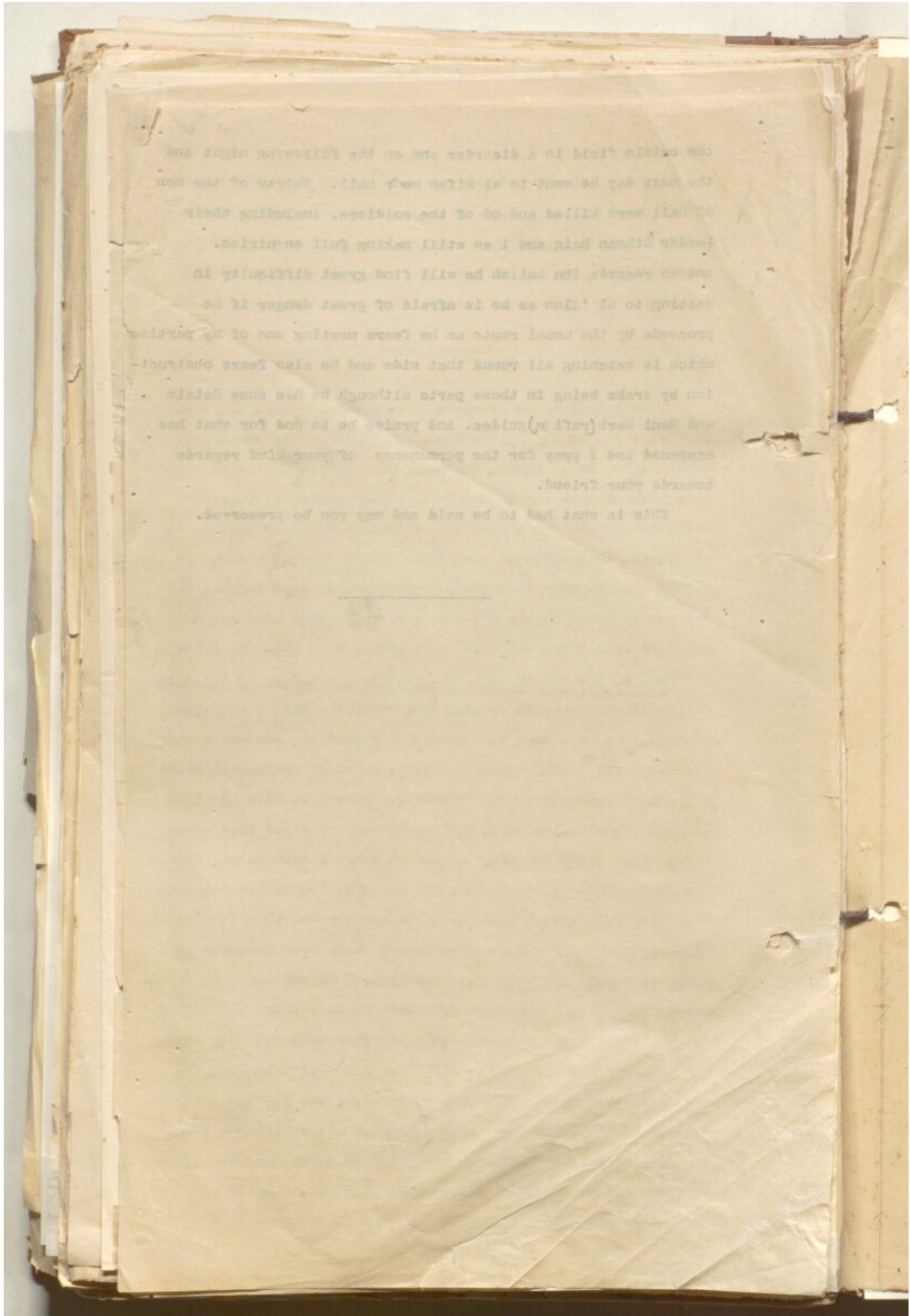
the





157 ✓
the battle field in a disorder and on the following night and
the next day he went to al Hifan near Hail. Thirty of the men
of Hail were killed and 20 of the soldiers, including their
leader Othman Baig and I am still making full enquiries.
And as regards Ibn Lailah he will find great difficulty in
getting to al 'Alam as he is afraid of great danger if he
proceeds by the usual route as he fears meeting one of my parties
which is watching all round that side and he also fears obstruct-
ion by Arabs being in those parts although he has some Hataim
and Bani Harb (rafiqa) guides. And praise be to God for what has
happened and I pray for the permanence of your kind regards
towards your friend.

This is what had to be said and may you be preserved.





Telegram.R.

From Looh Bahrain

To Political Basrah Copy by post Bushire.

No. 108 C

Dated 5.7.17 (14.00)

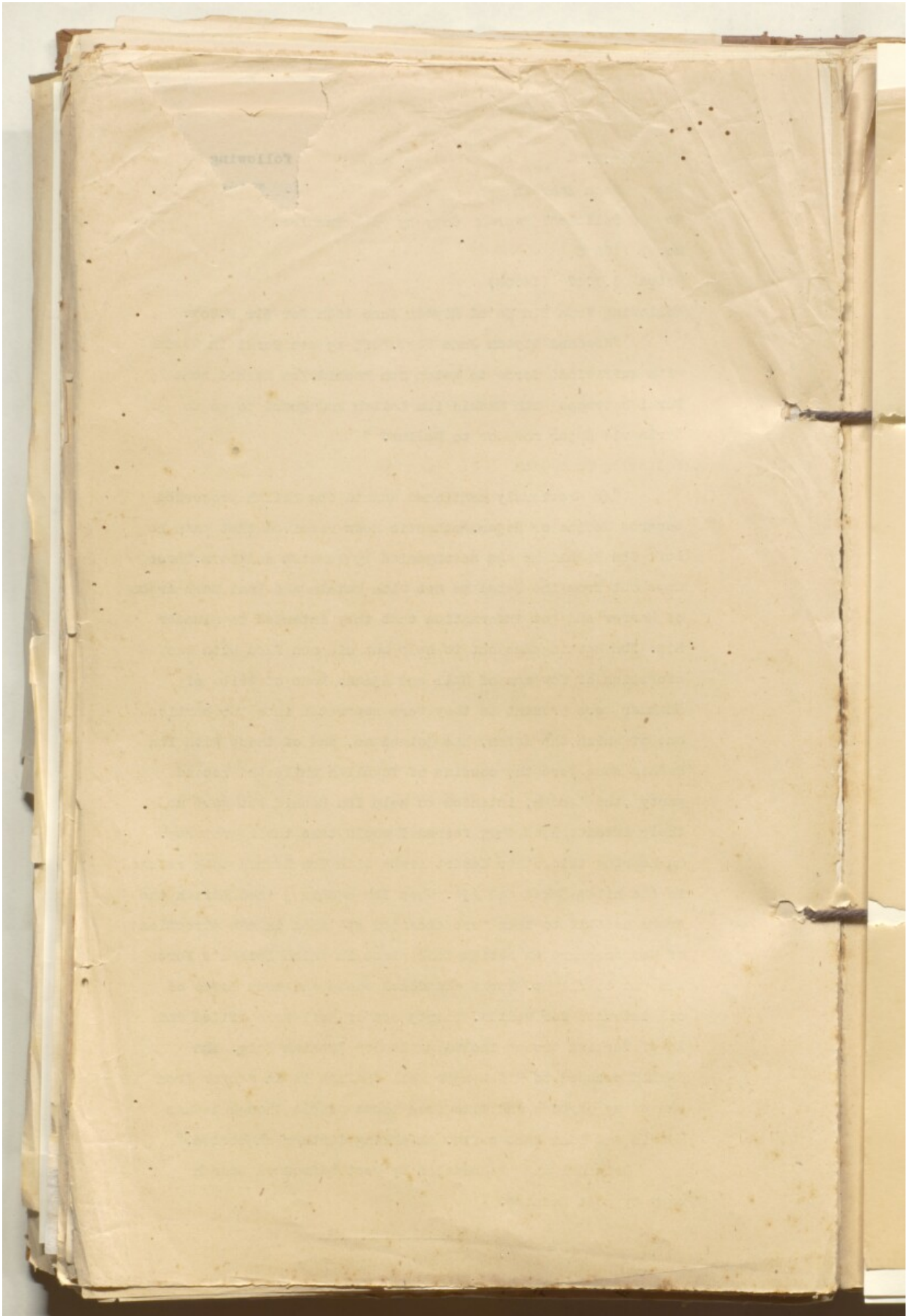
Following from Bin Sa'ud Riyadh June 16th for Sir P.Cox.

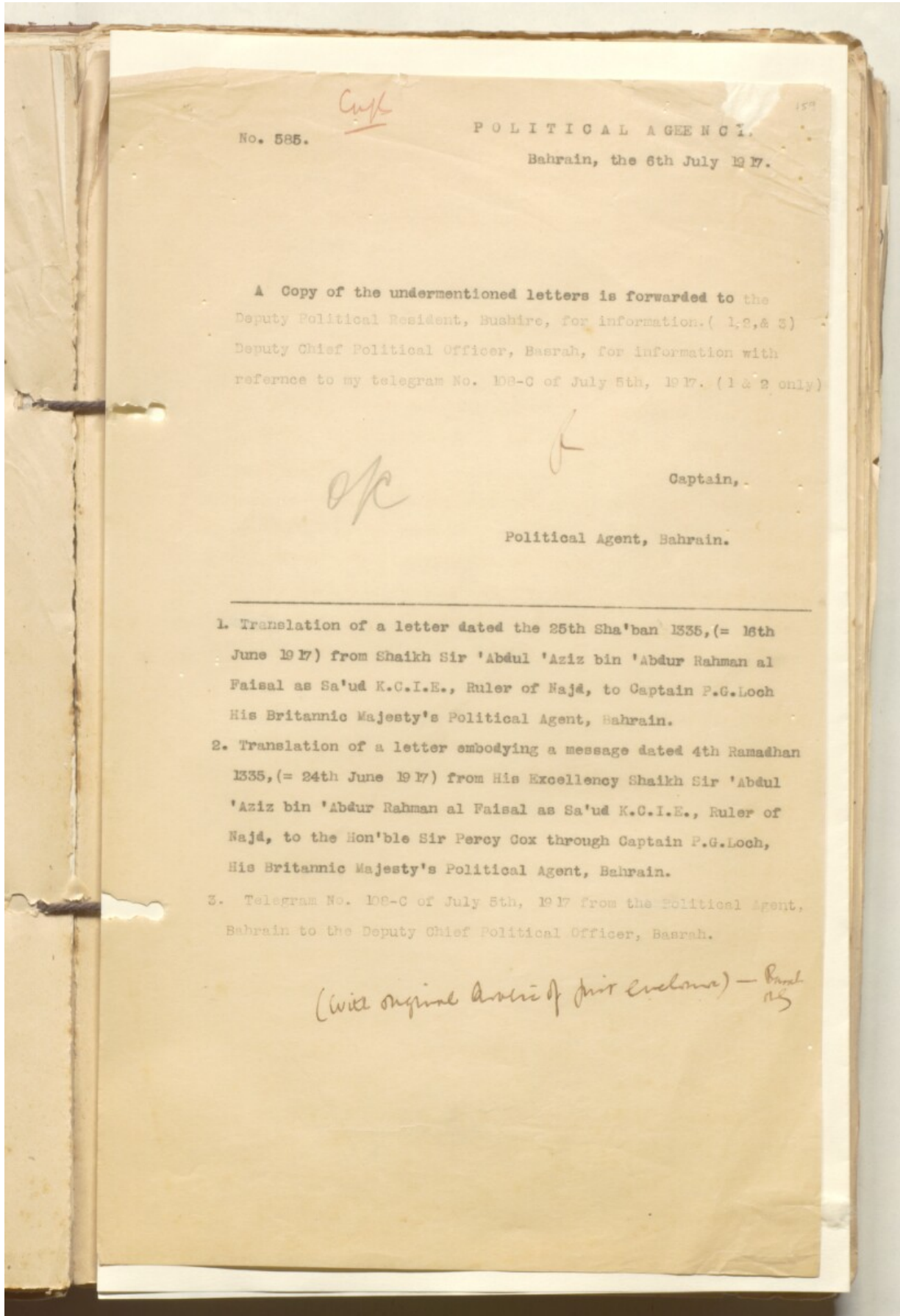
"Reached Riyadh June 21st. Left my son Turki in Qasim with sufficient force to watch Ibn Rashid. Ibn Rashid sent Turkish troops with Rashid ibn Lailah and guard to go to Syria via Hajar road or to Medina. "

Following June 24th

"As previously mentioned Rashid ibn Lailah proceeded towards Medina or Hajar. Authentic news received that when he left Ibn Rashid he was accompanied by Turkish soldiers. Three days out from the Jabal he met with Hataim and Bani Harb Arabs of Harrar and got information that they intended to plunder him. Ibn Rashid came out to help but his men fled with the exception of few men of Hail and Ajman. None of tribe of Shammar were present as they were separated into two parties one of which, the Aslam, has joined me, and of those with Ibn Rashid some were the cousins of Tuwallah while the second party, the 'Abdah, intended to help Ibn Rashid but gave up their intention as they feared I would take their property. On hearing this other desert Arabs with Ibn Rashid took refuge in the hills Salma and Aja. When Ibn Rashid joined Lailah the Arabs hostile to them were encamped at 'Alam in the direction of Harrar where an action took place in which Lailah's force was put to flight. Turks abandoned sheep and many loads of oil intended for Medina. Thirty men of Hail were killed and 20 of Turkish troops including leader 'Othman Baig. Ibn Rashid escaped to Hifan near Hail. Lailah is in danger from one of my parties and also from local people though he has Hataim and Bani Harb rafi. Am making further enquiries."

Original and translation by post addressed Basrah copy by post Bushire.





No. 585.

POLITICAL AGENCY.

Bahrain, the 6th July 1917.

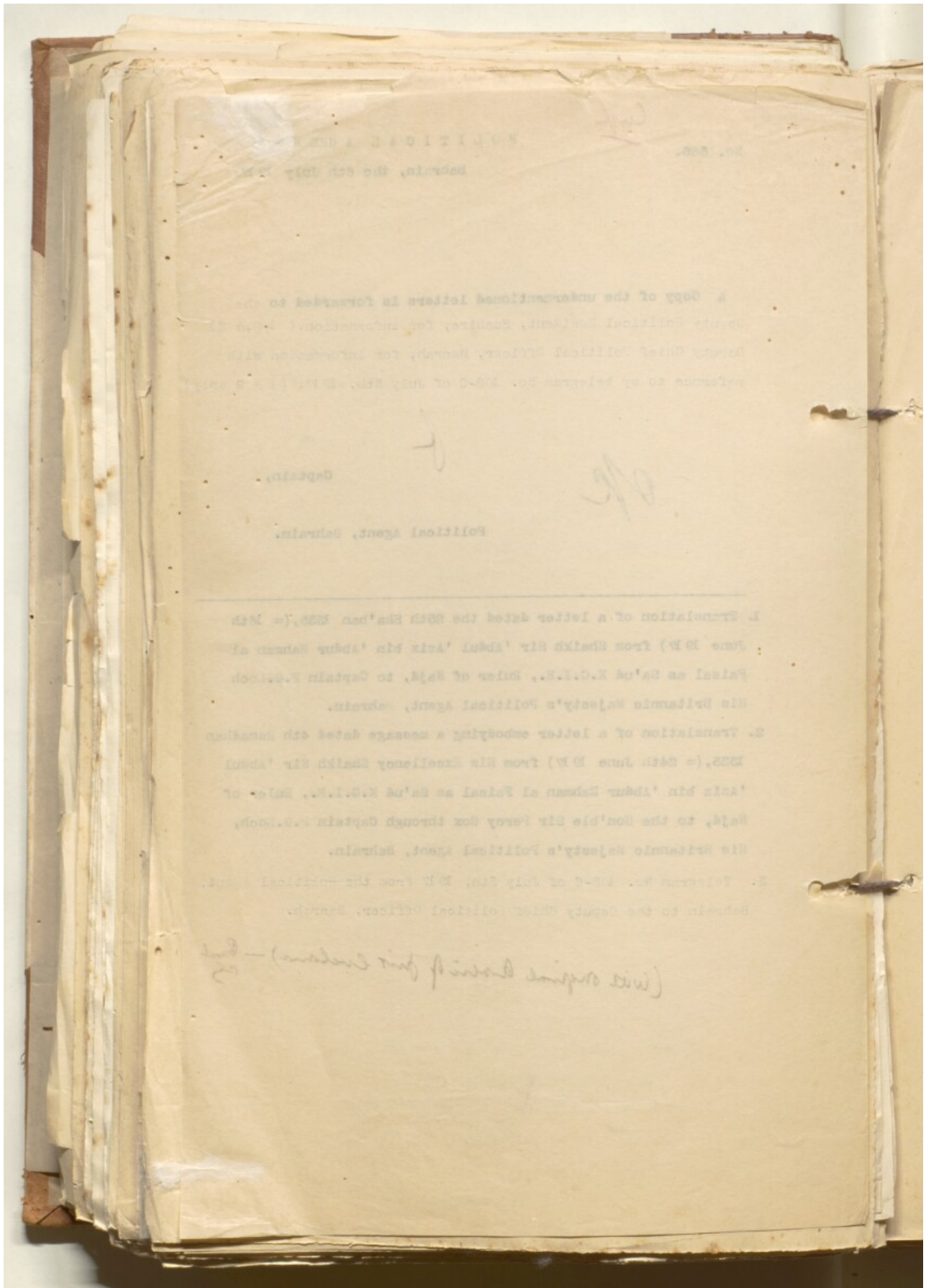
A Copy of the undermentioned letters is forwarded to the Deputy Political Resident, Bushire, for information. (1, 2, & 3) Deputy Chief Political Officer, Basrah, for information with reference to my telegram No. 108-C of July 5th, 1917. (1 & 2 only)

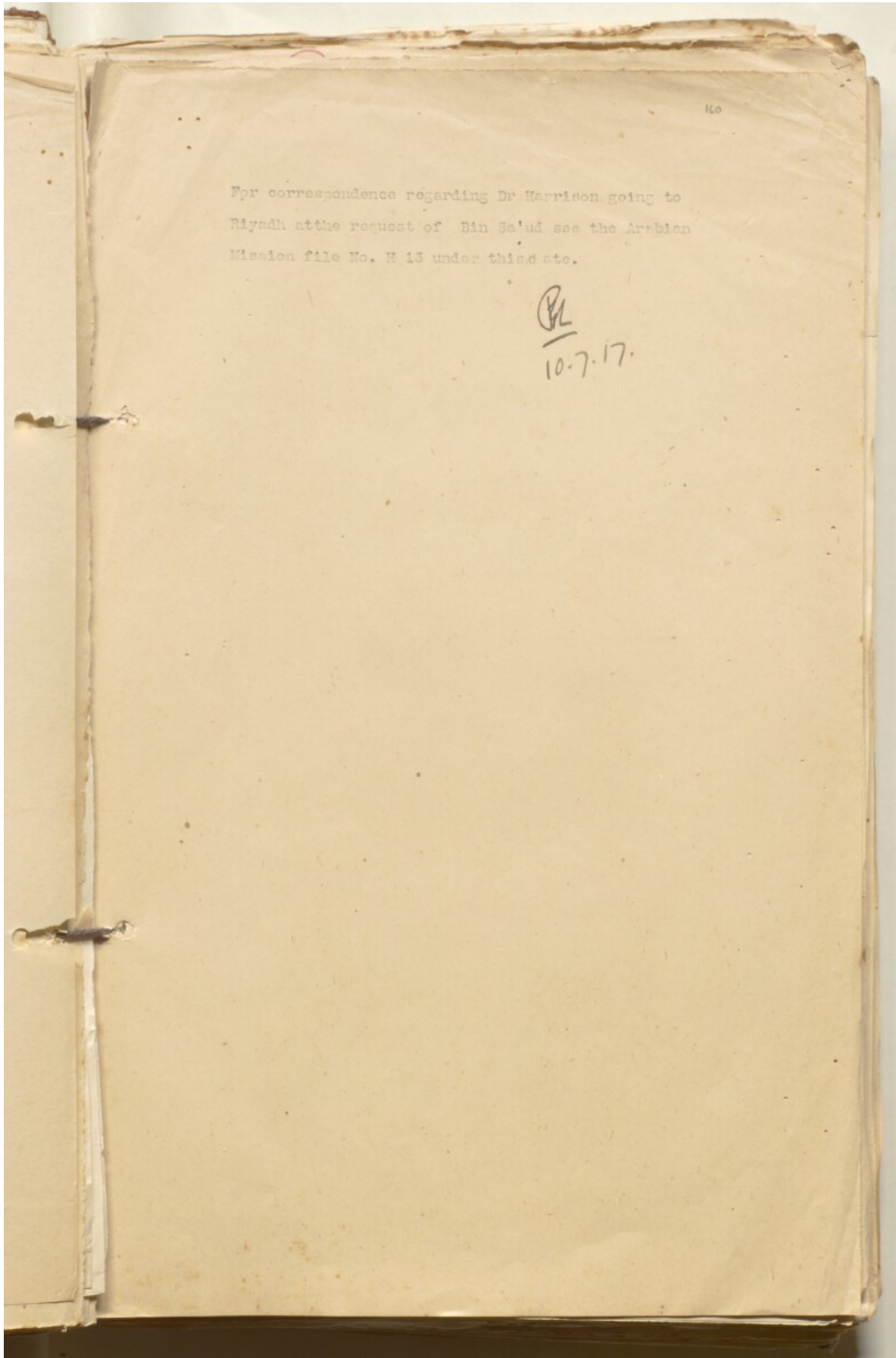
Captain,

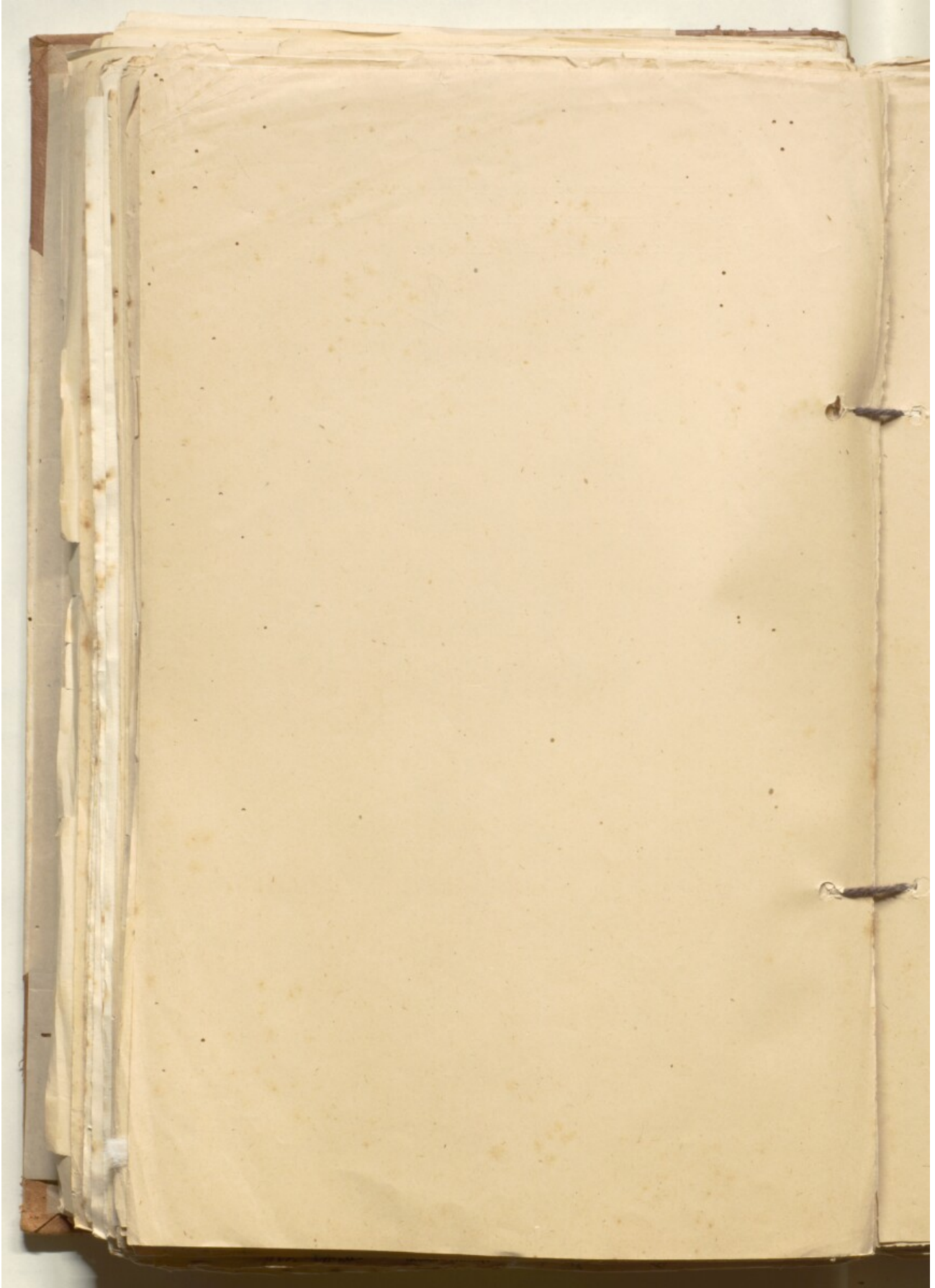
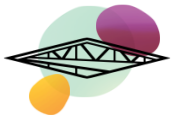
Political Agent, Bahrain.

1. Translation of a letter dated the 25th Sha'ban 1335, (= 16th June 1917) from Shaikh Sir 'Abdul 'Aziz bin 'Abdur Rahman al Faisal as Sa'ud K.C.I.E., Ruler of Najd, to Captain P.G. Loch His Britannic Majesty's Political Agent, Bahrain.
2. Translation of a letter embodying a message dated 4th Ramadhan 1335, (= 24th June 1917) from His Excellency Shaikh Sir 'Abdul 'Aziz bin 'Abdur Rahman al Faisal as Sa'ud K.C.I.E., Ruler of Najd, to the Hon'ble Sir Percy Cox through Captain P.G. Loch, His Britannic Majesty's Political Agent, Bahrain.
3. Telegram No. 108-C of July 5th, 1917 from the Political Agent, Bahrain to the Deputy Chief Political Officer, Basrah.

(With original Arabic of first enclosure) — Sent
as









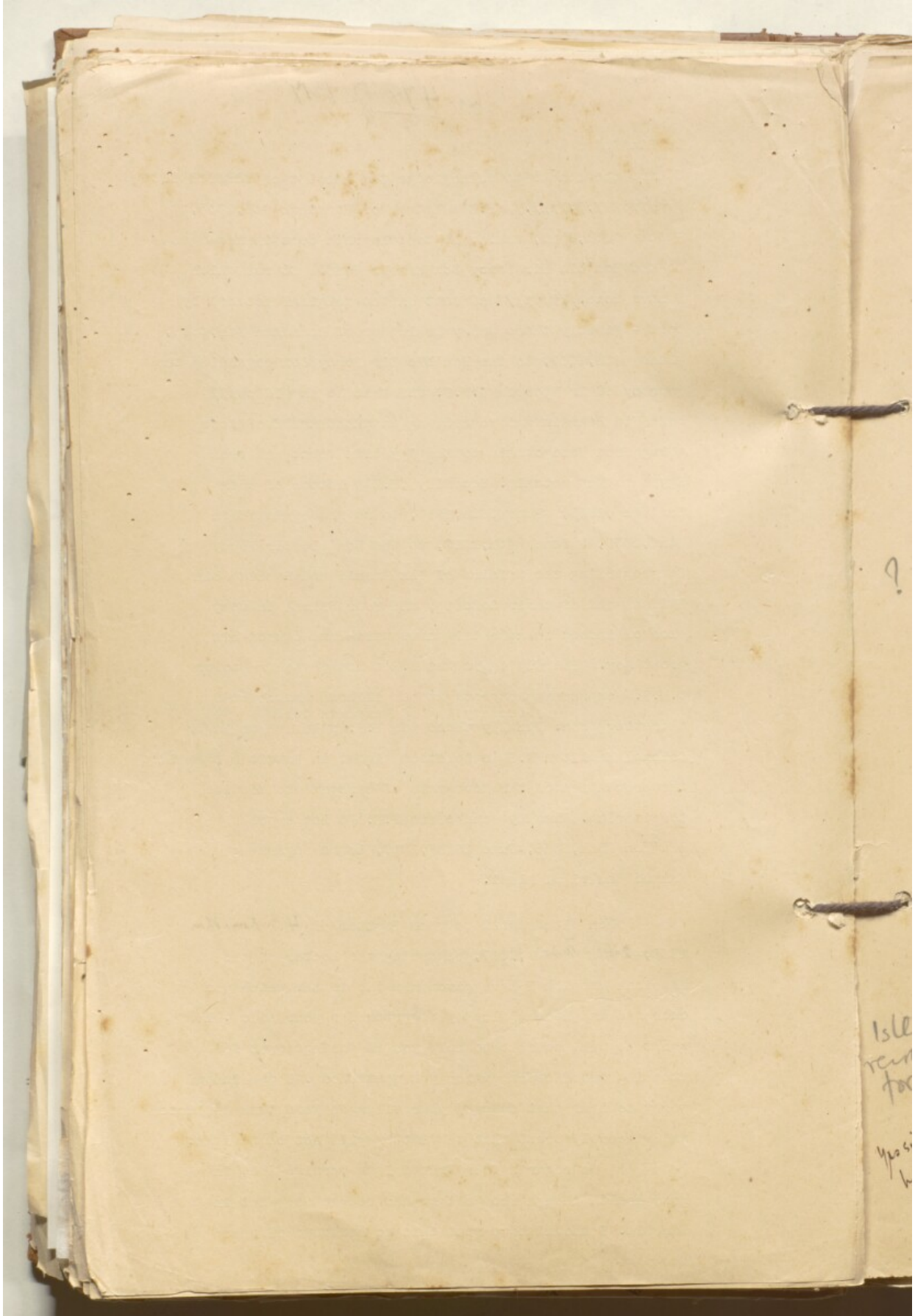
ms. 478 of 1917
v

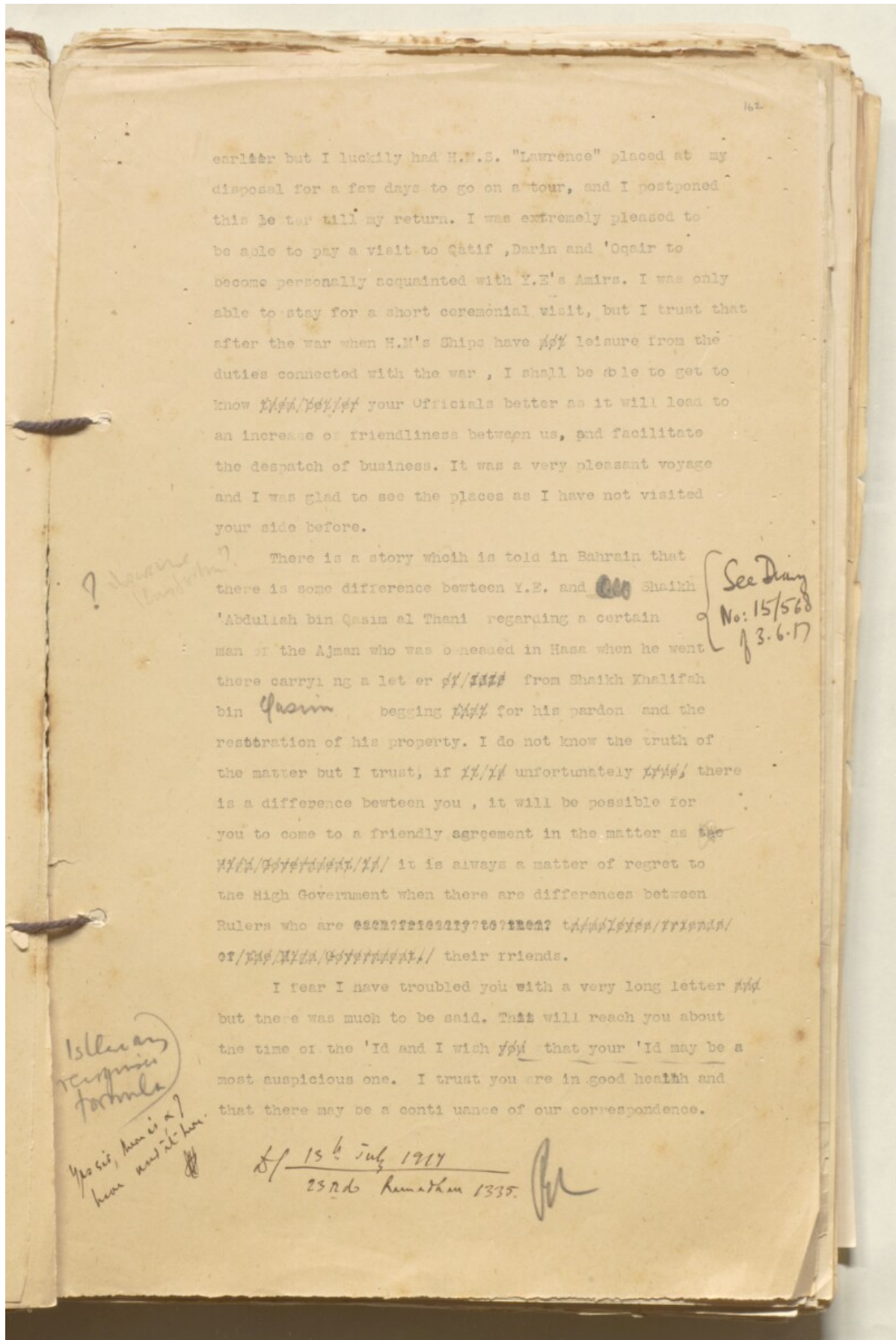
To Bin Sa'ud

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~
~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ Y.E.'s letter of Ramadhan 4th, 1335,
 = June 24th, 1917, asking me to telegraph certain messages
 to the Hon'ble Sir Percy Cox and Mr Ronald Storrs which
 I have done, ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ and sent on the original letters by
 post - firstly there was your letter of Ramadhan 4th, 1335,
 = June 24th, 1917, to the Hon'ble Sir Percy Cox regarding the
 journey of Mr Storrs C.M.G. and that he should ~~XXXXXX~~
 come Via Bahrain and regarding an ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ officer
 going from Mesopotamia to the Egyptian front and from
 Egypt to Mesopotamia. Secondly, Y.E.'s letter of 25th
 Sha'ban, 1335, = June 16th, 1917, to me and of Ramadhan
 4th, 1335, = June 24th, 1917, to the Hon'ble Sir Percy
 Cox regarding the affairs of Ibn Rashid and Rashid bin
 Lailah and of their defeat, and Your Friend is very
 pleased indeed to hear this news which has caused him
 great joy. Thirdly there was Y.E.'s letter to Mr Storrs
 C.M.G. expressing regrets at his illness and hopes for
 a meeting soon. ^{Fourthly} of Ramadhan 4th, 1335, = June 24th, 1917, there was Y.E.'s letter to ~~XXXXXX~~ 1917
 Colonel Hamilton H.B.M.'s Political Agent in Kuwait regarding
 the prevention of the movements of caravans to hostile
 territories. Finally there was Y.E.'s letter of
 Sha'ban 25th, 1335, = June 16th, 1917, to me regarding
 Mahaud Shukri al Alusi.

Then with regard to your letter of 4th Ramadhan
 1335, = 24th June 1917, regarding the Doctor of the
 American Mission I have given him the letter which you
 enclosed and he has already started for your side. I
 trust he will be able to help you in arrangements for
 stopping the disease which you mentioned. I was indeed
 sorry to hear that some of your villages were thus afflicted
 and sincerely trust that the matter will not be serious.

As regards Your Friend I am, praise God, in
 good health though the weather has become very hot in
 Bahrain. I should have sent this acknowledge of your





earlier but I luckily had H.M.S. "Lawrence" placed at my disposal for a few days to go on a tour, and I postponed this letter till my return. I was extremely pleased to be able to pay a visit to Qatif, Dairin and 'Oqair to become personally acquainted with Y.E.'s Amirs. I was only able to stay for a short ceremonial visit, but I trust that after the war when H.M.'s Ships have ~~the~~ leisure from the duties connected with the war, I shall be able to get to know ~~the~~ your Officials better as it will lead to an increase of friendliness between us, and facilitate the despatch of business. It was a very pleasant voyage and I was glad to see the places as I have not visited your side before.

There is a story which is told in Bahrain that there is some difference between Y.E. and ~~the~~ Shaikh 'Abdullah bin Qasim al Thani regarding a certain man of the Ajman who was beheaded in Hasa when he went there carrying a letter ~~from~~ from Shaikh Khalifah bin ~~Qasim~~ begging ~~for~~ for his pardon and the restoration of his property. I do not know the truth of the matter but I trust, if ~~the~~ unfortunately ~~there~~ there is a difference between you, it will be possible for you to come to a friendly agreement in the matter as ~~the~~ it is always a matter of regret to the High Government when there are differences between Rulers who are ~~the~~ their friends.

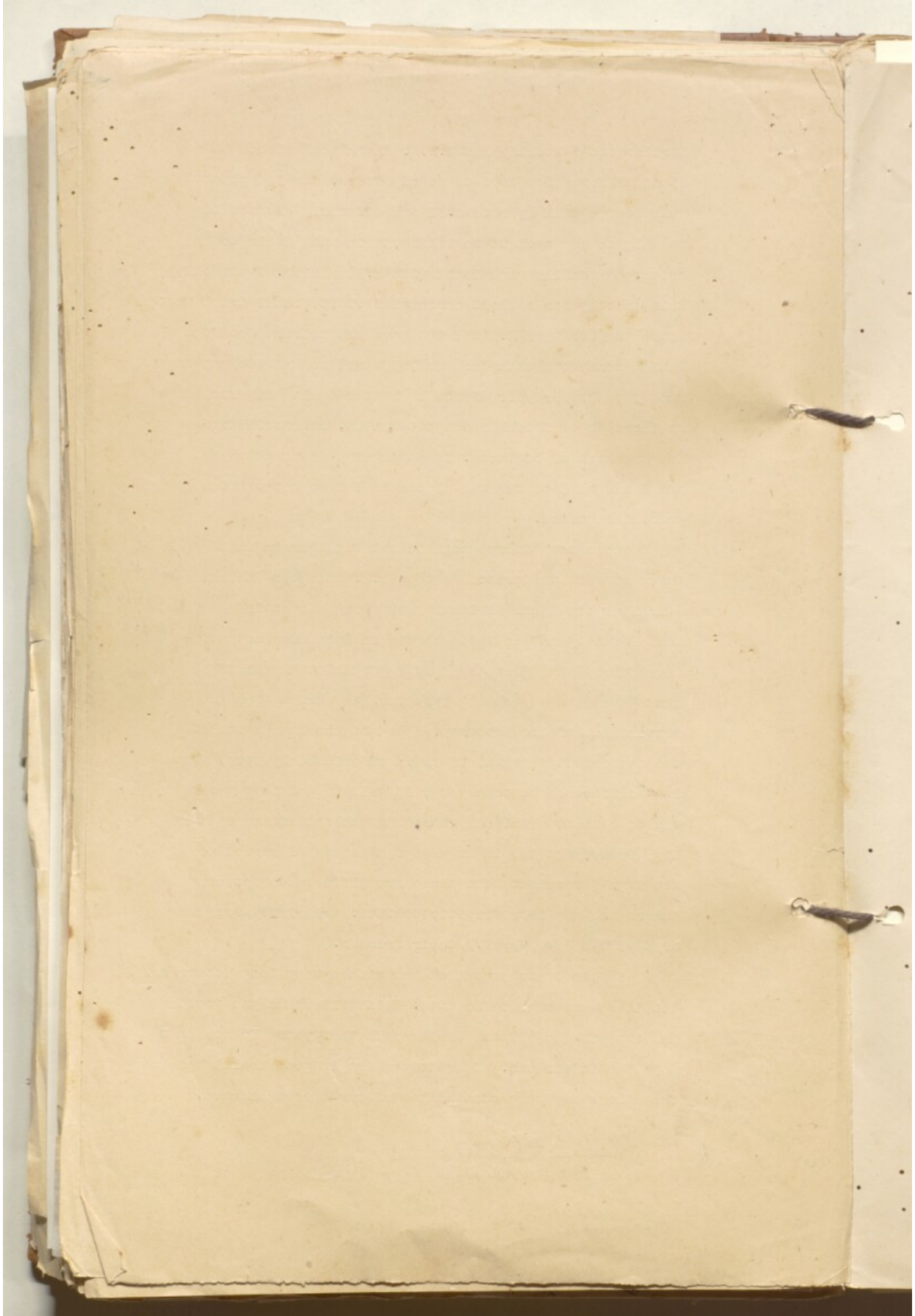
I fear I have troubled you with a very long letter ~~but~~ but there was much to be said. This will reach you about the time of the 'Id and I wish ~~that~~ that your 'Id may be a most auspicious one. I trust you are in good health and that there may be a continuance of our correspondence.

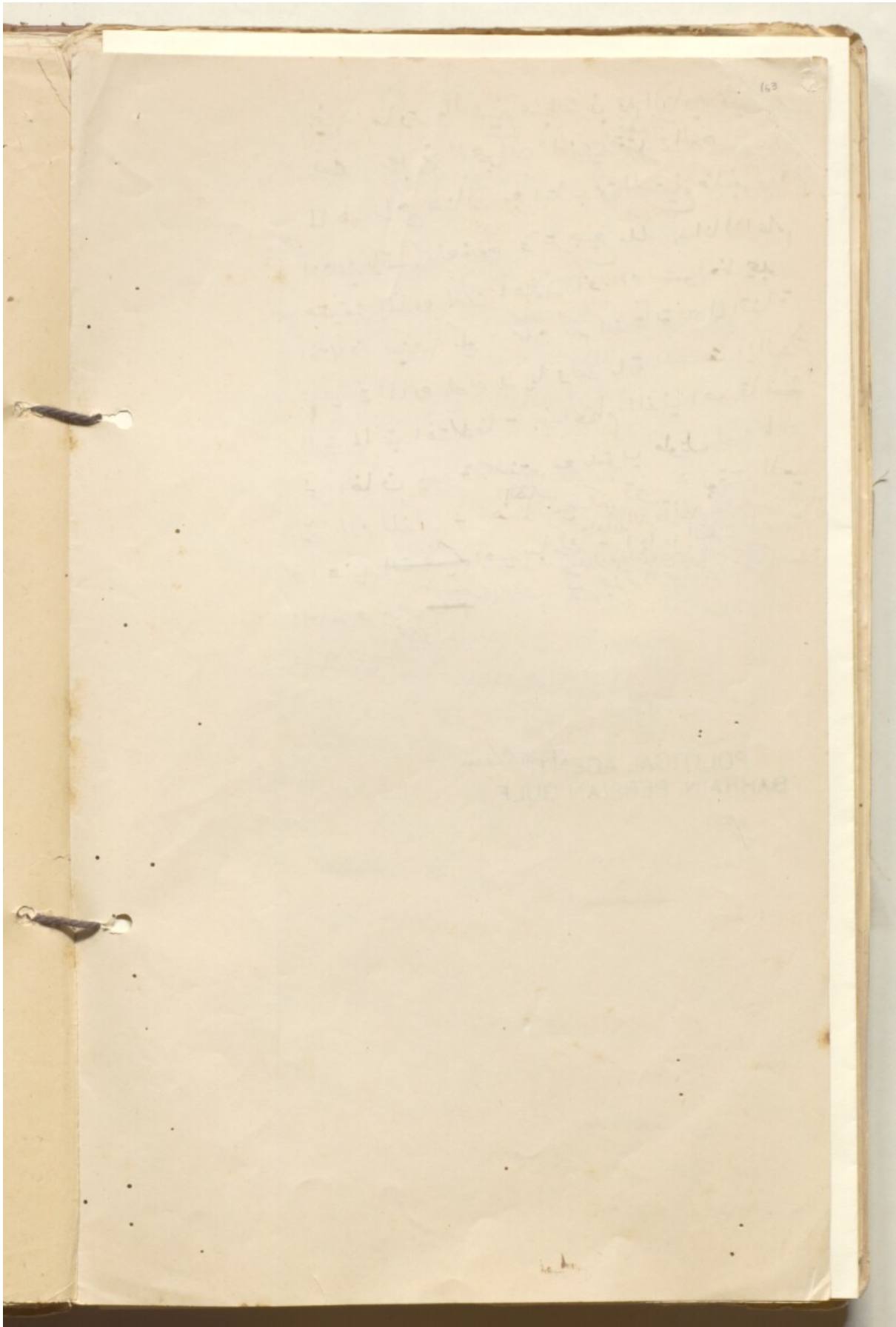
15th July 1917
25th Dh. Rumatun 1335.

[Signature]

*Is this a
reigning
formula
Yes, it is a
have and it has*

*See Diary
No: 15/568
p 3.6.17*





164

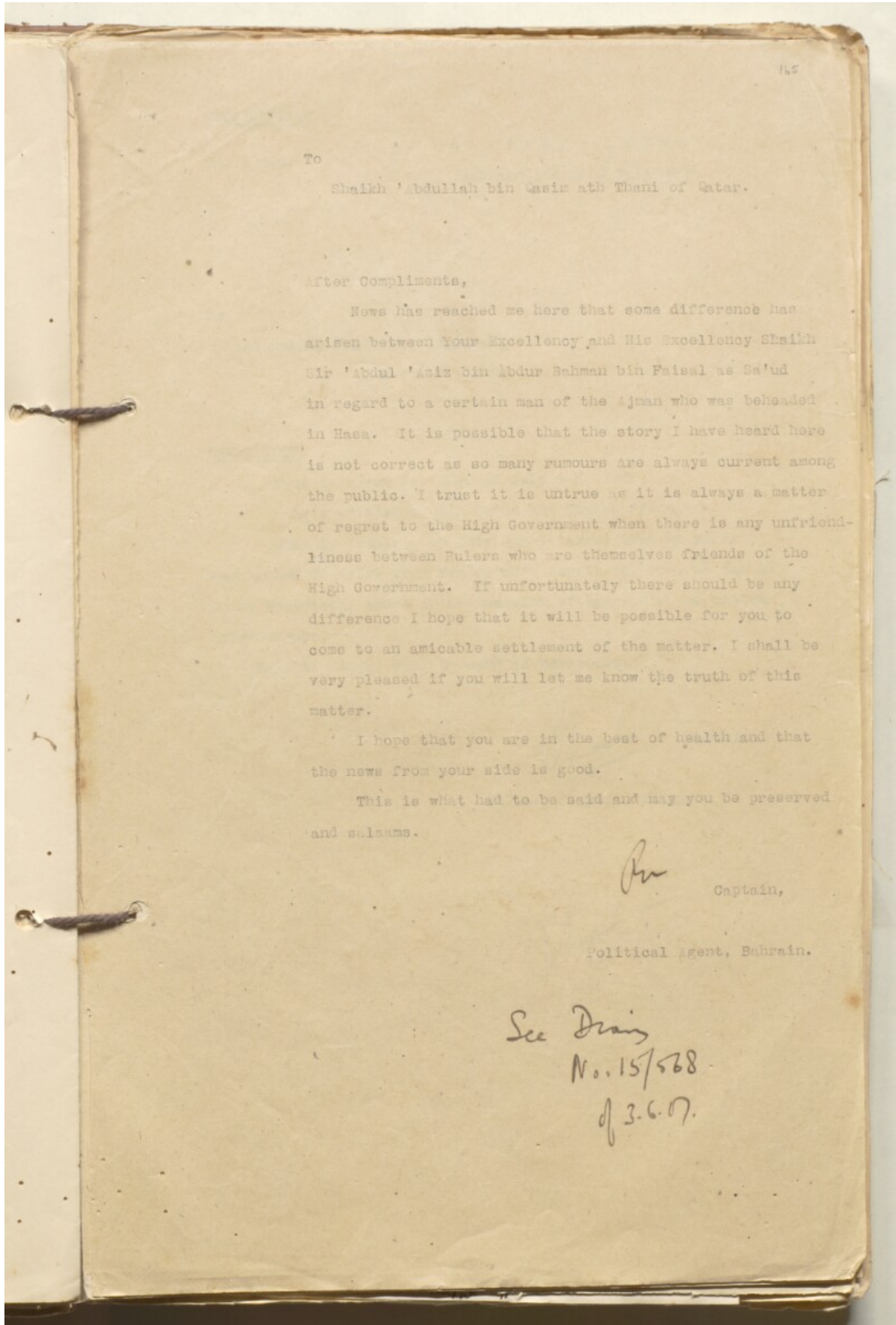
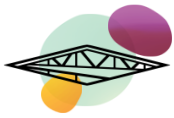


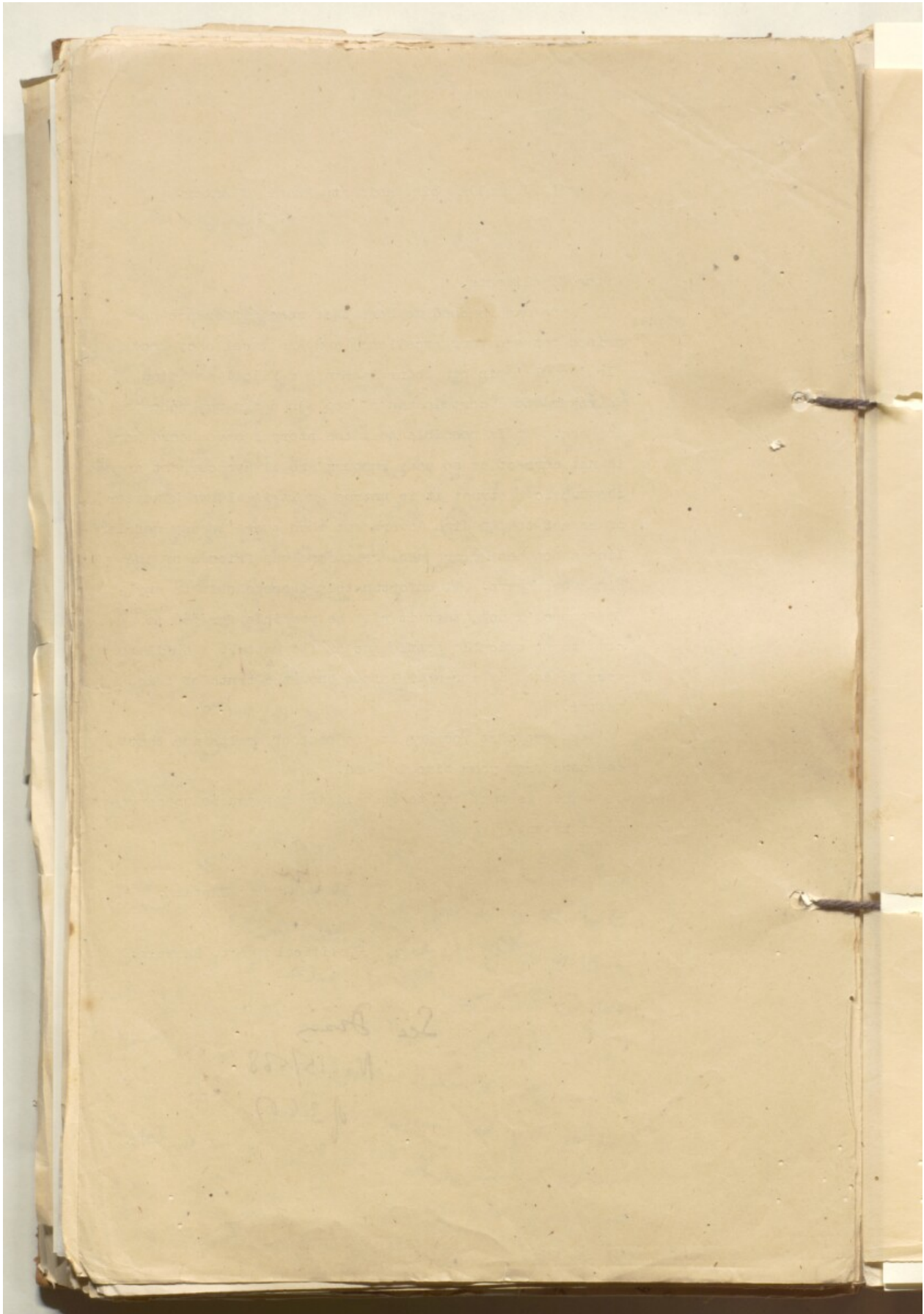
٤٧٨
١١٧

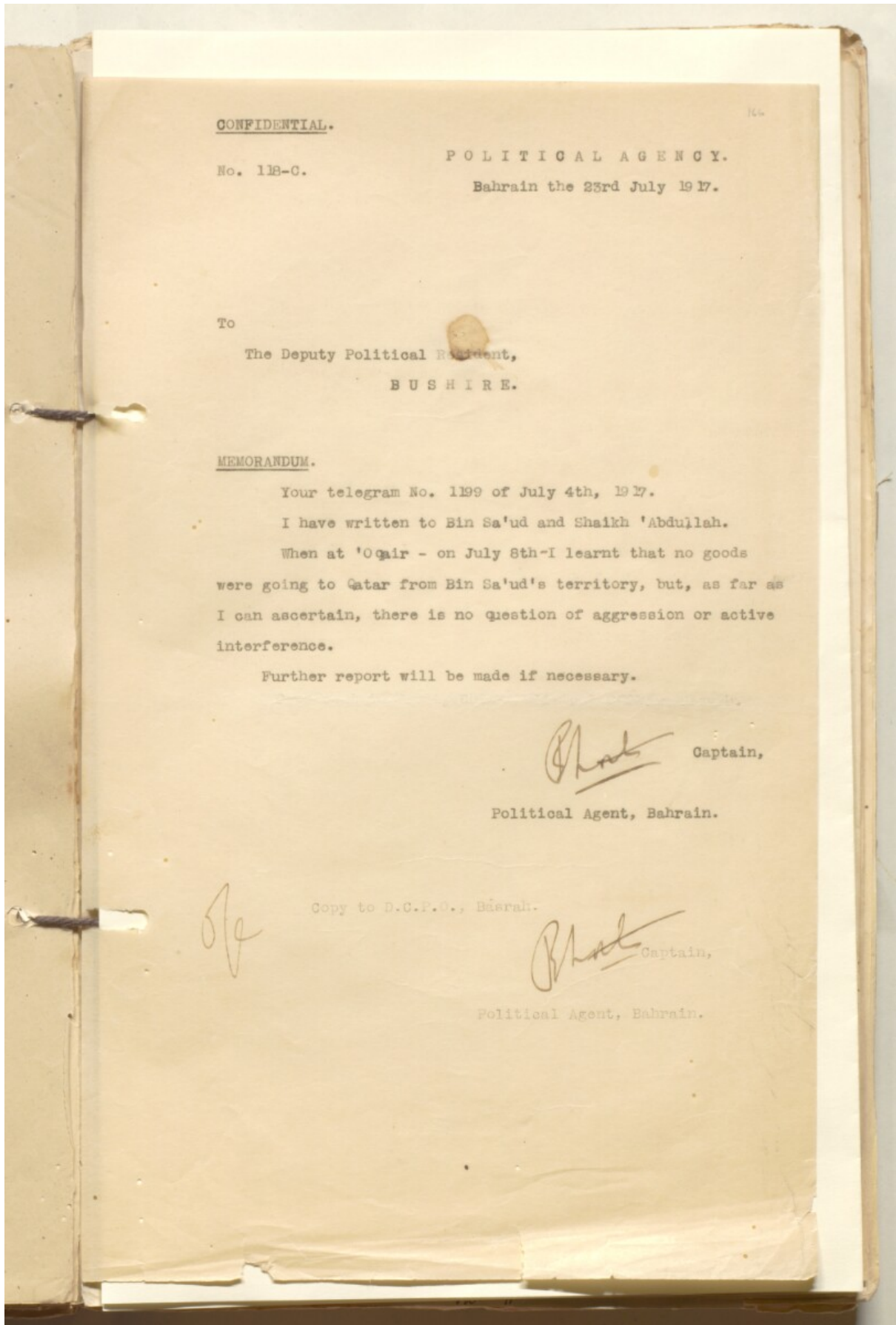
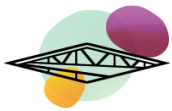
a/c

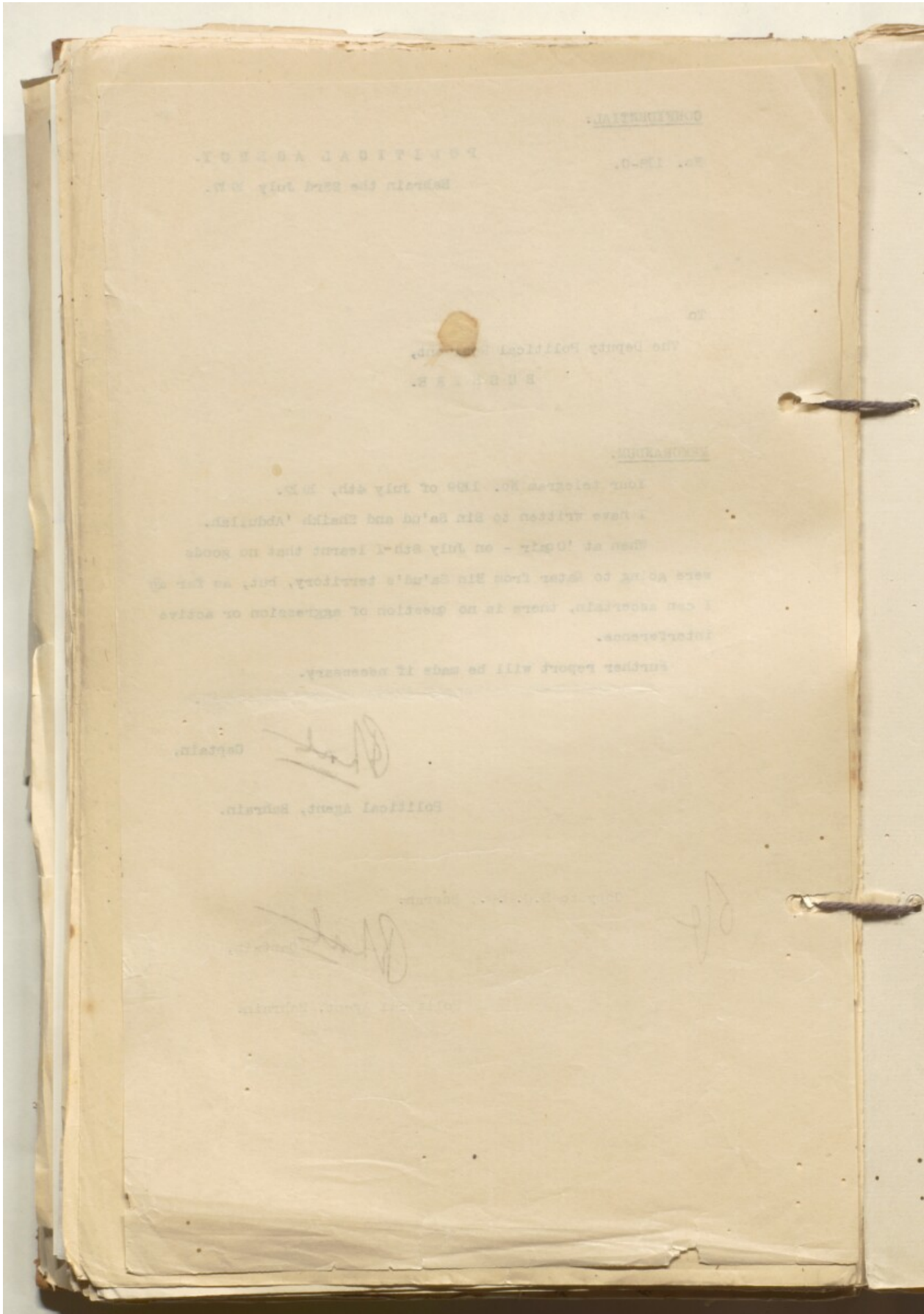
من قبده به بي جي لدر بالبور في البحرني حامي
من قبده الرحمن الفصيل السوي

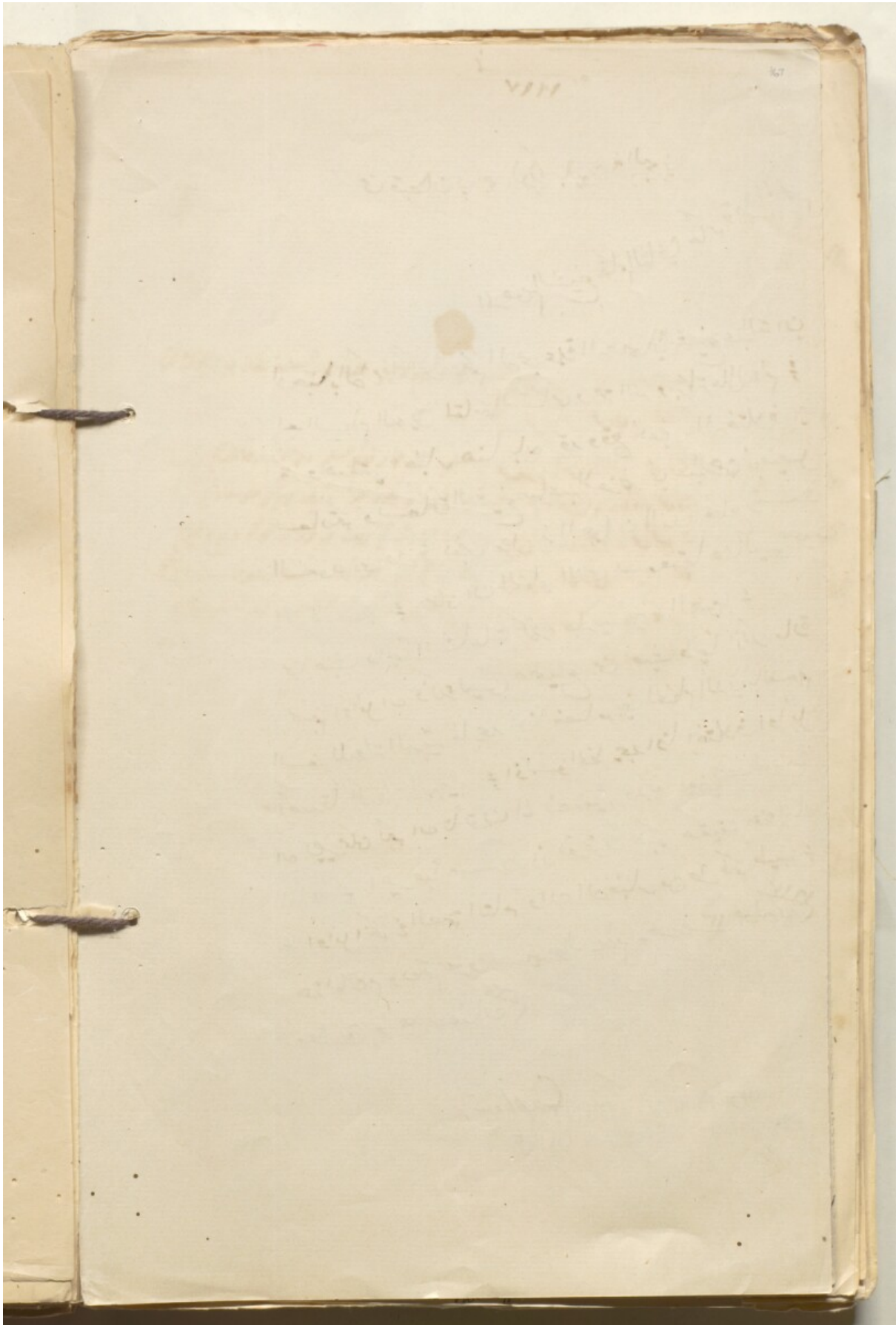
لجنا بالدر المالك الهم في الهمجد عمدة الهمجا بالدر الشينج سوسمجة الغنيم
بعد السلام الذي لمقامكم الهمي ورحمة الله وبركاته على العلم
بالشرف نعرف وصول كتابكم في الموضع في رمضان
١١٧٧ هـ بقى في ١١٧٧ هـ ليني في محكم الهم ارسلا
بعض رسالتكم الهم صاحب الغمام سويسرسي مأكسي وستر
رونلد السورسي واتفق معادكم باي قد عملت حسب
ارسلتم بارسلها تلفا في وارسلت المكاتب كان كتابكم الموضع
مع البورس - اوله الهم الهم صاحب الغمام سويسرسي
في رمضان ١١٧٧ هـ بقى في ١١٧٧ هـ سويسرسي من ام جي وان
سويسرسي مأكسي فيقصي فيقصي البحرني وفيقصي ضابط يروم
هو يكون يا اي على طريق البحرني ومن مراكم العراق
من العراق الهم جيرة الهم المراكم وكتابكم
ثانياً كتاب معادكم الموضع في شعبان ١١٧٧ هـ
في ١١٧٧ هـ بقى في ١١٧٧ هـ الهم صاحب الغمام سويسرسي
مع بقى في ١١٧٧ هـ بقى في ١١٧٧ هـ الهم صاحب الغمام سويسرسي
مأكسي فيقصي امور ابي رشيد ورشيد في ليلى و
انكسارهم وحبهم في الحفنة سرور جة الهم اسع
هذا الخبر الذي قد سبكي سرور عظيم - ثالثاً كان كتاب
معادكم الهم سويسرسي ونلد السورسي من ام جي تظهر
فيه اللف على مرضه ومأملني الملاقات بالسرير
ايها كان كتاب معادكم الموضع في رمضان ١١٧٧ هـ بقى في ١١٧٧ هـ

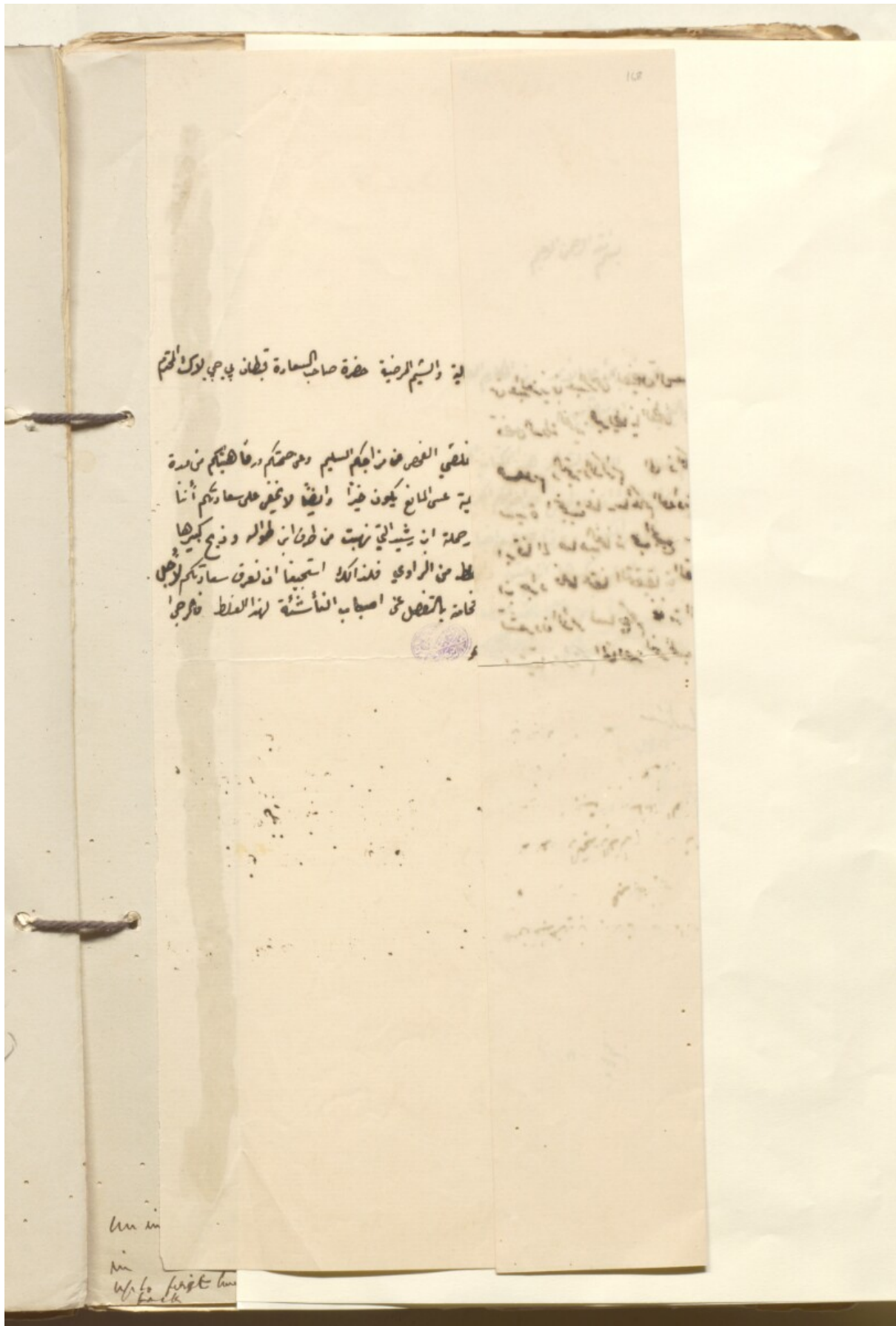


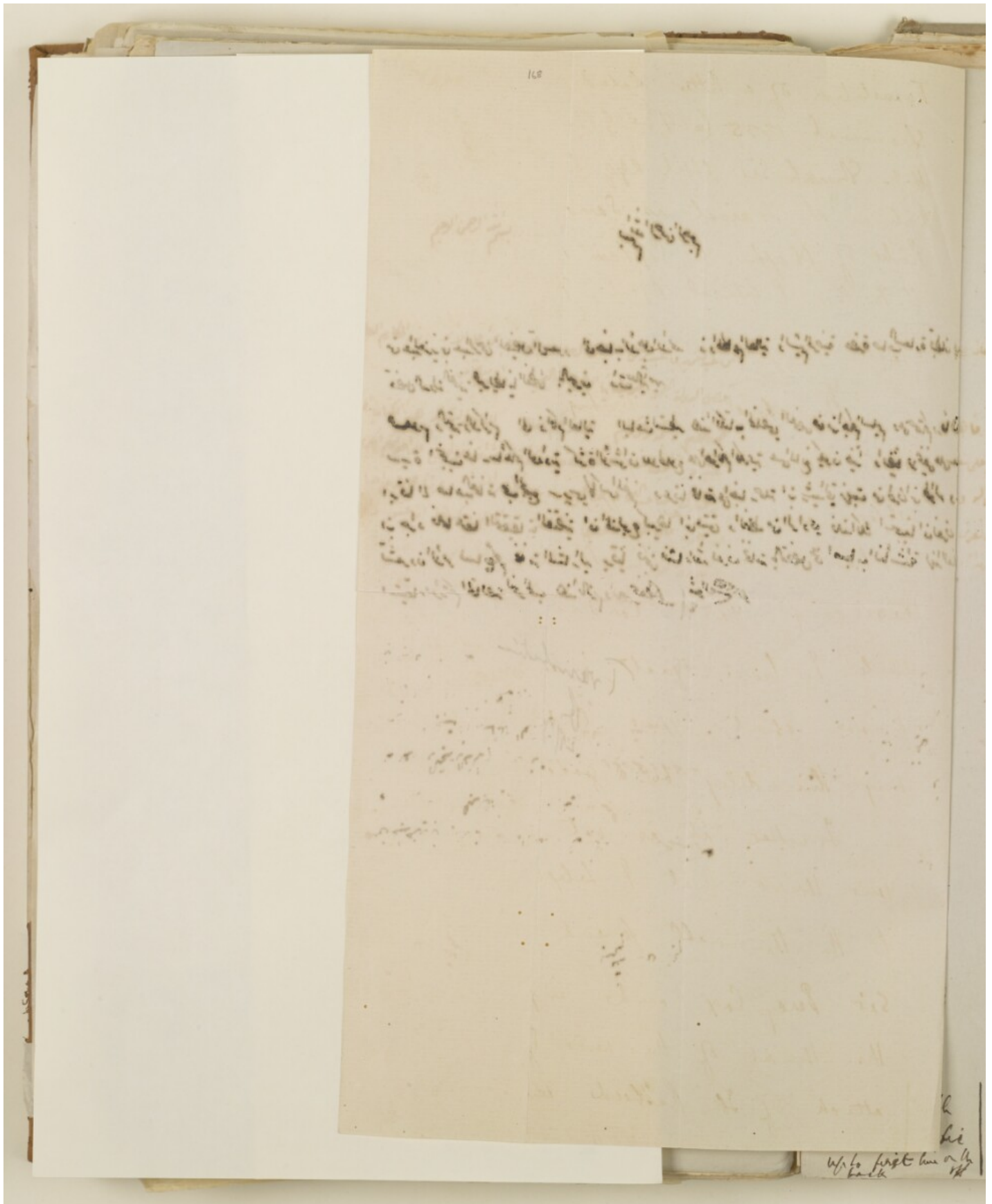


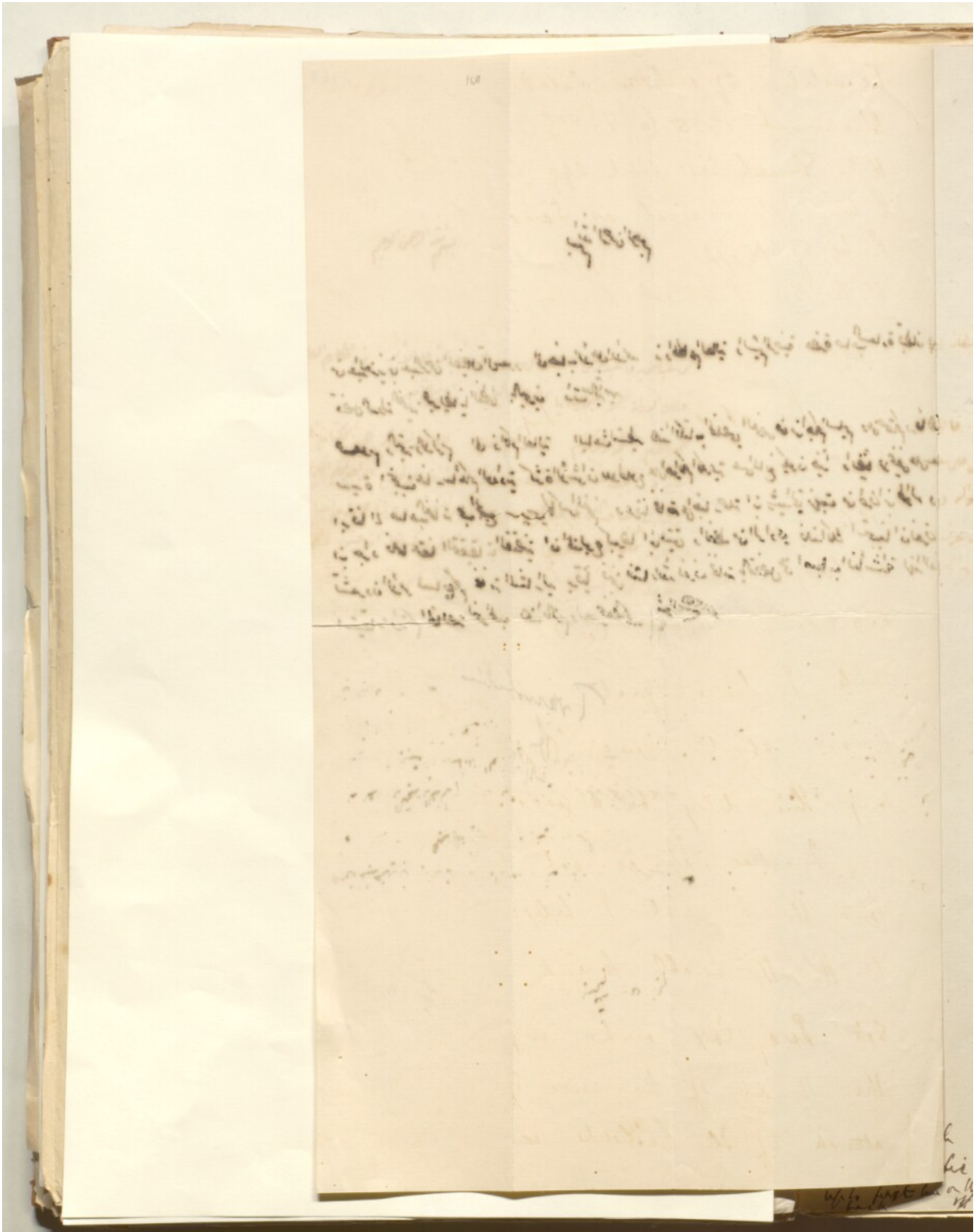














Translation of a letter dated 4th of
Shawwal 1335 (= 24th July 1917) from
H. S. Shaikh Sir Ahmad bin Umar
Rahman al Haisat is Sand K.C. P.E.
Ruler of Najd, to Captain P. G. Lock,
H. B. K., Political Agent, Bahrain.

After Compliments,

The object in writing this letter
is to enquire after your health and
welfare and to say that it is
a long time that I am not
receiving your Cordial letters
while I have great interest to
know about your condition -
may this delay be a good one.

I further it is not hidden from
your Honor that I telegraphed
to the Honorable friend of all
Sir Percy Cox and informed
his Honor of the news of the
attack of Ibn Rasheed which threatened
from the side of Ibn Tawalah and



and killed the headman Ibn
Tanda and to shake that - as
enquiring deeper into the matter
I am that the person ^(husband) killed
was Ibn 'Atiq and the mistake
was on the part of the informer;
therefore I liked to inform you
that you may
know in order to bring the
fact to the notice of the
Hon'ble Sir Percy Cox by telegraph.

I will Insha Allah let this
know in detail about
the causes connected with this
mistake. I hope, you will continue
your ^{sincere} friendship towards your
friend. This is what had
to be said and may you
be preserved.

29/7/17



Telegram.R.

From Loch Bahrain

To Hamilton Kuwait repeated Political Basrah, Trevor Bushire.

No. 122 C

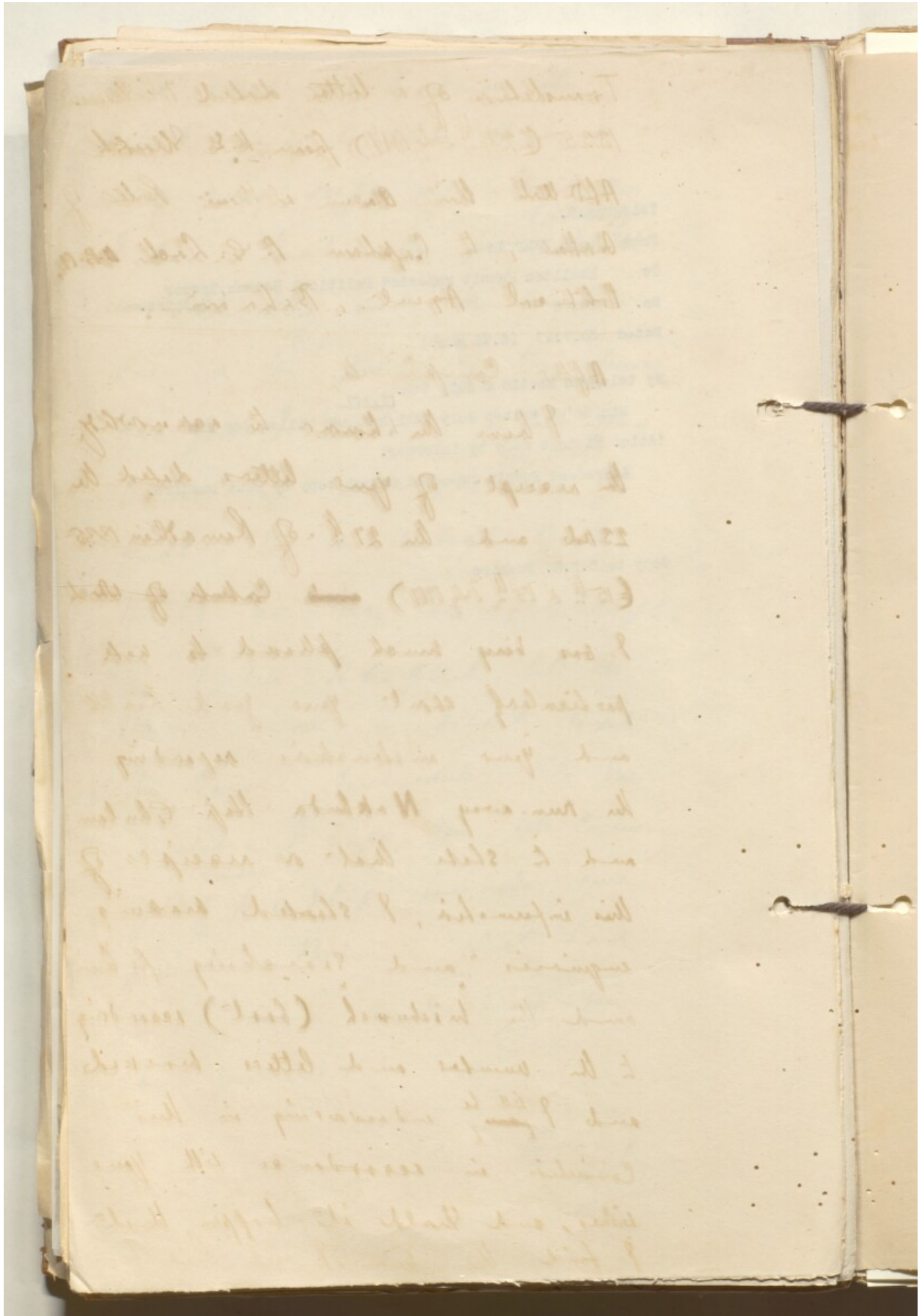
Dated 30.7.17 (6.45 a.m.)

My telegram No.110 C July 5th.

Bin Sa'ud writes July 24th ^{that the} headman killed was Ibn 'Atiq. Mistake made by informer.

Addressed Kuwait repeated Basrah copy by post Bushire.

Copy to D.P.R. Bushire

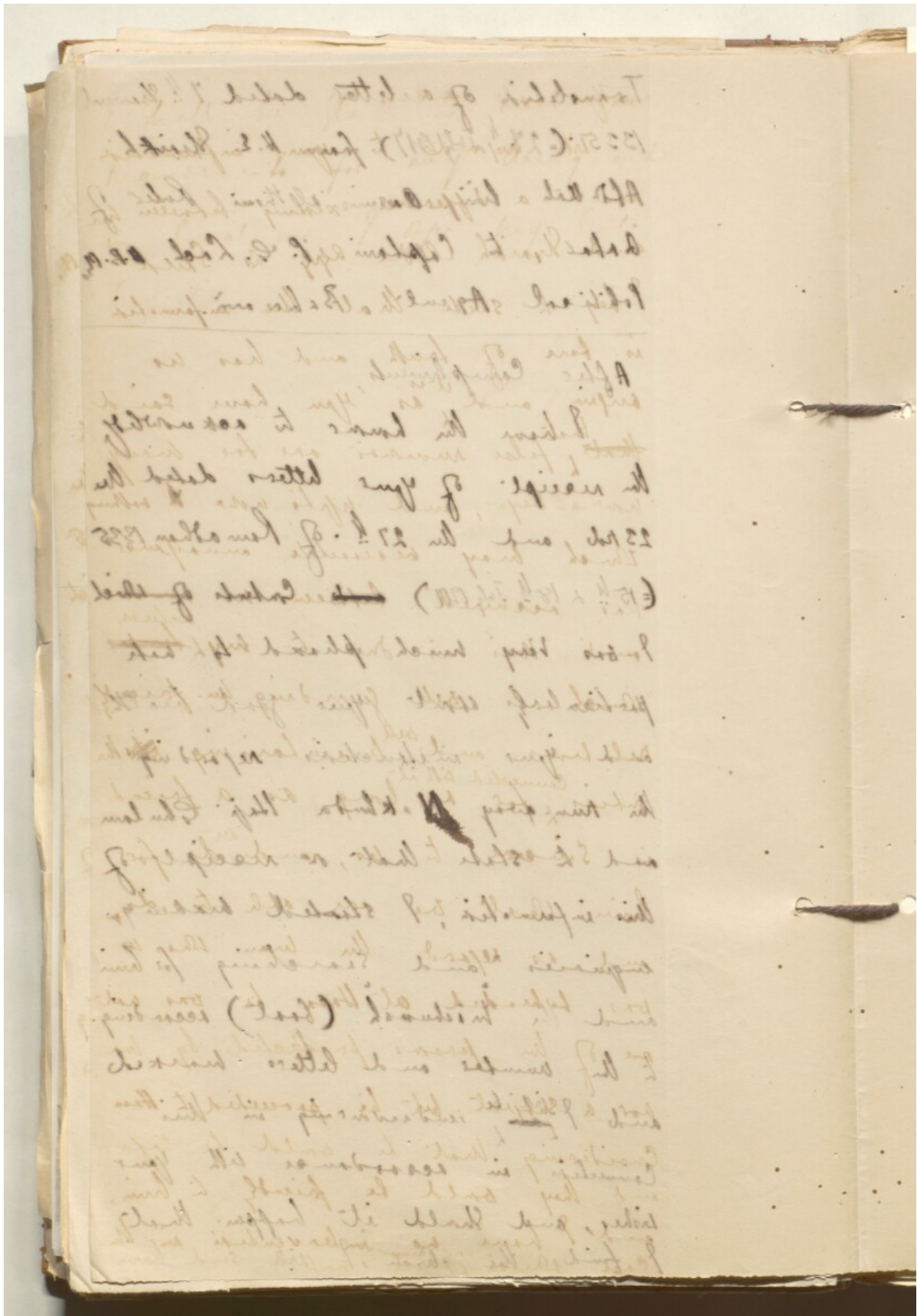




Translation of a letter dated 7th Shawwal
1335 (= 27th July 1917) from H.E. Sheikh
Abdullah bin Qasim al-Thumali Ruler of
Batal, to Captain P. G. Loch, R.E.,
Political Agent, Bahrain.

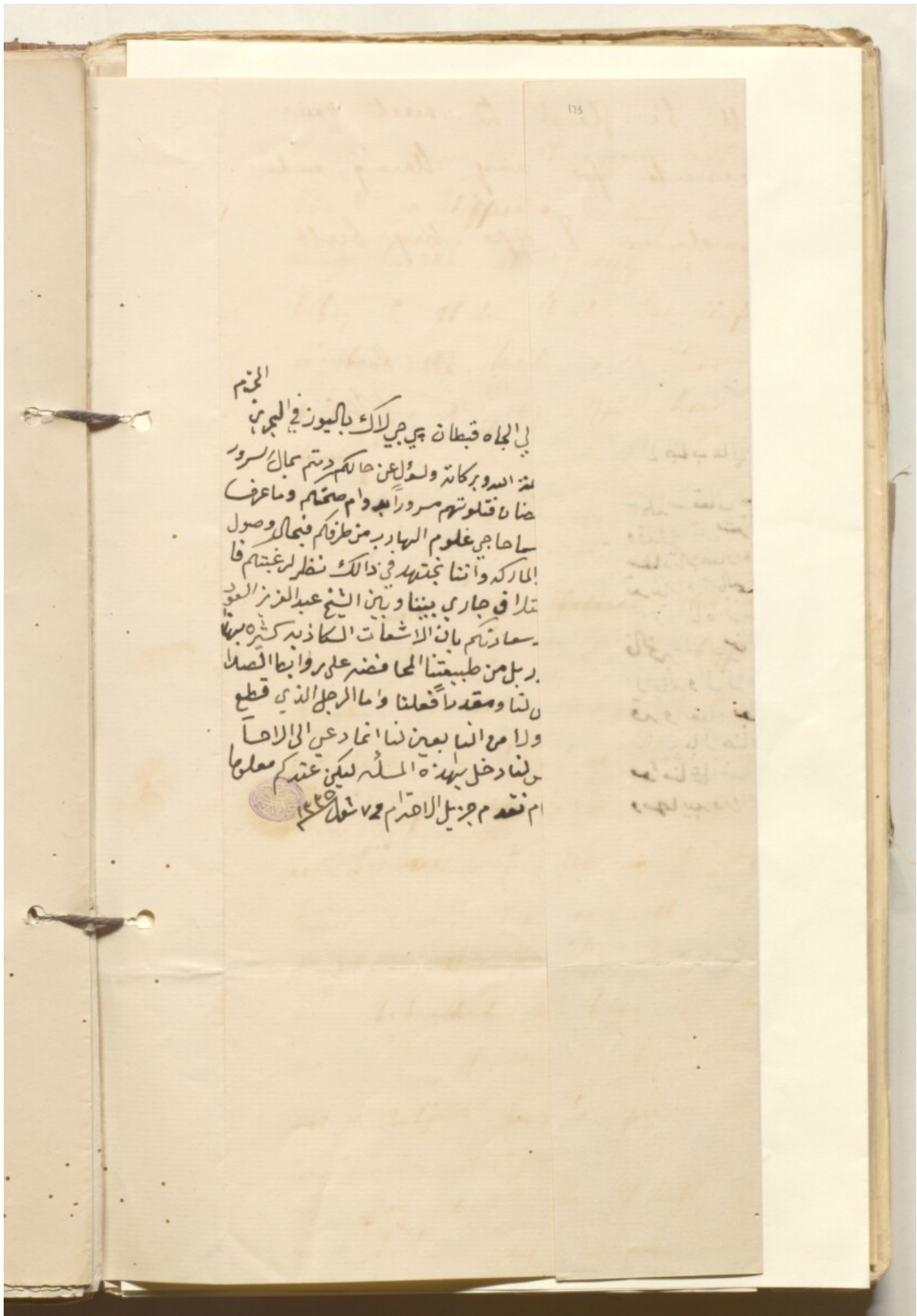
After Compliments,

I have the honor to acknowledge
the receipt of your letter dated the
23rd and the 27th of Ramadhan 1335
(15th & 18th July 1917) and contents of which
I was very much pleased to note
particularly about your good health
and your instructions regarding
the run-away Nakbuda Hajj Ghulam
and to state that on receipt of
this information, I started making
enquiries and searching for him
and the Mischuk (boat) according
to the number and letters marked
and I ~~am~~ ^{will be} endeavoring in this
connection in accordance with your
wishes, and should it happen, that
I find the man, I will send him





172
I beg to state that the information
is true of truth and has no
origin and it is as you have said
that false rumors are too many
now-a-days, and up to now nothing
which may be considered dangerous
has occurred between us and
this is due to my ^{affairs} ~~to~~
which is well guarding the friendly
relations and ^{well} maintaining ~~the~~ the
duties ^{connected with it} for as long as a friend
is sincere to us, and ^{we} do for
him what we are able to do,
and as regards the man who was
beheaded at Hana, he was not
one of the persons protected by me
nor a subject; but he proceeded to Hana
considering that he would be safe
and they would be friendly to him,
and I have ^{no} intervention in this
case which ^{you} ~~is~~ took.



الحمد لله
الى الجاه قطان يبي لايك باليوز في البحرين
منه الله وبركاته ولعل من حالكم دتم بجال سرور
ضانا قلوبهم سرور رايهم دام صحتهم وماعرف
ساحا جي علوم الربا رب من طفاكم فيمال وصول
الما ركة واننا نجتهد في ذلك نظرا لرغبتهم فا
تلا في جاري بيننا وبين الشيخ عبد العزيز العوي
سعادتهم بان الاشعات الكاذبة كثيرة منها
ربل من طبيقتنا المحافضة على روابط الصدا
قنا ومقدنا فقلنا وما الرجل الذي قطع
ولا من النابعين لنا انما دعى الى الاها
رنا دخل بيده المسلة لكن عندكم معلوما
ام تقدم من قبل الاهداء و...
١٧٣



بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

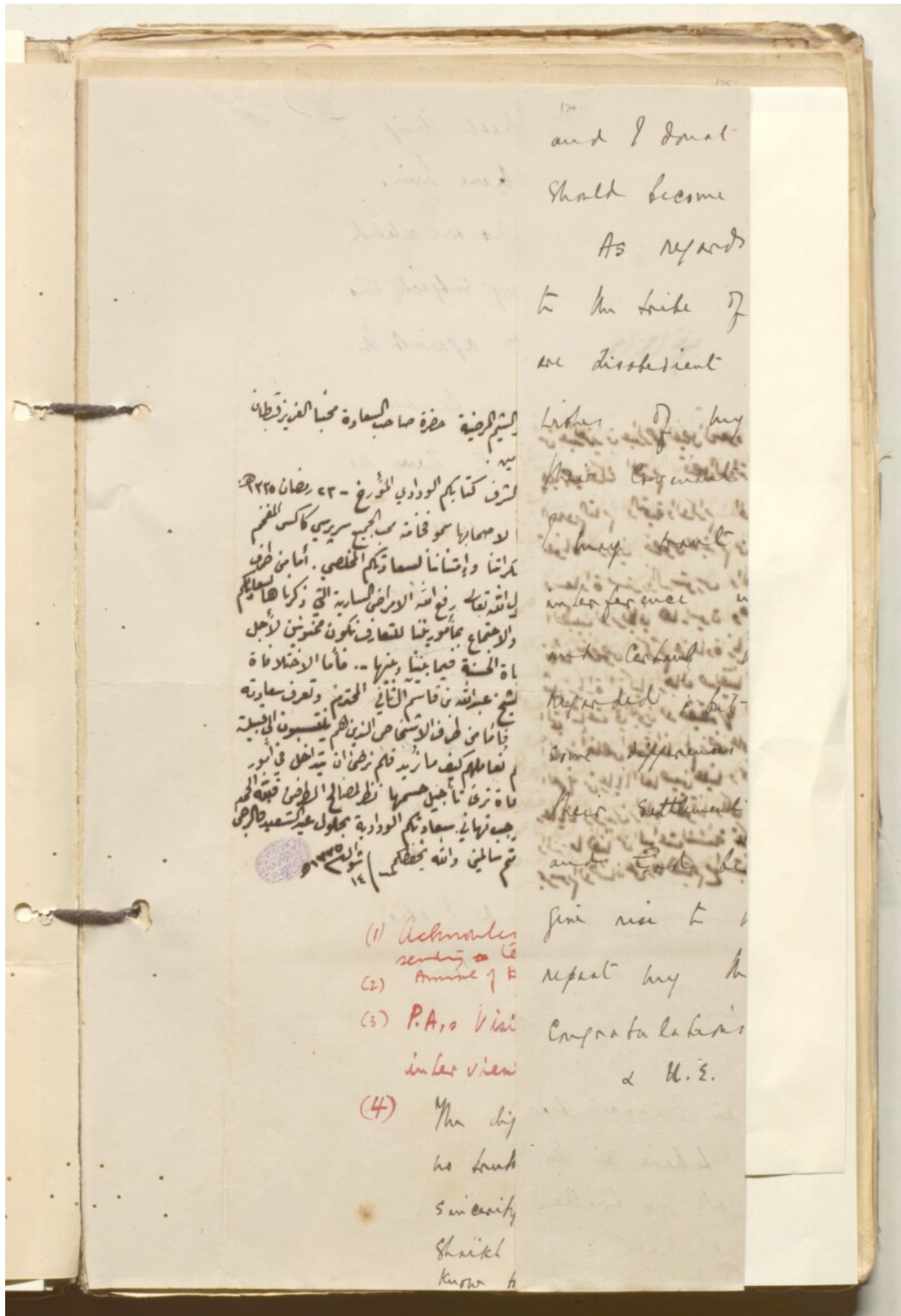
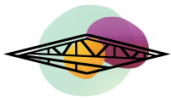
من عبد الله بن قاسم الثاني حاكم قطر

الجنم

الى جناب عالي جناب الاجل الامجد الافخم المكرم عالي الجاه قطان بي بي لاء باليون في البحرين
 سلمه الله تعالى يوم الدمام الايق تعامكم العالي ورحمة الله وبركاته ولعل من حالكم دتم بحال سرور
 وقد وصلتني مشرفاكم الكرام ارقام ٢٣ و٧٥ رمضان فقلوبهم سرور ودام صحتهم وماغرف
 سعادتكم ضار معلوما سيما اشارتكم الى التوفيق المساحا بي علوم الربارب من طرفكم فيمال وصول
 تفرقكم امرنا بالبحث عنه وعن الماشوه بحجب النور والماركة واننا نجده في ذلك نظر لرغبتهم فا
 ربح وجهناه انما سناه اليكم واما ما بلغكم عن اختلافي جاري بيننا وبين الشيخ عبد العزيز العوي
 فالخبر غاري من العهد ولا له اصل ونسما اشعار سعادتهم بان الاشعات الكاذبة كثيرة بها
 الايام والى الان لم يجري بيننا ما يوجب الكدر بل من طبيعتنا المحافضة على روابط الصدا
 قه والقيام بواجبها ما دام الصديق فخلص لنا ومقدرا فعلنا واما الرجل الذي قطع
 راسه بالاحاققة ليس من المحبوبين علينا ولا من اننا بعين لنا انما دعينا الى الاحاق
 مؤثنا على نفسه وحالهم معه جاريته وليس لنا دخل بهذه المسئلة لكن عندكم معلوما
 ومهايبه ومع لازم نصير به ممنونين وفي الختام فقدم جزيل الاحكام ودمه

Transcribed

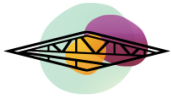
6/8/17



بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
 هذه رسالة من صاحب السيادة
 الشريف كتابكم الودودي المودع - ٢٢ رضان ١٢٢٥
 لدمعارة سمو فانه من جميع سريري كاس الفهم
 بركاتنا وادنانا لسلامةكم المخلصي. اما من طرف
 لا تشكركم برفع الله الوداعي السارية التي ذكرها
 والجمعاء بما هو بيننا للتعريف يكون محضين لأجل
 اية الحقة فيما بيننا وبينها - فاما الوداع
 لشيخ عيسى بن قاسم الثاني الحقةم وتعرف سعادته
 فاما من طرف الوداعي من الذين هم يقسمون في ابيته
 لم نعلمكم كيف ما تريد فكم رضى ان يدهل في الود
 فانه نرى انما بين حسمها نظر لصلح الطرفين فبها لهم
 وجه نراها. سعادكم الودادية بمحلول غير متعبد بالرجي
 ثم سألني والله بختكم (١٧٤و)

- (1) Acknowledges
 sending of
- (2) Answer of
- (3) P.A. visit
 under view
- (4) The dip
 no doubt
 sincerity
 Shaiikh
 known to

and I donat
 shall become
 As regards
 to the side of
 we dissident
 likes of my
 kind regards
 in my heart
 interference
 and certain
 regarded as
 some differences
 their settlement
 and each be
 fine rise to
 repeat my to
 Congratulations
 & U.S.



بسم الرحمن الرحيم

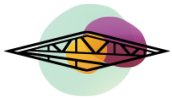
من عبد العزيز بن عبد الرحمن الفيصل آل سعود إلى جناب الأمير محمد بن عبد الوهاب آل سعود
في جواب لكتبت المحترمة قصص الدولة العثمانية التي كتبتها بالبريد
السلام التمام والحمد لله الذي جعلنا من هذه الدولة العثمانية دولة
تقواه سرورين خصوصاً ما بينكم من الصداقة العلية لا يزال
وسعادة مستر زكارياس والآن كما بينت في هذا الكتاب
الطبيب لأريكاني هادي سيرة وحسن دلائلنا وبإشرافه الرضى
فأما منصوص ذكرتم من مادة زيارتكم لبلدنا الكائن على ساحل خليج الفارس
التي سأعت في اليوم لا حقيقة لها لأننا لم نرهم ولم نلقهم
أنه من أخلص أصدقائنا ولم يرضى على أن يمشى في عمارته
البحرية من غايته العاصم علينا ومما يرضى عليه رضى راضياً
وعلى ما روي من زيارته حقاً ولكن في هذه المرة لم نرهم
والله ما كنا من البواعث لنشأ في الاختلافات وشكرنا بحسب ما
موسم الوطن من رفاقتكم مع استبنا توجعكم لتواضعكم
بسم الرحمن الرحيم

(1) Acknowledges letter of 23 - Ramadan 1322
sending a Telegram to P. A. & M. S. M.

(2) Answer of Amir.

(3) P. A. visit to Adhafi de Agair and his
interview with the Amir of those parts.

(4) The differences rumored in Bahrain hear
no truth as determined by letter in the
sincerity of the friend of all my brothers
Sheikh Abdullah bin Rasim al Hami and
Kutub H. S. as one of my sincerest friends



like that the best thing
a cause to displace him.

The persons who are related
Al Ajman of my subjects who
to me and act against the
friend and have broken

I will deal with them as
much I don't agree to my

the affairs of my subjects
my rights should be with

at this moment time even if
my case, I would delay

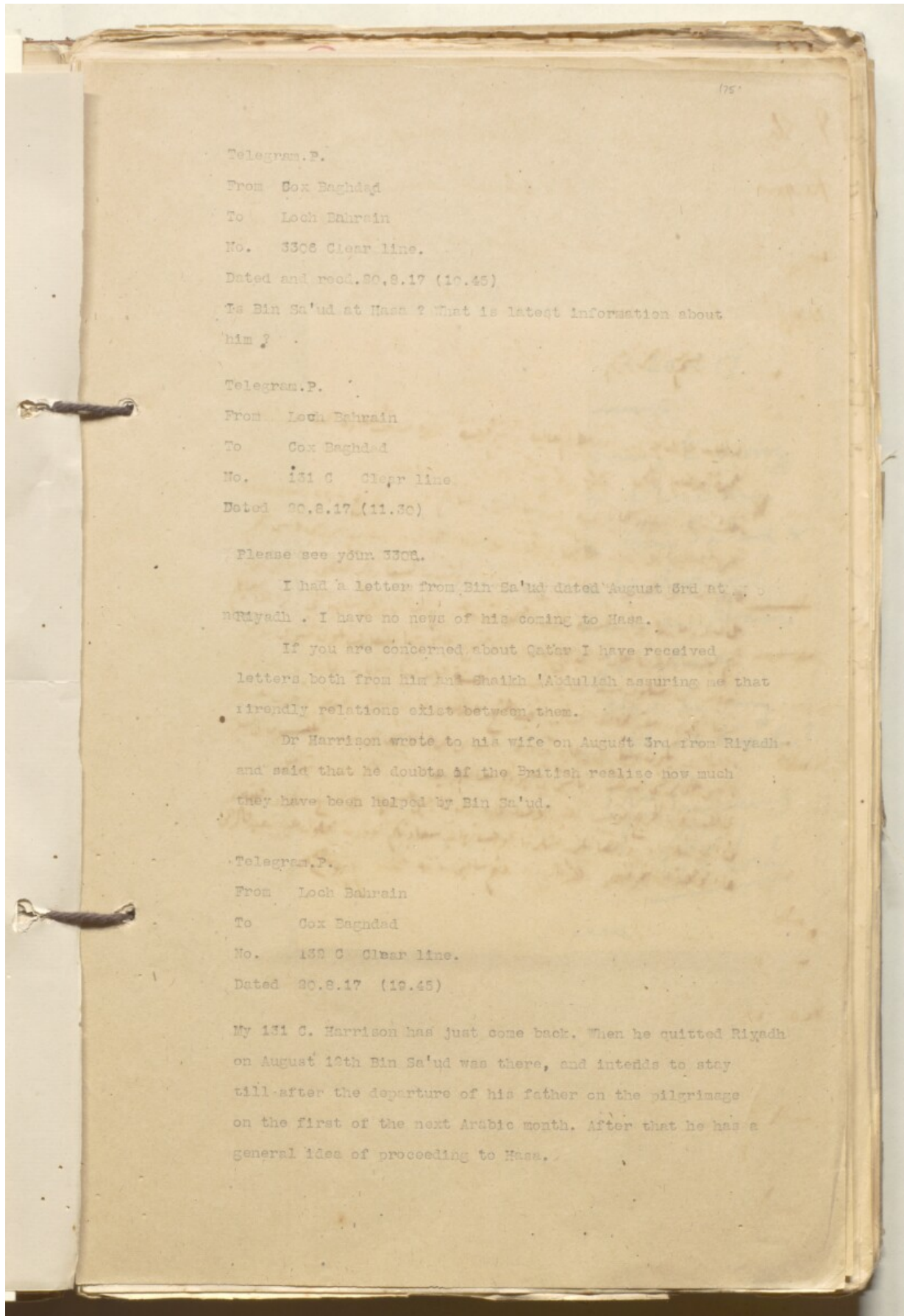
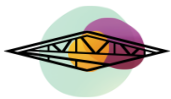
in the interest of both sides
provided there is no cause to

these differences, and I also

writes to you for your

for the Id.

16/8/17



Telegram.P.

From Cox Baghdad

To Loch Bahrain

No. 3308 Clear line.

Dated and recd. 30.8.17 (10.45)

Is Bin Sa'ud at Hassa? What is latest information about him?

Telegram.P.

From Loch Bahrain

To Cox Baghdad

No. 131 C Clear line.

Dated 30.8.17 (11.30)

Please see your 3308.

I had a letter from Bin Sa'ud dated August 3rd at Riyadh. I have no news of his coming to Hassa.

If you are concerned about Qatar I have received letters both from him and Shaikh 'Abdullah assuring me that friendly relations exist between them.

Dr Harrison wrote to his wife on August 3rd from Riyadh and said that he doubts if the British realise how much they have been helped by Bin Sa'ud.

Telegram.P.

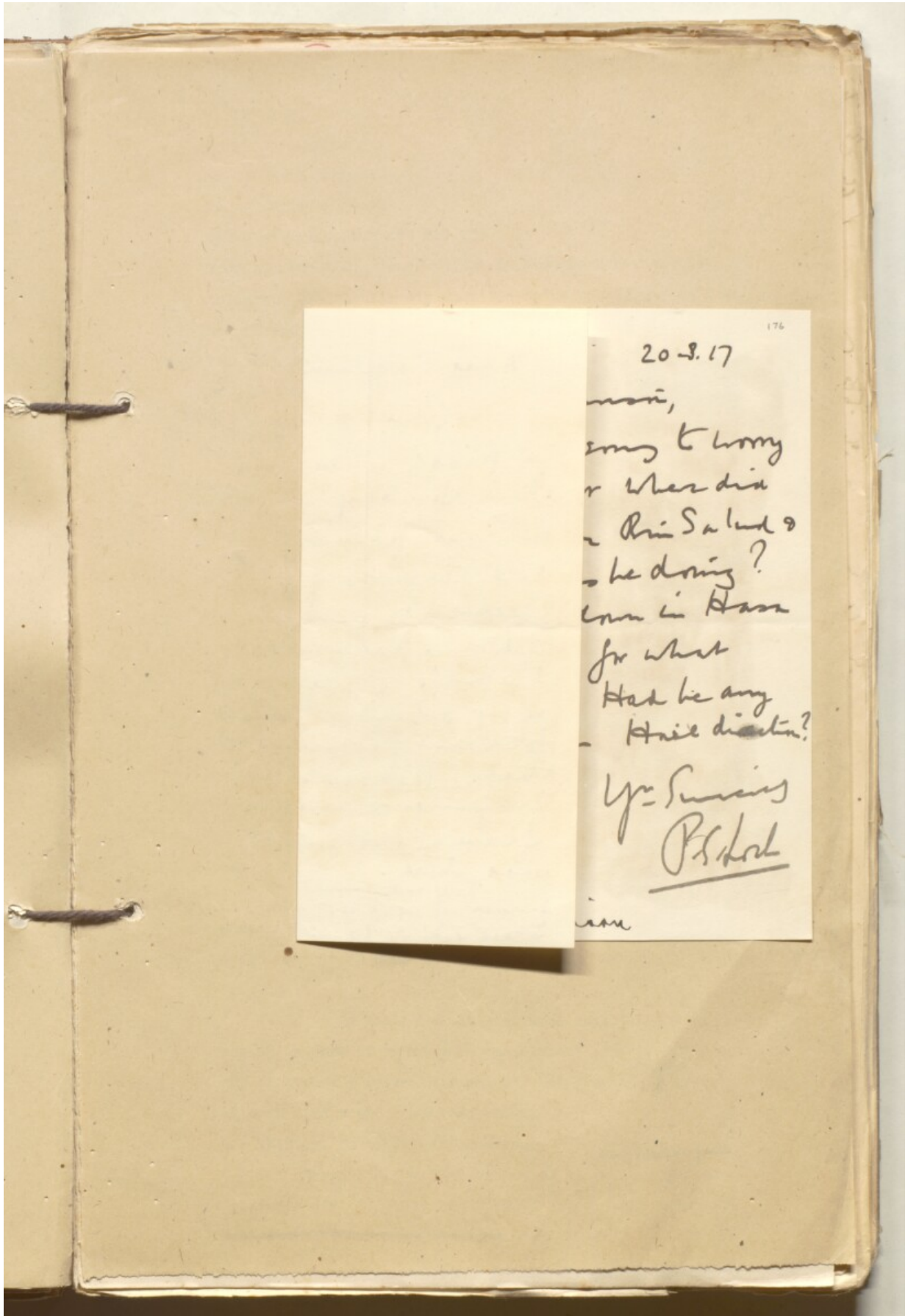
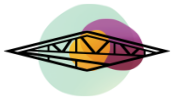
From Loch Bahrain

To Cox Baghdad

No. 132 C Clear line.

Dated 30.8.17 (10.45)

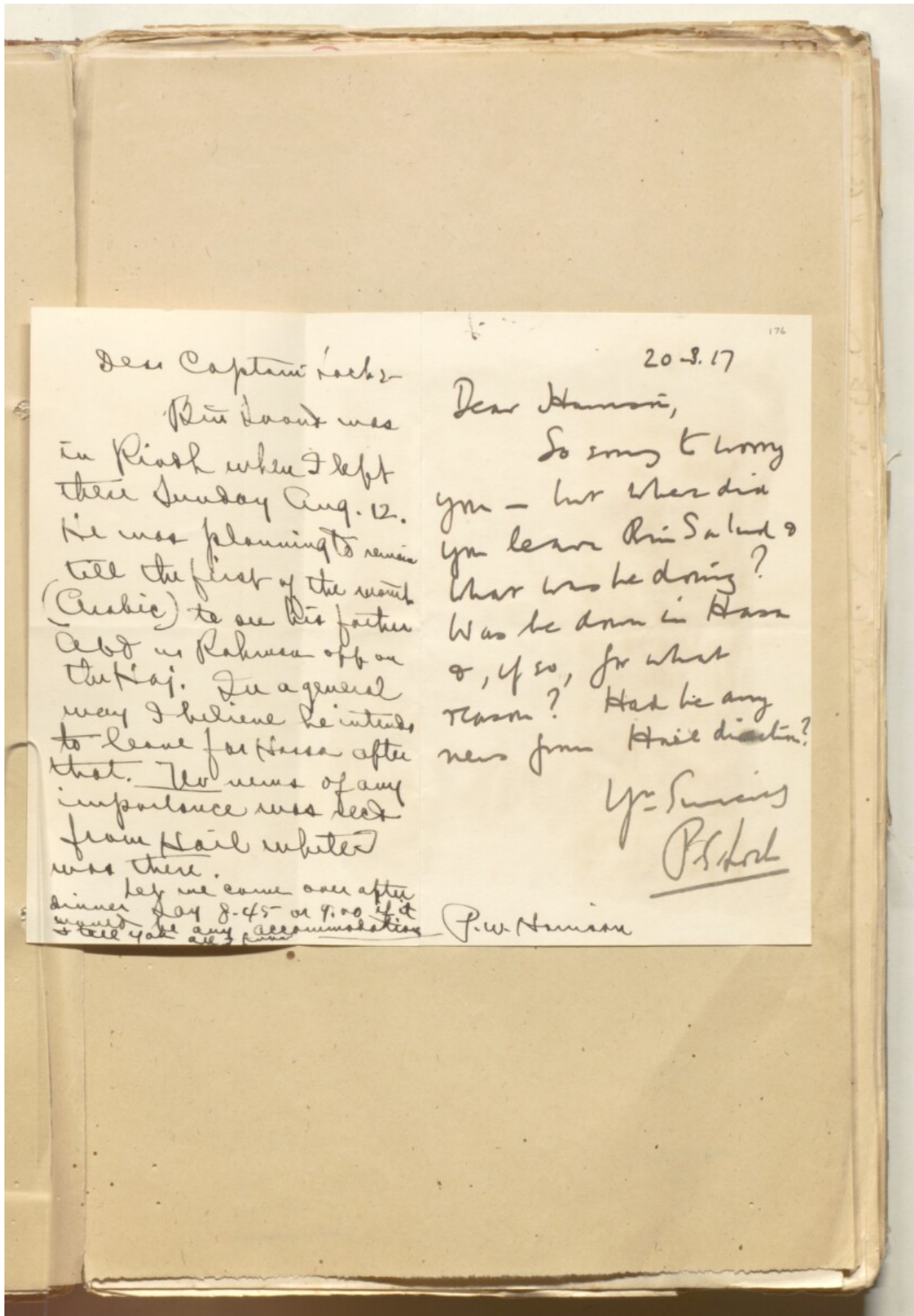
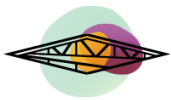
My 131 C. Harrison has just come back. When he quitted Riyadh on August 12th Bin Sa'ud was there, and intends to stay till after the departure of his father on the pilgrimage on the first of the next Arabic month. After that he has a general idea of proceeding to Hassa.



20-8.17

mon,
my to my
r who did
a Bin Salud
he doing?
know in Hana
for what
Had he any
Hail direction?

Yr. Sincerely
P. H. H.



Dear Captain Locks
 The boat was
 in Riash when I left
 there Sunday Aug. 12.
 He was planning to remain
 till the first of the month
 (Arabic) to see his father
 Abd us Rahman off on
 the Haj. In a general
 way I believe he intends
 to leave for Hama after
 that. The news of any
 importance was heard
 from Hail whether
 was there.

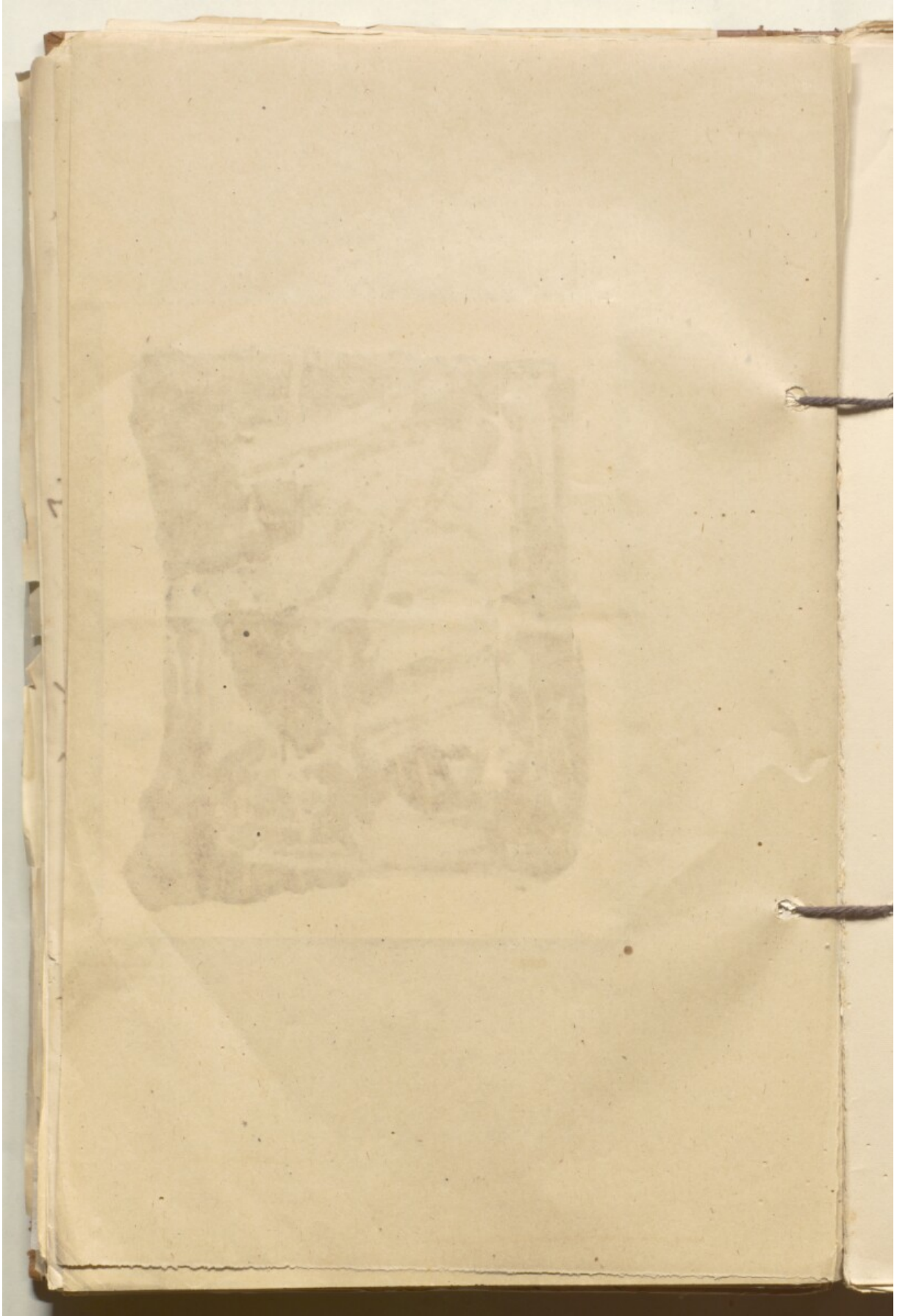
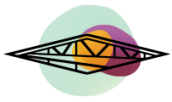
Let me come over after
 dinner say 8-45 or 9.00 if it
 would be any accommodation
 to tell you all 3 from

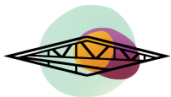
20-8-17

Dear Harrison,
 So sorry to worry
 you - but when did
 you leave Bin Salad?
 What was he doing?
 Was he down in Hama
 or, if so, for what
 reason? Had he any
 news from Hail district?

Yr. Friend
 P.W. Harrison

P.W. Harrison





Telegram.R.

From Cox Baghdad

To Loch Bahrain

No. 3484

Dated and recd. 29.8.17 (10.30)

Your 131 and 132. Please ascertain from Dr Harrison and telegraph briefly firstly what Bin Sa'ud considered that we had already done for us. Secondly where we had failed him and what more he wanted us to do for him. Thirdly what more he could do for us or for the general cause. If you could follow this up with a report from Harrison by letter I should be very much obliged.

Telegram.R.

From Loch Bahrain

To Cox Baghdad

No. 132 C

Dated 30.8.17 (9.00)

Your telegram No. 3484.

Firstly. Bin Sa'ud considers that his throwing in his lot with us has had great effect throughout Arabia including including on the Sharif of Mecca; he has largely neutralised Ibn Rashid whose peace overtures he rejected saying that he must first make his peace with British; he has maintained friendly relations with the Sharif of Mecca.

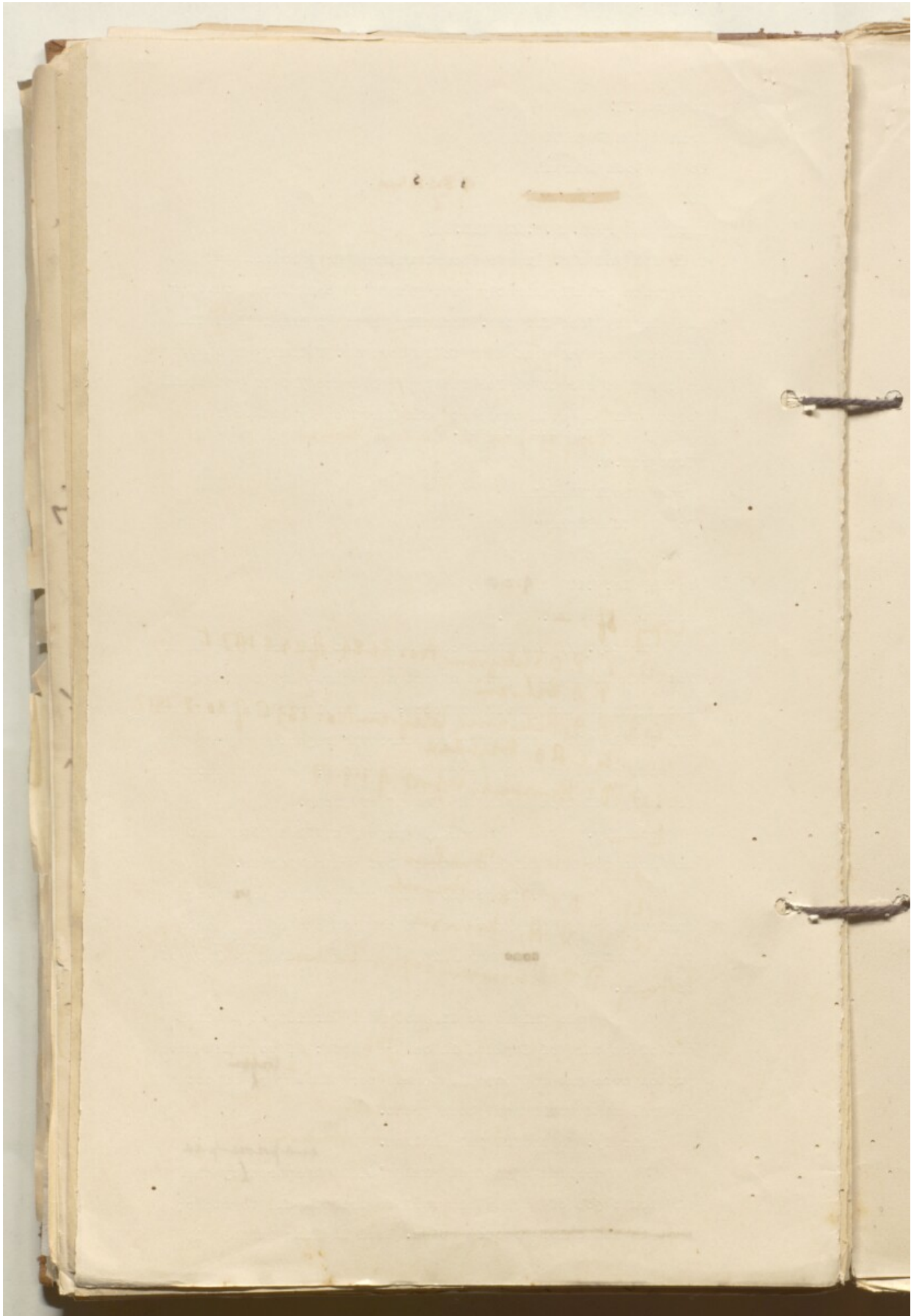
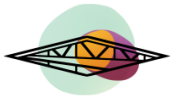
Secondly. He was apparently quite satisfied with what we had done for him and had nothing but praise for us.

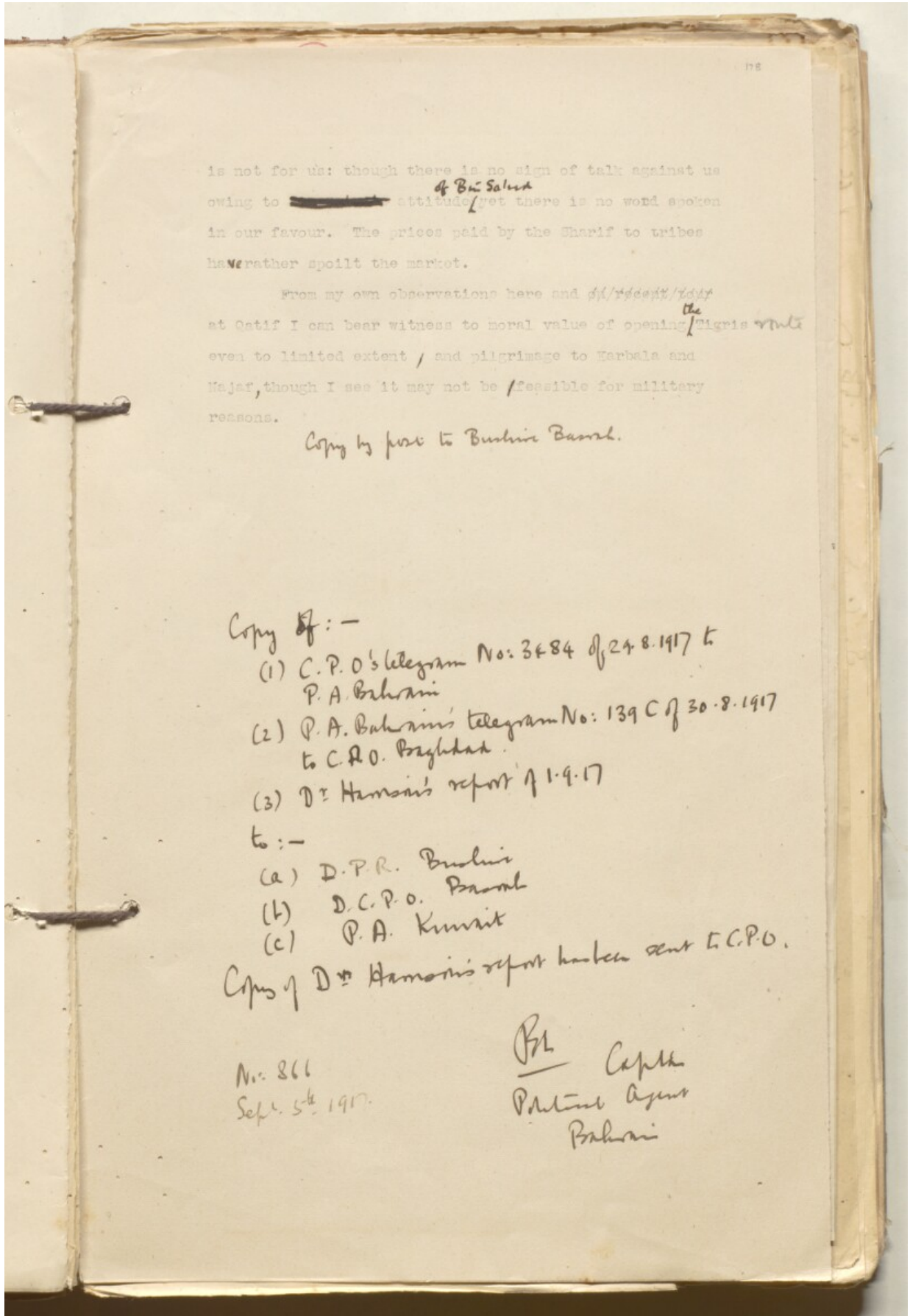
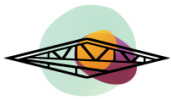
He mentioned no wants except that he was very anxious for a merchant vessel to call at one of his ports twice monthly as ~~some~~ hardship was being caused by ^{scarcity} of goods.

He thinks we did not make sufficient capital out of capture of Bagdad in one respect: if we could have put on even one rotten old steamer for passenger ^{traffic} effect on Arab mind would have been great.

Thirdly. No useful information.

Harrison says that Bin Sa'ud is hampered ^{and preoccupied} by the difficult job of making his various tribes pull together; ~~that is his chief preoccupation~~. Real feeling in Najd is





is not for us: though there is no sign of talk against us
owing to ~~the~~ ^{of Ben Salim} attitude yet there is no word spoken
in our favour. The prices paid by the Sharif to tribes
have rather spoilt the market.

From my own observations here and ~~at Qatif~~ ^{at Qatif} I can bear witness to moral value of opening ^{the} Tigris route
even to limited extent / and pilgrimage to Kerbala and
Mejaf, though I see it may not be / feasible for military
reasons.

Copy by post to Bushra Basm.

Copy of:-

- (1) C.P.O.'s telegram No: 3484 of 24.8.1917 to
P.A. Bahmani
- (2) P.A. Bahmani's telegram No: 139 C of 30.8.1917
to C.P.O. Baghdad.
- (3) Dr Hamon's report of 1.9.17

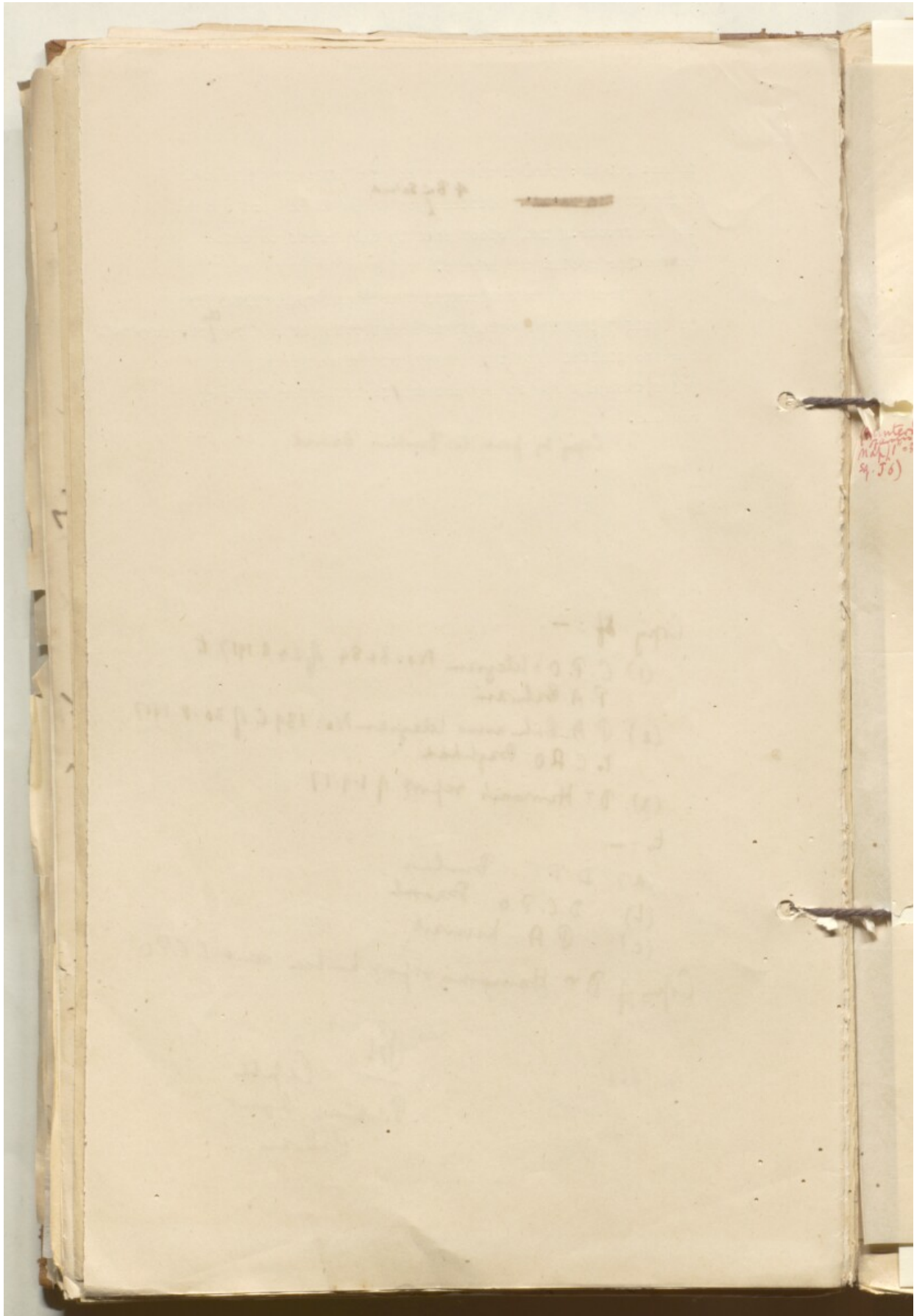
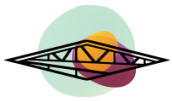
to:-

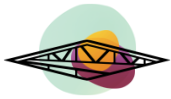
- (a) D.P.R. Bushra
- (b) D.C.P.O. Basm
- (c) P.A. Kuwait

Copy of Dr Hamon's report has been sent to C.P.O.

No. 866
Sept. 5th 1917.

BA
Captain
Political Agent
Bahmani





Dear Captain Loch:--

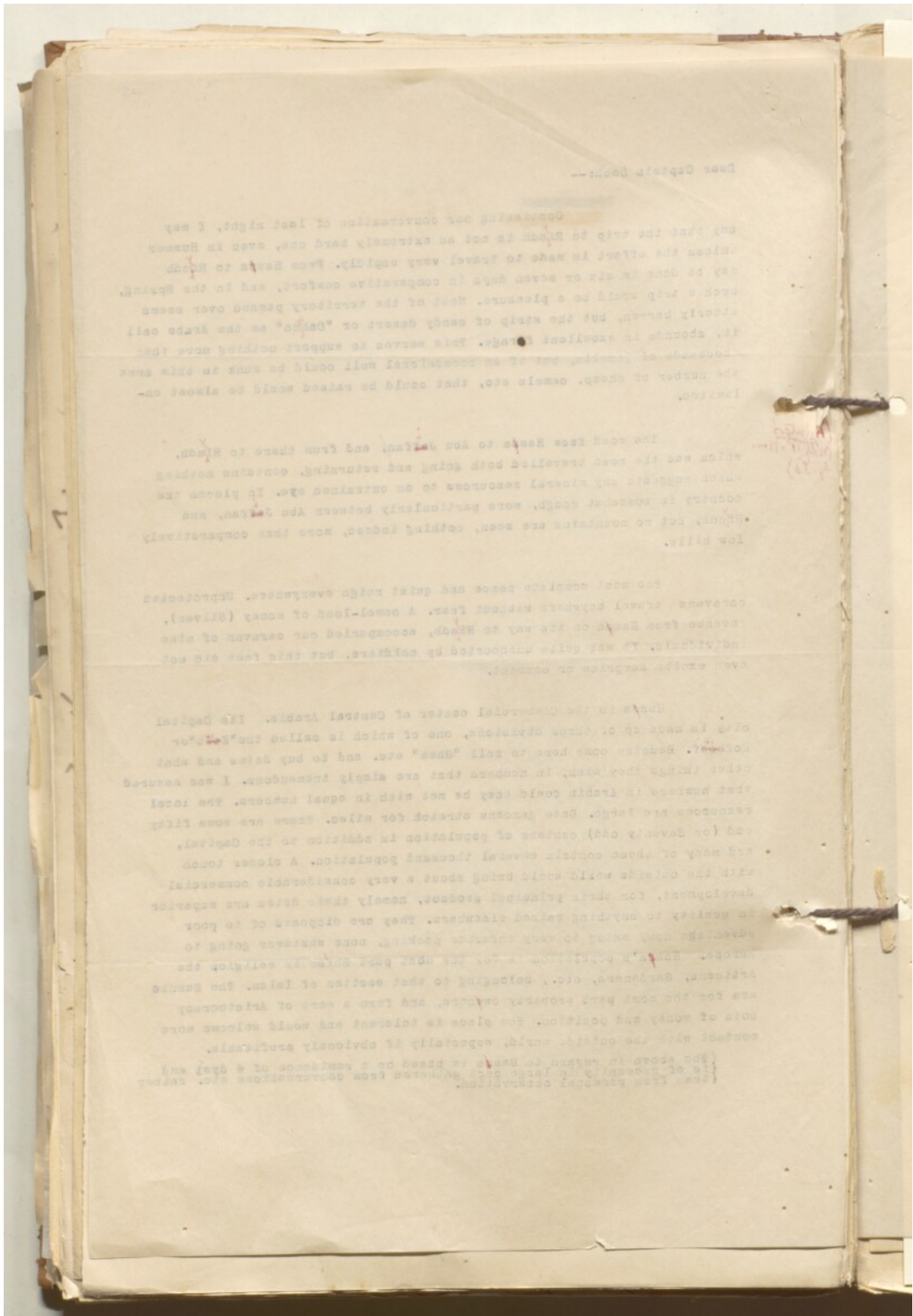
Continuing our conversation of last night, I may say that the trip to Riyadh is not an extremely hard one, even in Summer unless the effort is made to travel very rapidly. From Hasa to Riyadh may be done in six or seven days in comparative comfort, and in the Spring, such a trip would be a pleasure. Most of the territory passed over seems utterly barren, but the strip of sandy desert or "Dahna" as the Arabs call it, abounds in excellent forage. This serves to support nothing more than thousands of gazelle, but if an occasional well could be sunk in this area the number of sheep, camels etc, that could be raised would be almost unlimited.

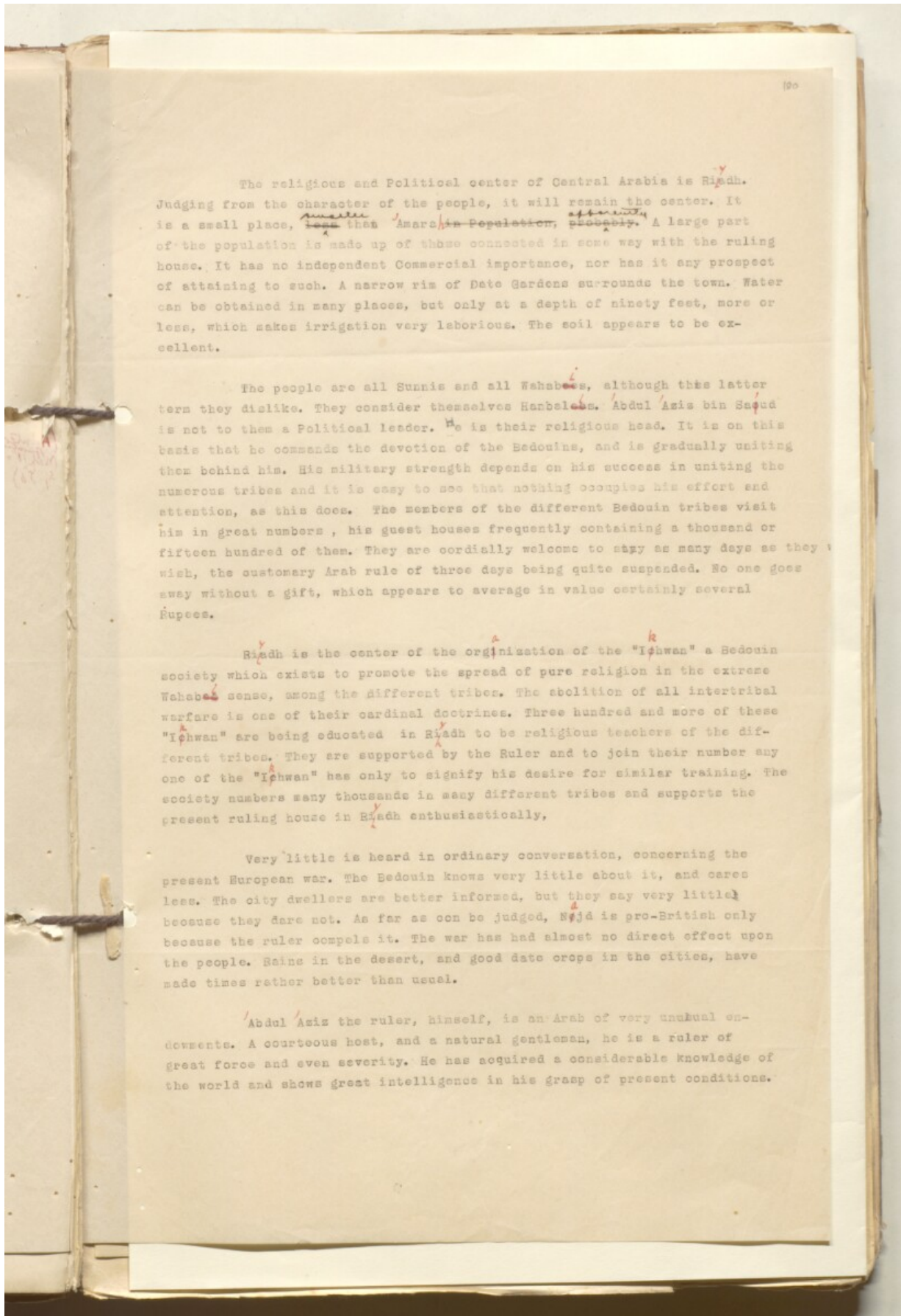
The road from Hasa to Abu Jaffan, and from there to Riyadh, which was the road travelled both going and returning, contains nothing which suggests any mineral resources to an untrained eye. In places the country is somewhat rough, more particularly between Abu Jaffan, and Riyadh, but no mountains are seen, nothing indeed, more than comparatively low hills.

The most complete peace and quiet reign everywhere. Unprotected caravans travel anywhere without fear. A camel-load of money (Silver), revenue from Hasa on its way to Riyadh, accompanied our caravan of nine individuals. It was quite unescorted by soldiers, but this fact did not even excite surprise or comment.

Hasa is the Commercial center of Central Arabia. Its Capital city is made up of three divisions, one of which is called the "Kut" or Hofuf. Beduins come here to sell "Ghee" etc. and to buy dates and what other things they wish, in numbers that are simply tremendous. I was assured that nowhere in Arabia could they be met with in equal numbers. The local resources are large. Date gardens stretch for miles. There are some fifty odd (or Seventy odd) centers of population in addition to the Capital, and many of these contain several thousand population. A closer touch with the outside world would bring about a very considerable commercial development, for their principal product, namely their dates are superior in quality to anything raised elsewhere. They are disposed of to poor advantage now, owing to very inferior packing, none whatever going to Europe. Hasa's population is for the most part Shi'ah in religion the Artisans, Gardeners, etc., belonging to that section of Islam. The Sunnis are for the most part property owners, and form a sort of Aristocracy both of money and position. The place is tolerant and would welcome more contact with the outside world, especially if obviously profitable.

(The above in regard to Hasa is based on a residence of 4 days and is of necessity in large part gathered from conversations etc. rather than from personal observation.)





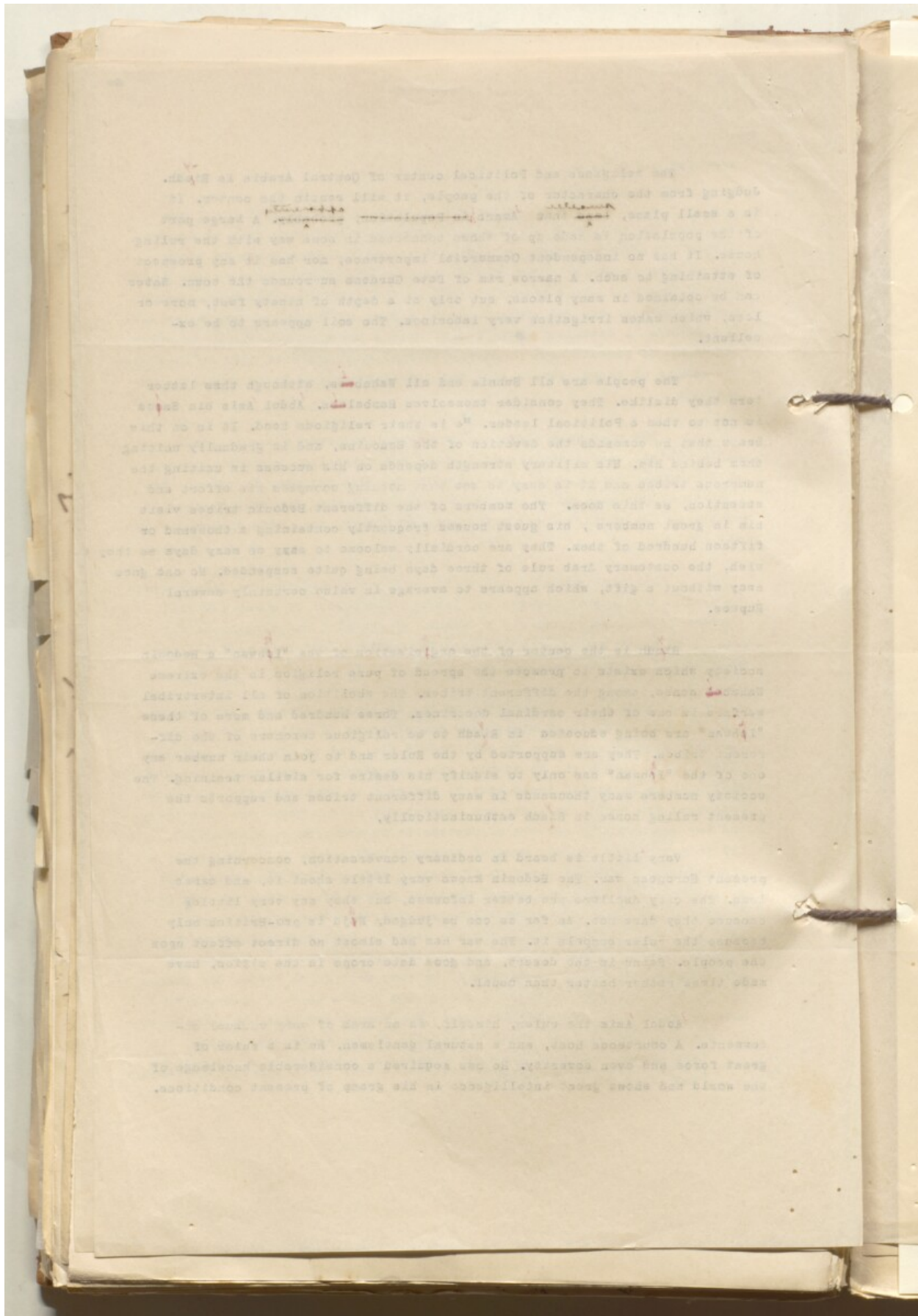
The religious and Political center of Central Arabia is Riadh. Judging from the character of the people, it will remain the center. It is a small place, ~~less~~ ^{smaller} than Amara in Population, ~~probably~~ ^{probably}. A large part of the population is made up of those connected in some way with the ruling house. It has no independent Commercial importance, nor has it any prospect of attaining to such. A narrow rim of Date Gardens surrounds the town. Water can be obtained in many places, but only at a depth of ninety feet, more or less, which makes irrigation very laborious. The soil appears to be excellent.

The people are all Sunnis and all Wahabees, although this latter term they dislike. They consider themselves Hanbalis. Abdul Aziz bin Saud is not to them a Political leader. He is their religious head. It is on this basis that he commands the devotion of the Bedouins, and is gradually uniting them behind him. His military strength depends on his success in uniting the numerous tribes and it is easy to see that nothing occupies his effort and attention, as this does. The members of the different Bedouin tribes visit him in great numbers, his guest houses frequently containing a thousand or fifteen hundred of them. They are cordially welcome to stay as many days as they wish, the customary Arab rule of three days being quite suspended. No one goes away without a gift, which appears to average in value certainly several Rupees.

Riadh is the center of the organization of the "Ichwan" a Bedouin society which exists to promote the spread of pure religion in the extreme Wahabi sense, among the different tribes. The abolition of all intertribal warfare is one of their cardinal doctrines. Three hundred and more of these "Ichwan" are being educated in Riadh to be religious teachers of the different tribes. They are supported by the Ruler and to join their number any one of the "Ichwan" has only to signify his desire for similar training. The society numbers many thousands in many different tribes and supports the present ruling house in Riadh enthusiastically.

Very little is heard in ordinary conversation, concerning the present European war. The Bedouin knows very little about it, and cares less. The city dwellers are better informed, but they say very little because they dare not. As far as can be judged, Nejd is pro-British only because the ruler compels it. The war has had almost no direct effect upon the people. Rains in the desert, and good date crops in the cities, have made times rather better than usual.

Abdul Aziz the ruler, himself, is an Arab of very unusual endowments. A courteous host, and a natural gentleman, he is a ruler of great force and even severity. He has acquired a considerable knowledge of the world and shows great intelligence in his grasp of present conditions.





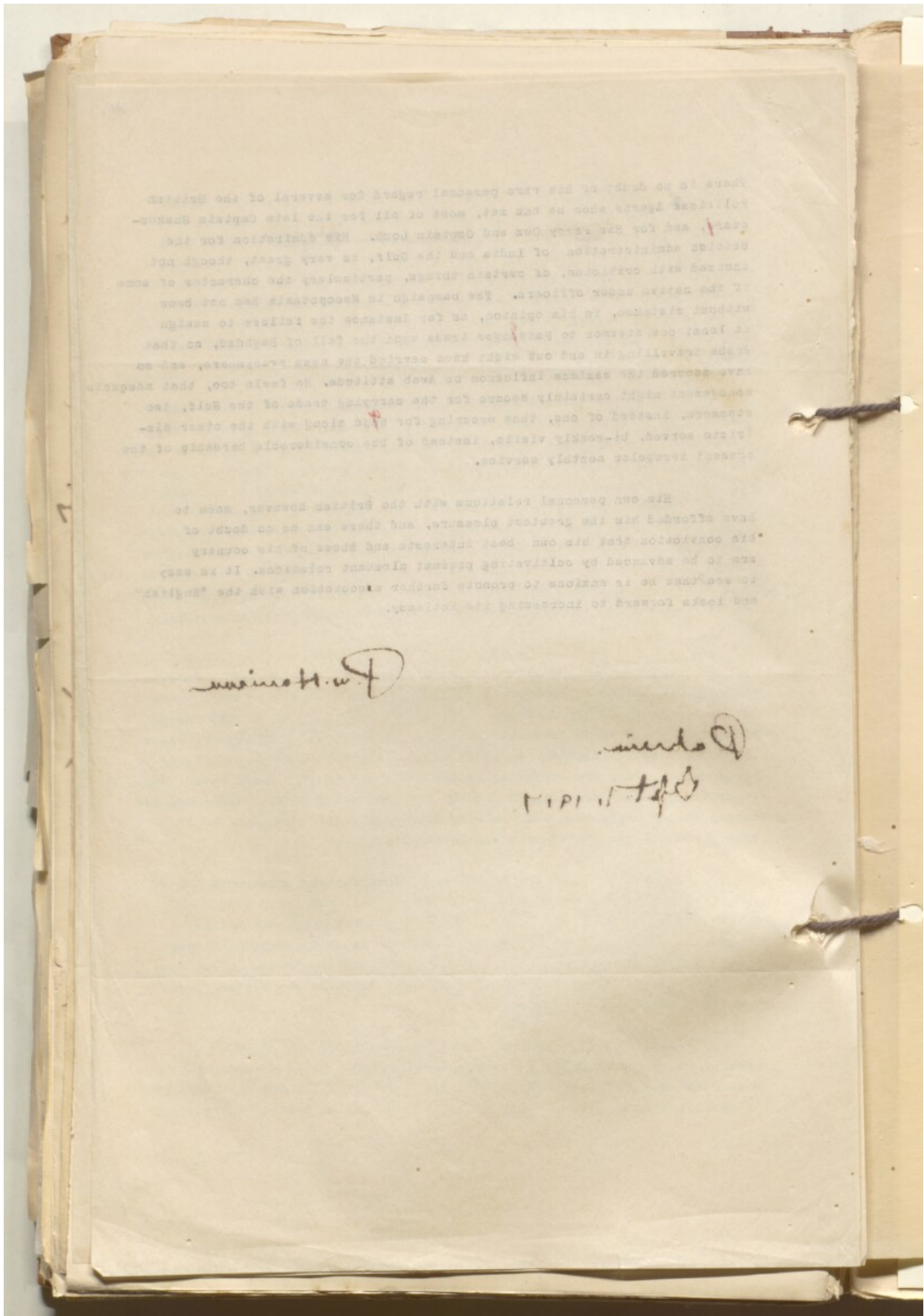
There is no doubt of his warm personal regard for several of the British Political Agents whom he has met, most of all for the late Captain Shaken-gear, and for Sir Percy Cox and Captain Loch. His admiration for the British administration of India and the Gulf, is very great, though not unmingled with criticism, of certain things, particularly the character of some of the native under officers. The campaign in Mesopotamia has not been without mistakes, in his opinion, as for instance the failure to assign at least one steamer to Passenger trade upon the fall of Baghdad, so that Arabs travelling in and out might have carried the news everywhere, and so have secured the maximum influence on Arab attitude. He feels too, that adequate management might certainly secure for the carrying trade of the Gulf, two steamers, instead of one, thus securing for ~~Hajd~~ Hajd along with the other districts served, bi-weekly visits, instead of the considerable hardship of the present irregular monthly service.

His own personal relations with the British however, seem to have afforded him the greatest pleasure, and there can be no doubt of his conviction that his own best interests and those of his country are to be advanced by cultivating present pleasant relations. It is easy to see that he is anxious to promote further association with the "English" and looks forward to increasing its intimacy.

P. W. Harrison

Bahrain.

Sept. 7, 1917.





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POLITICAL AGENCY.

No. 866.

Bahrain, the 5th September 1917.

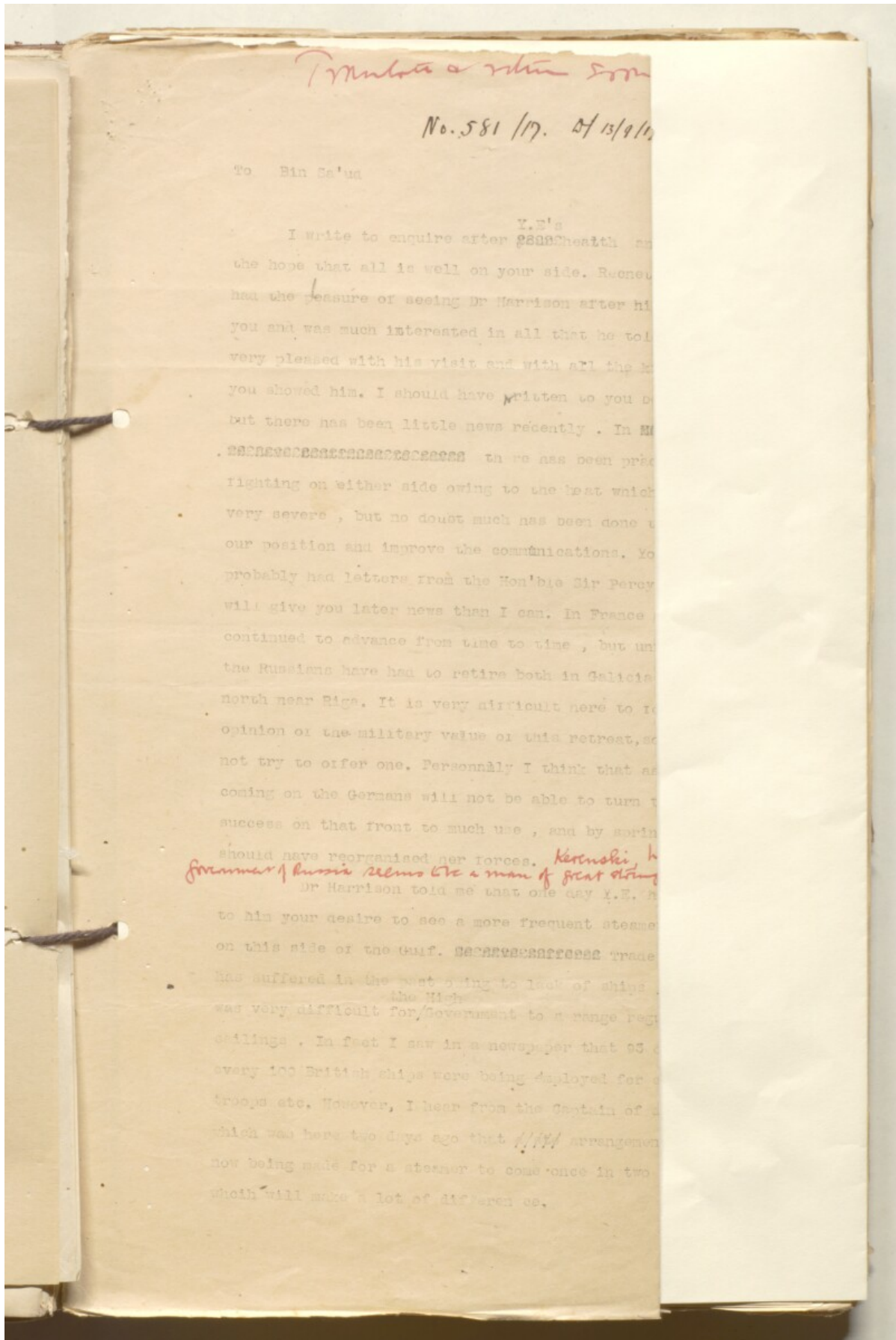
Copy forwarded to the Chief Political Officer, Baghdad with reference to his telegram No. 3484 of August 29th, 1917.

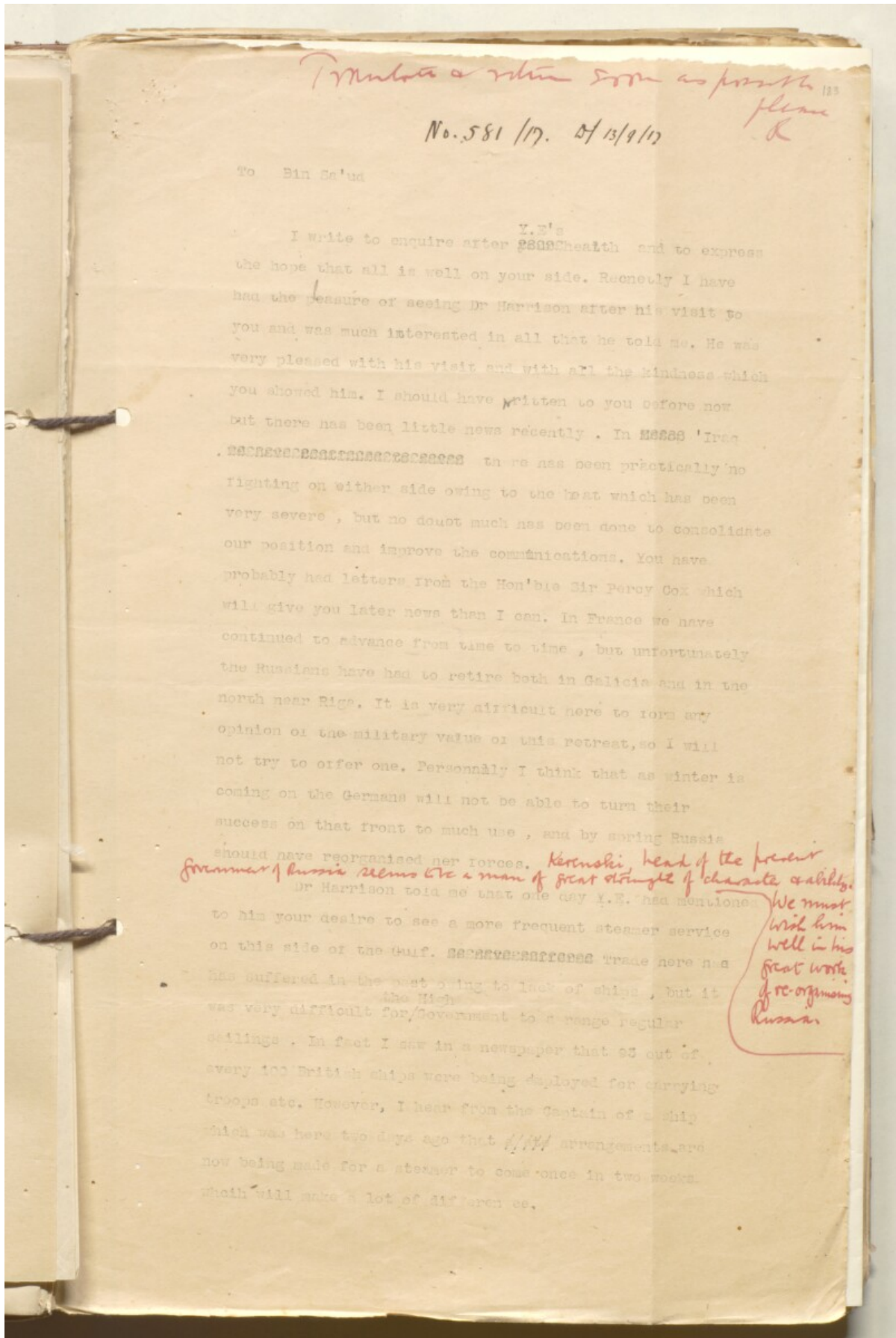
Copy of report, Chief Political Officer's telegram No. 3484 of August 29th, 1917, to Political Agent, Bahrain, and latter's reply No. 139-C. of August 30th, 1917, has been sent to Deputy Political Resident, Bushire, Deputy Chief Political Officer, Basrah, and the Political Agent, Kuwait.

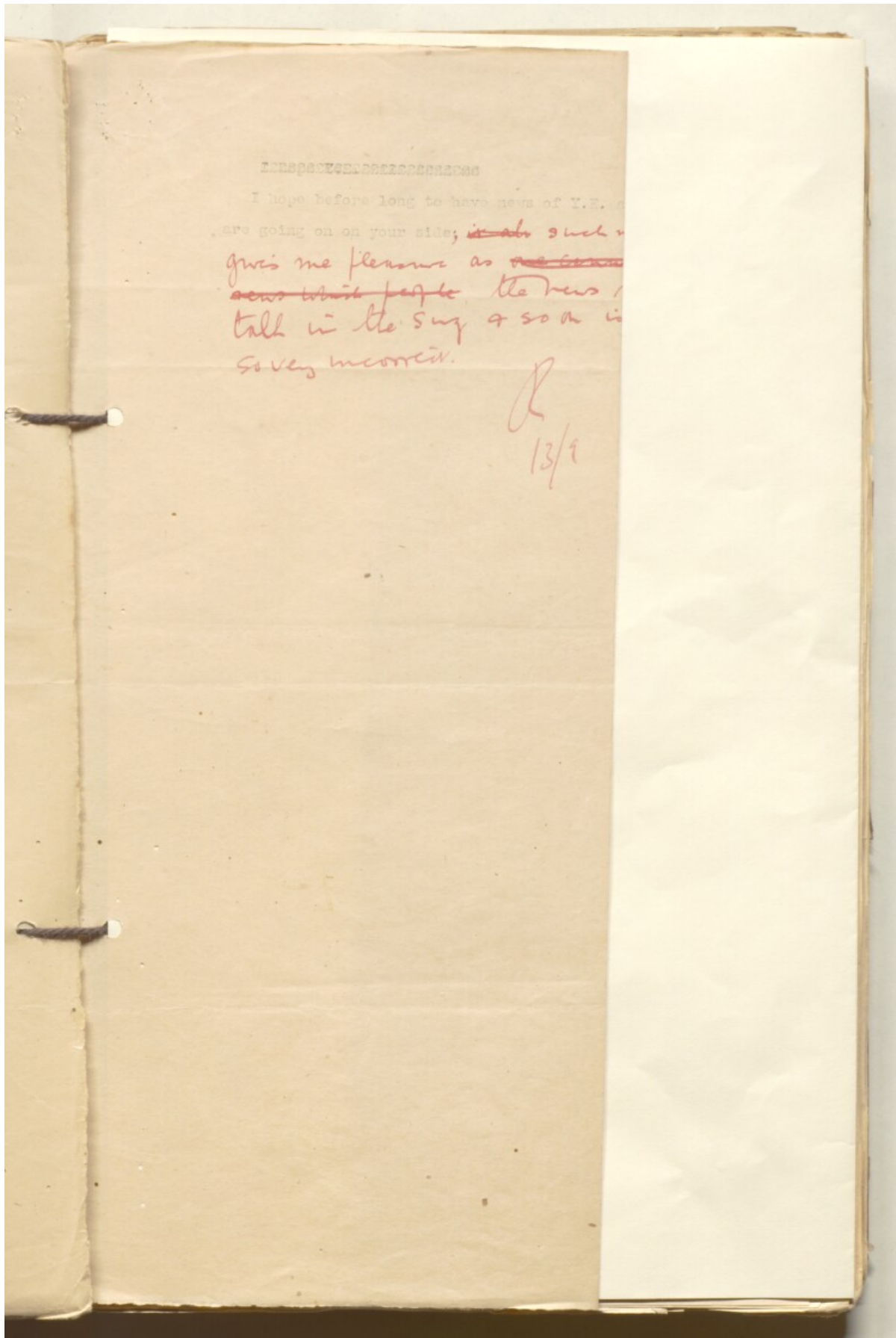
Captain,

Political Agent, Bahrain.

P.A. Kuwait



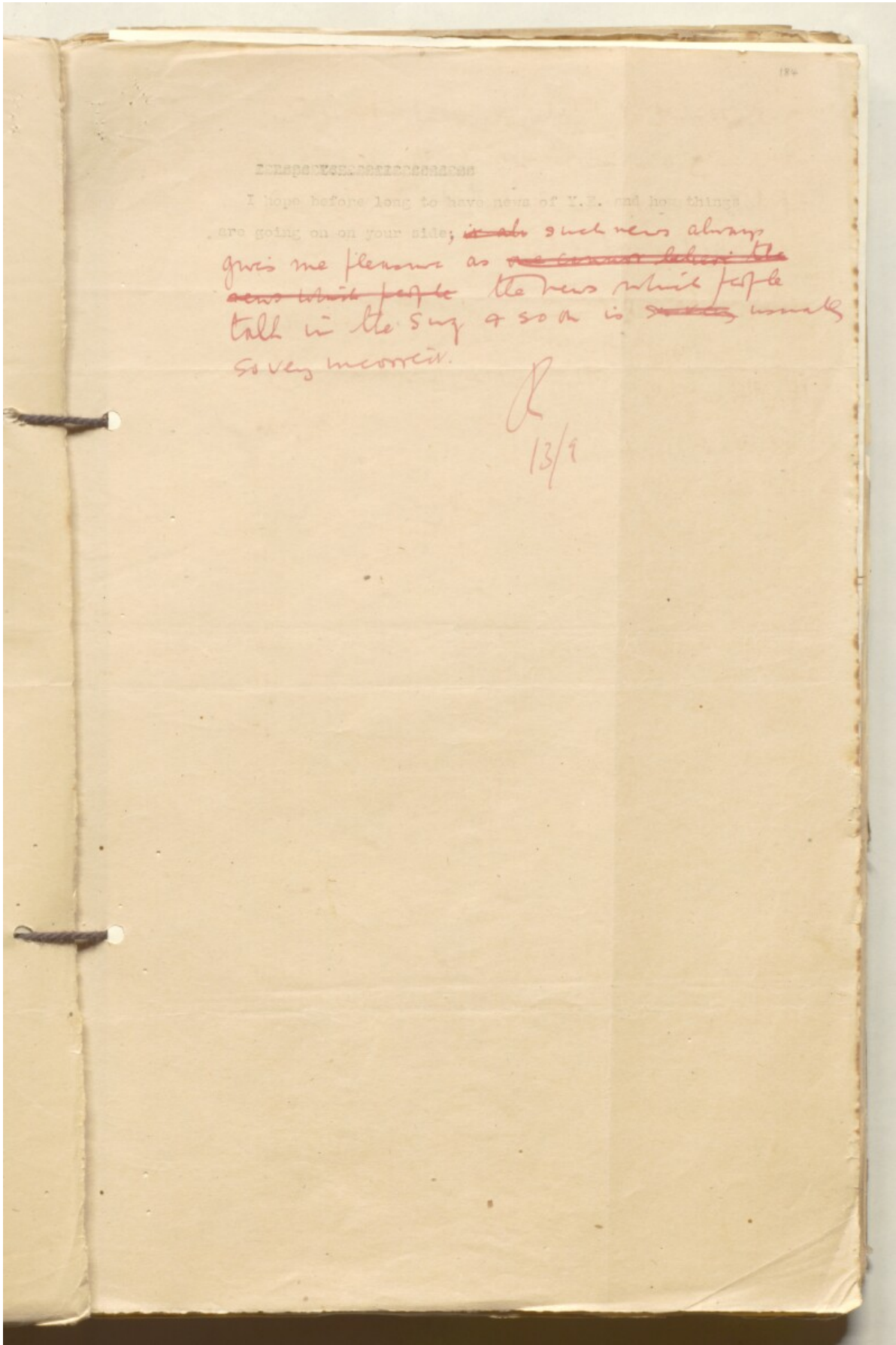


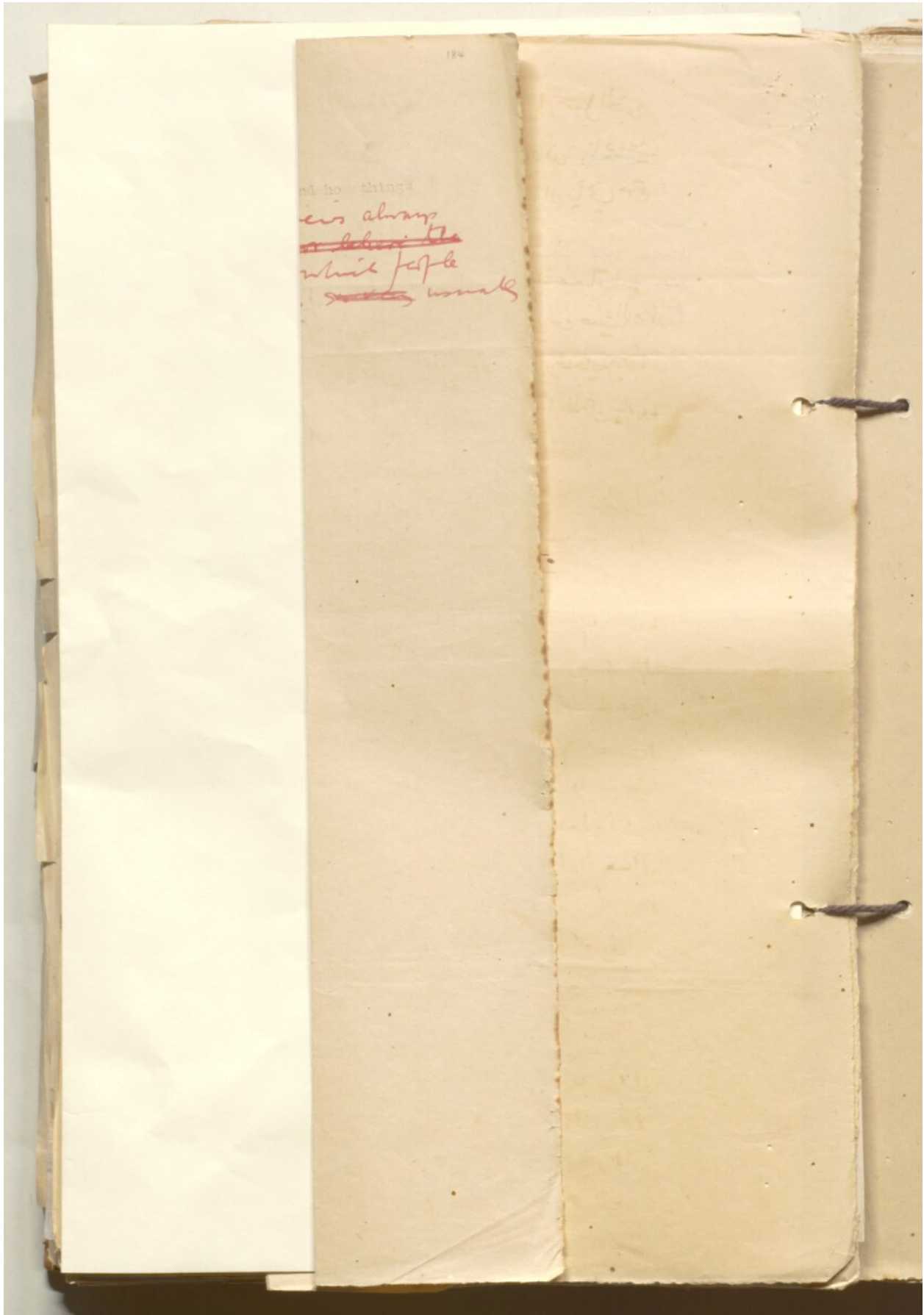


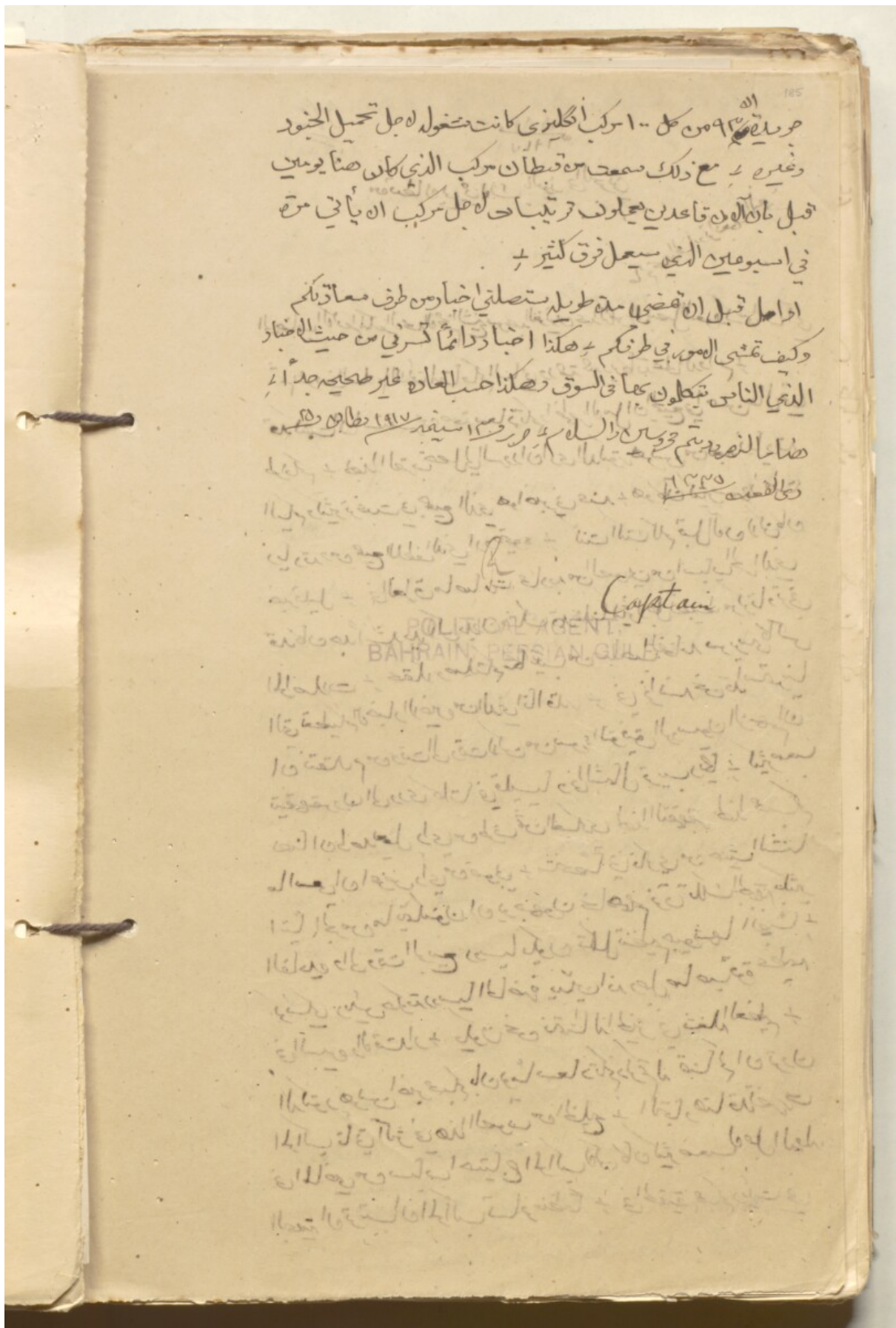
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

I hope before long to have news of Y.E. &
are going on on your side; ~~it is~~ such
gives me pleasure as ~~the news~~
~~news which people~~ the news
talk in the city & so on is
so very incorrect.

R
13/9







۳۷۷



Translation of a letter dated 23rd Shail¹⁸⁶
Raddah 1335, (= 11th Sept, 1917) from
H. S. Sheikh Sir Ahmad Aziz bin Ahmad
Rahman al Zamil As Said K.C.P.E.
Ruler of Najd, to Captain P. G. Loch,
H. B. M. Political Agent, Bahrain.

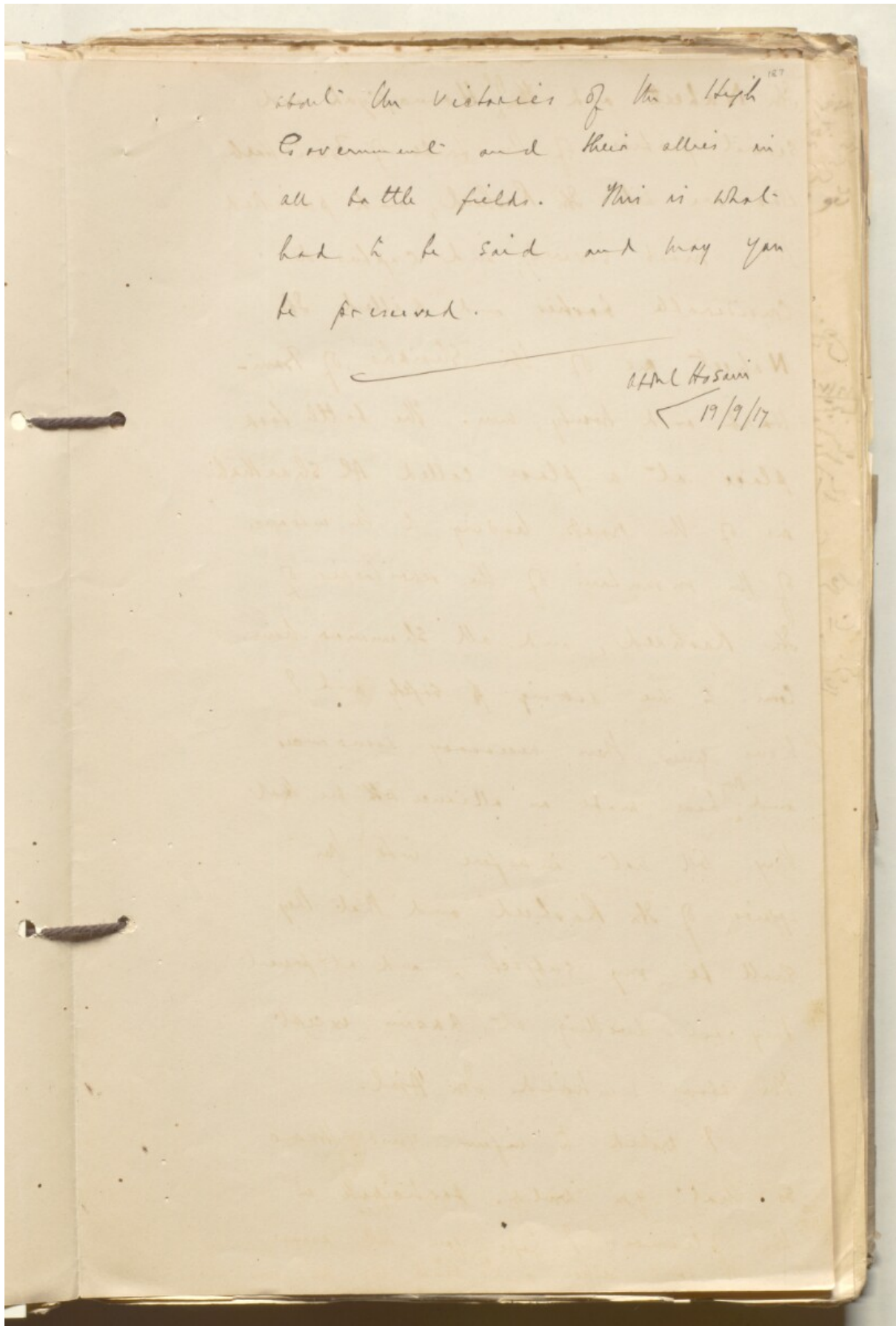
After Compliments,

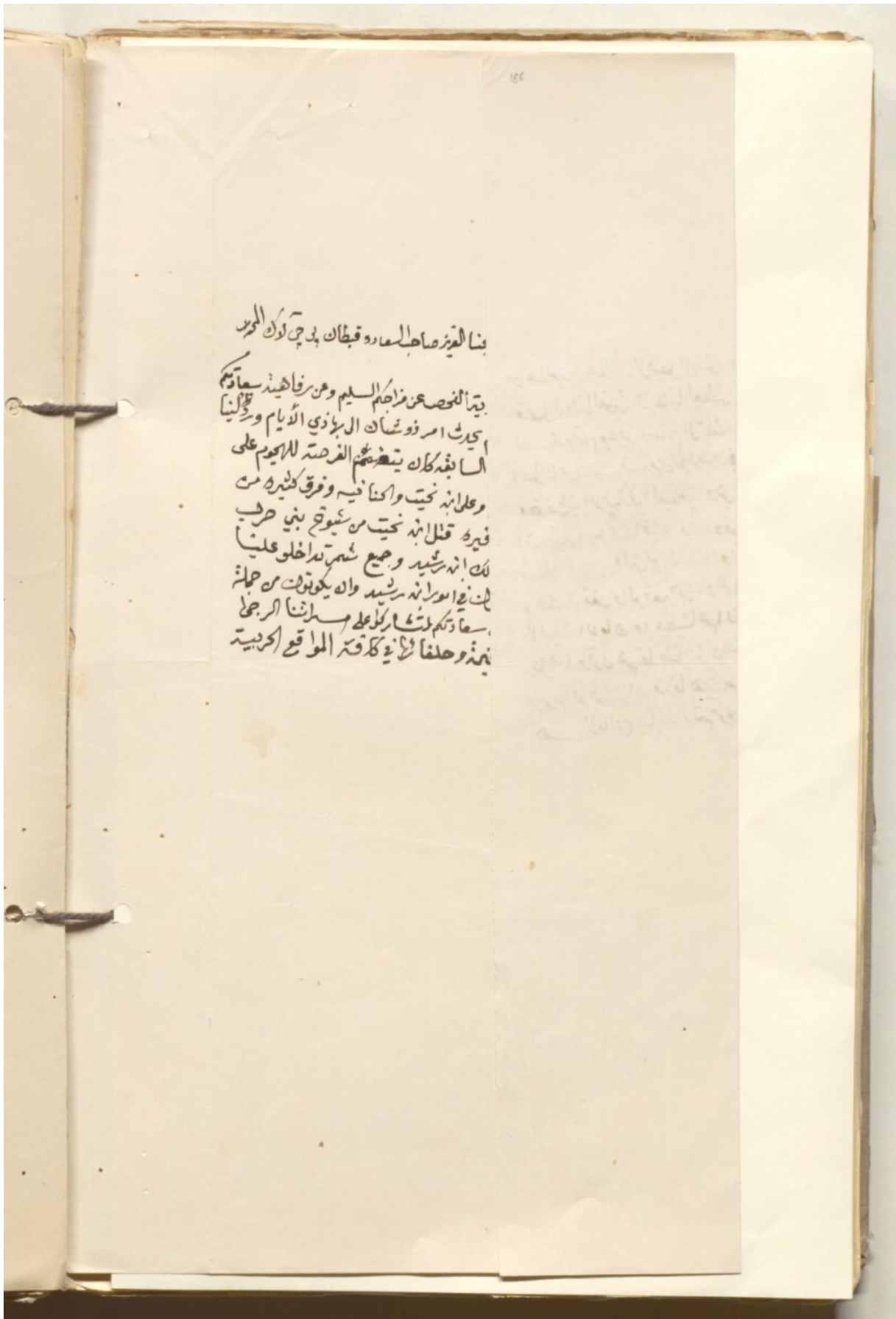
The object in writing this cordial
letter is to enquire after your health
and welfare, and to let you know
that by the grace of God, my
condition still places you in all respects
and every thing is going well in
Najd territories and nothing very
important has occurred, except that
in these days, my son Turki bin Ahmad
Aziz has gained victories, and there
are that the above mentioned, as
previously stated in my letters, was
watching an opportunity to attack Bin
Rasheed ^{for which} ~~he~~ he sent out investigations
who ^{happened to meet} ~~he~~ Son Ajal of the tribe of
Shammur ^{whom they} ~~he~~ attacked ~~him~~ and



also
John Nabeet and ~~the~~ Al Hamafiyah and
several parties of the tribe of Bani Harb
who are with Ibn Rasheed, and punished
them most severely, and captured
considerable loot and killed Ibn
Nabeet one of the Shieks of Bani-
Harb and twenty men. The battle took
place at a place called Al Sharthah
one of the roads leading to the entrance
of the mountain of the territories of
Ibn Rasheed, and all Shammars have
come to me asking for safety, and I
have given them necessary assurances
and ^{they} have made an alliance with me that
they will not interfere into the
affairs of Ibn Rasheed and that they
shall be my subjects, and at present
they are dwelling at Qasim except
the above mentioned Ibn Ajal.

I wished to inform your Honor
so that you could participate in
the pleasure. I hope you will assure
me of your welfare and send me good news





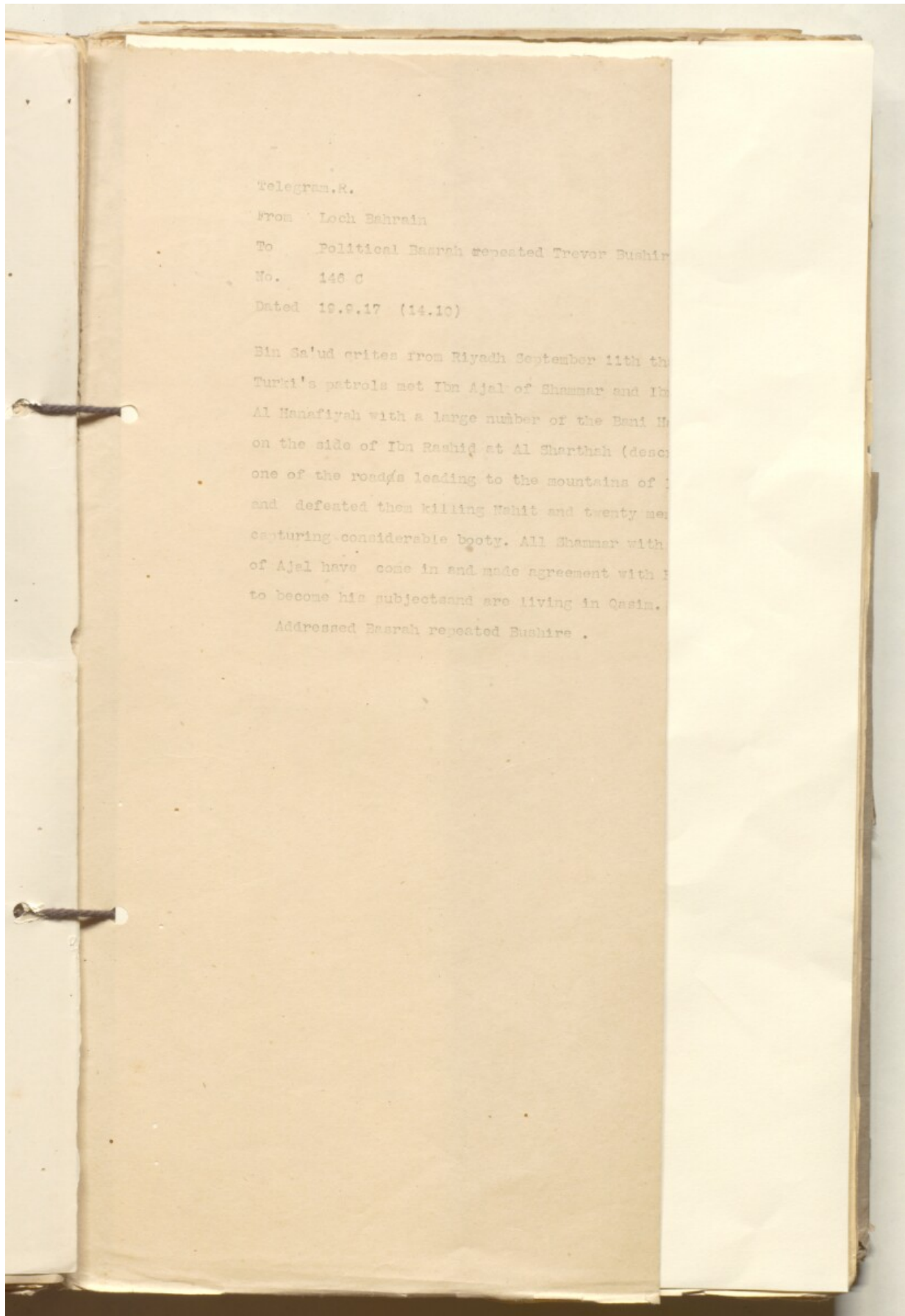
بنا القوي صاحب السعد وقبطان بدحي كون المهر
بنا النص من مزاجهم السليم ومن رفاهيه سعادتكم
أجريت امر فوشناك الربذي الأيام وركلتنا
السابقة كان يتفهم الفرصة للاجتماع على
وعلى انه نحيب واكنافيه ورفق كثيره من
فيرو قتل انه نحيب من يتوقع بني حرب
لكن انه رشيد وجميع شمرته اخلو علينا
لكن في امور انه رشيد واله يكونون من حملة
سعادتهم لثمة اركل على مسرنا الرجل
نمته وحلفا لثمة كرافة الموقع اكرسية



بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

من عبد العزيز بن عبد الرحمن الفيصل آل سعود الوهاب لا حول ولا قوة الا بالله العلي العظيم
 قنصل الدولة العثمانية البريطانية العظمى بالبحرين واثم معاليه آتت
 السلام تمام وعرفنا الاحترام الى تلك الغمام الباعث لسطر هذه النعيمة الوادية الفوص عن فراحكم السلام ومن فراحكم سعادتكم
 احوالنا من فضل الله قسم من كل الوجوه في ربيع ممالك الهندية بقايد لا تستطير ولم يحدث امر فوشناك اليرادي الايام وولينا
 ومضفات الابن تركي العبد العزيز وهي: ان المولى اليه كما ذكرنا سعادتكم بتعديتنا الى بغيره كان يتفهم الفرصة للاجتماع على
 ابنه رشيد اسل كشافته وصا وفعلى ابنه عجل من قبله شمس فاكرك عليه وعلانية نحيب وامنا فيه ووفر كثيره من
 قبيل: بني حرب التي مع ابنه رشيد ونكلمهم اشدد التثكيل وتغنمونا ثم وفيره قتل ابنه نحيب من عيوق بني حرب
 وعشره نفد والرقعة جرت في المحل المسمى الشريفة من ملود اجبل من ممالك ابنه رشيد وجميع شمس تدخلوا علينا
 طالبين الامان واعطيناهم التمنية اللازمة وعاهدونا الا يتدخلوا في امور ابنه رشيد والاه يتقوا من حملته
 رعائنا ولون هم قاطنين في التقسيم الا انهم اذ عمل استجيبا لفرق سعادتكم لئلا يركل على مسرنا الرجل
 برسوم الاطيان فزفاهم هتكم واستشارنا بنفصاله الدولة العثمانية وحلفا لئلا يركل في كل مرة المواقع اكرمية
 هذا ما ارجو بياينه وشمه محرومين ٢٤ ذ القعدة ١٢٤٥

Transcribed
 1997



Telegram.R.

From Loth Bahrain

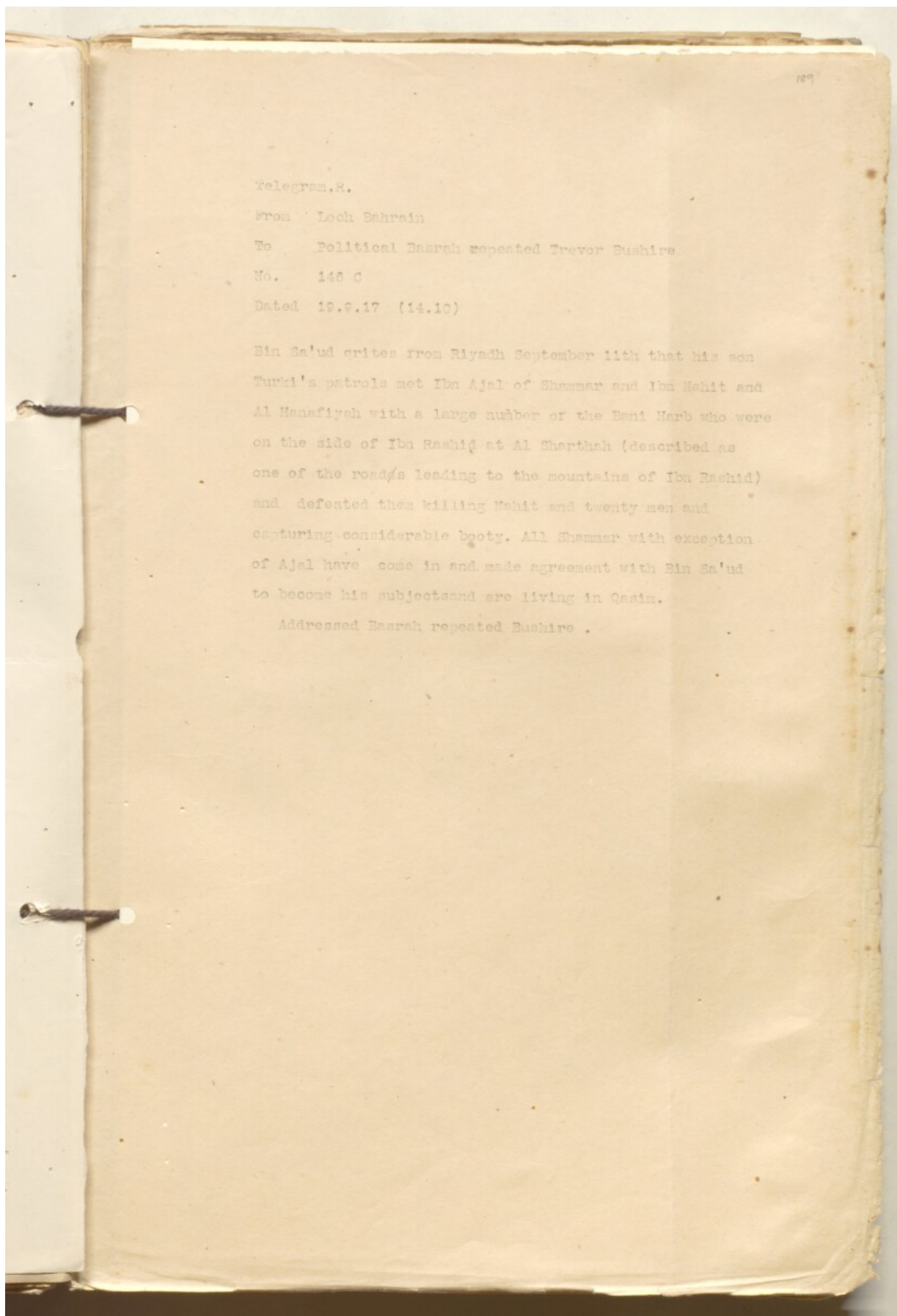
To Political Basrah repeated Trevor Bushire

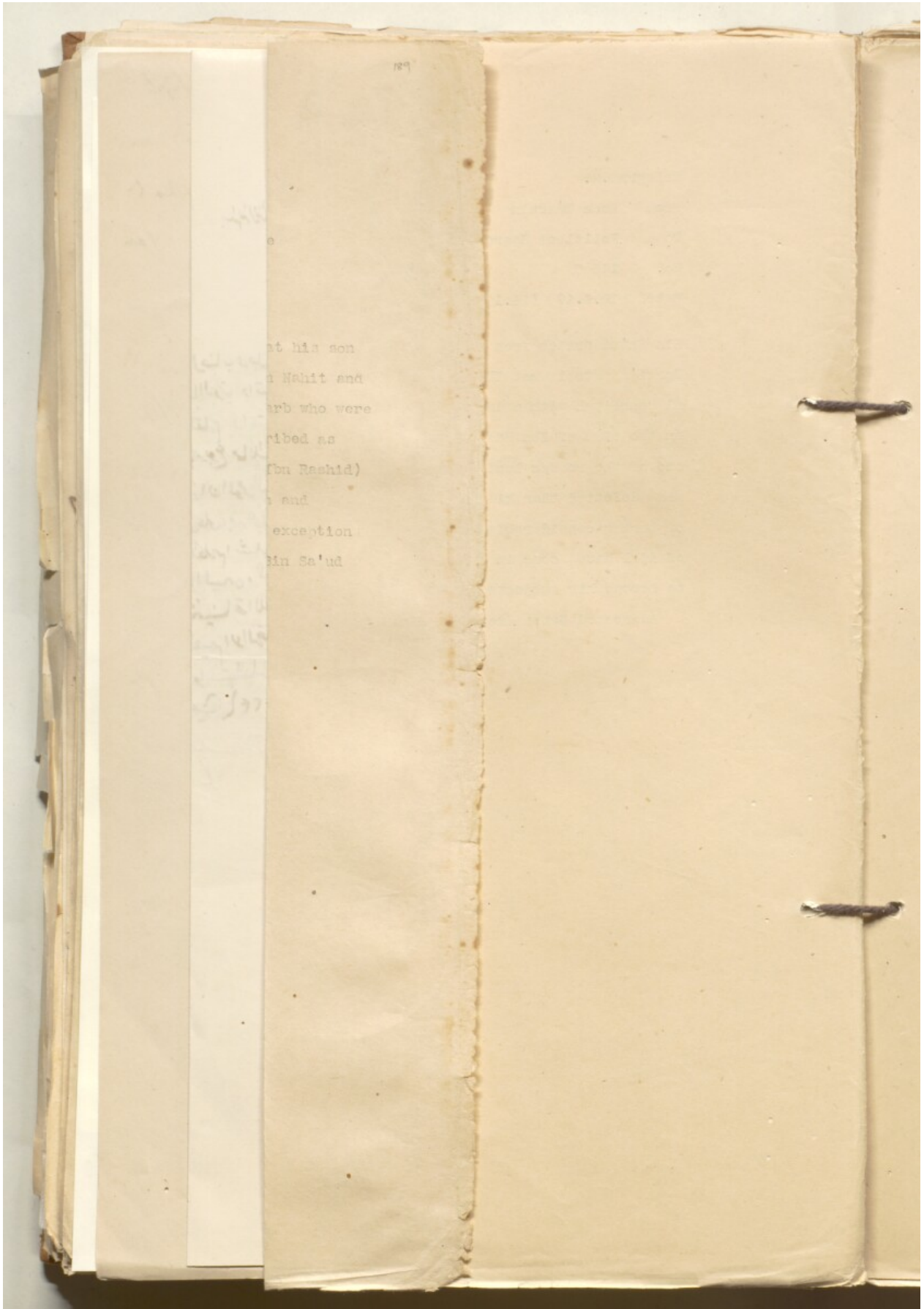
No. 146 C

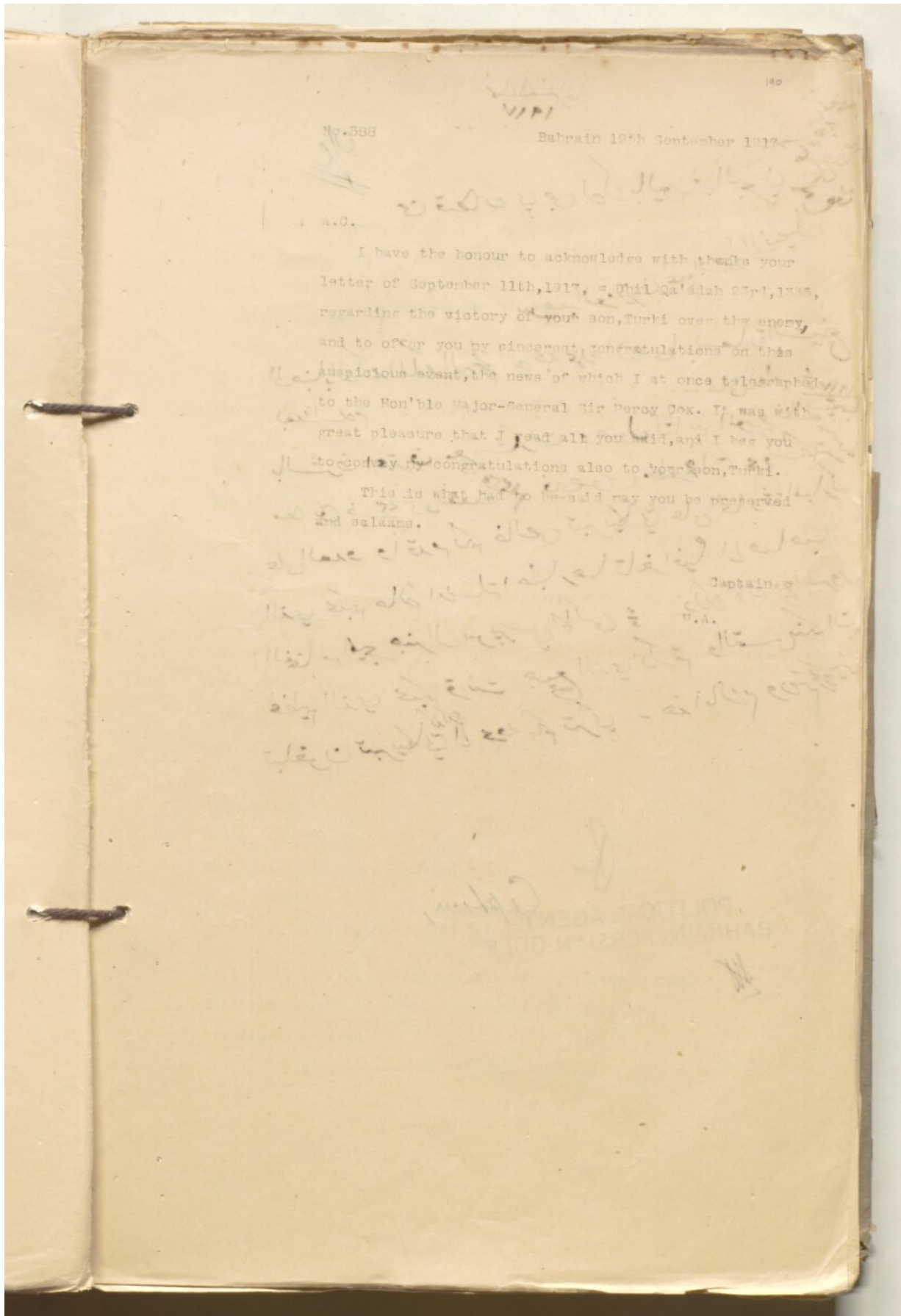
Dated 19.9.17 (14.10)

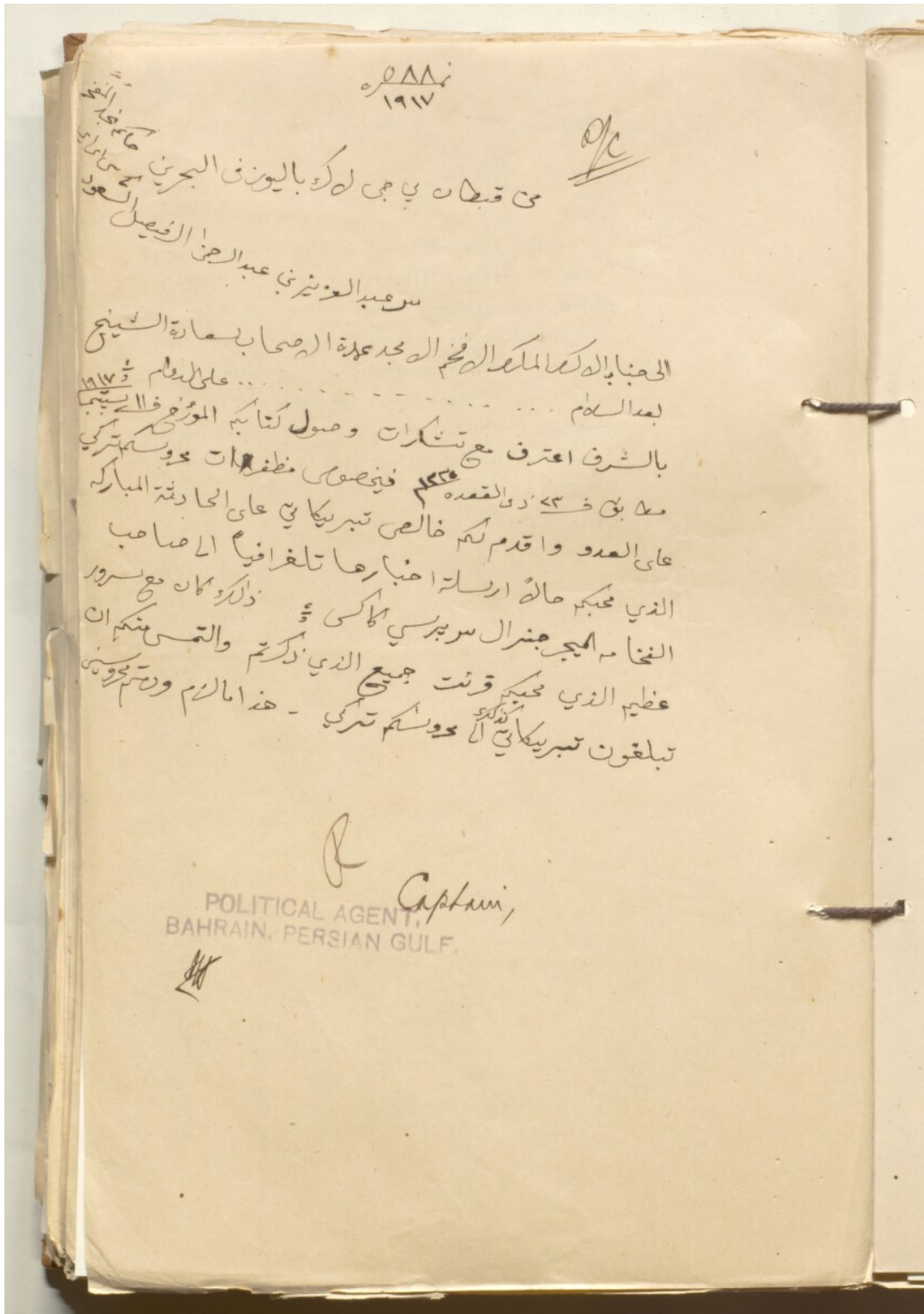
Bin Sa'ud writes from Riyadh September 11th the Turki's patrols met Ibn Ajal of Shammar and Ibn Al Hanafiyah with a large number of the Beni H on the side of Ibn Rashiq at Al Sharthah (desc one of the roads leading to the mountains of and defeated them killing Mahit and twenty men capturing considerable booty. All Shammar with of Ajal have come in and made agreement with to become his subjects and are living in Qasim.

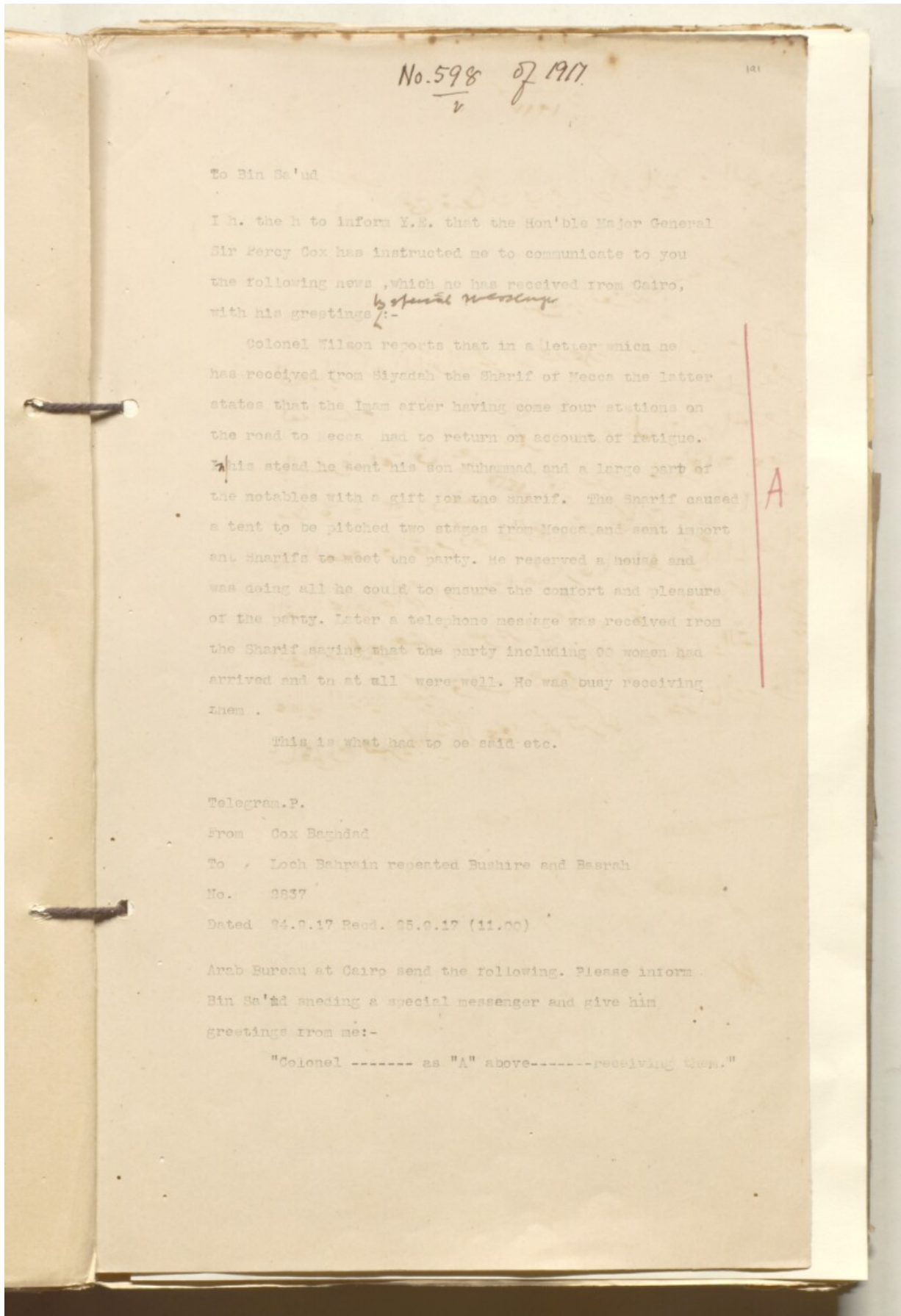
Addressed Basrah repeated Bushire .











No. 598 of 1917

121

To Bin Sa'ud

I am the honor to inform Y.E. that the Hon'ble Major General Sir Percy Cox has instructed me to communicate to you the following news, which he has received from Cairo, with his greetings:-

Colonel Wilson reports that in a letter which he has received from Siyadah the Sharif of Mecca the latter states that the Imam after having come four stations on the road to Mecca had to return on account of fatigue. In his stead he sent his son Muhammad and a large part of the notables with a gift for the Sharif. The Sharif caused a tent to be pitched two stages from Mecca and sent important Sharifs to meet the party. He reserved a house and was doing all he could to ensure the comfort and pleasure of the party. Later a telephone message was received from the Sharif saying that the party including 92 women had arrived and to all were well. He was busy receiving them.

This is what had to be said etc.

Telegram.P.

From Cox Baghdad

To , Loch Bahrain repeated Bushire and Basrah

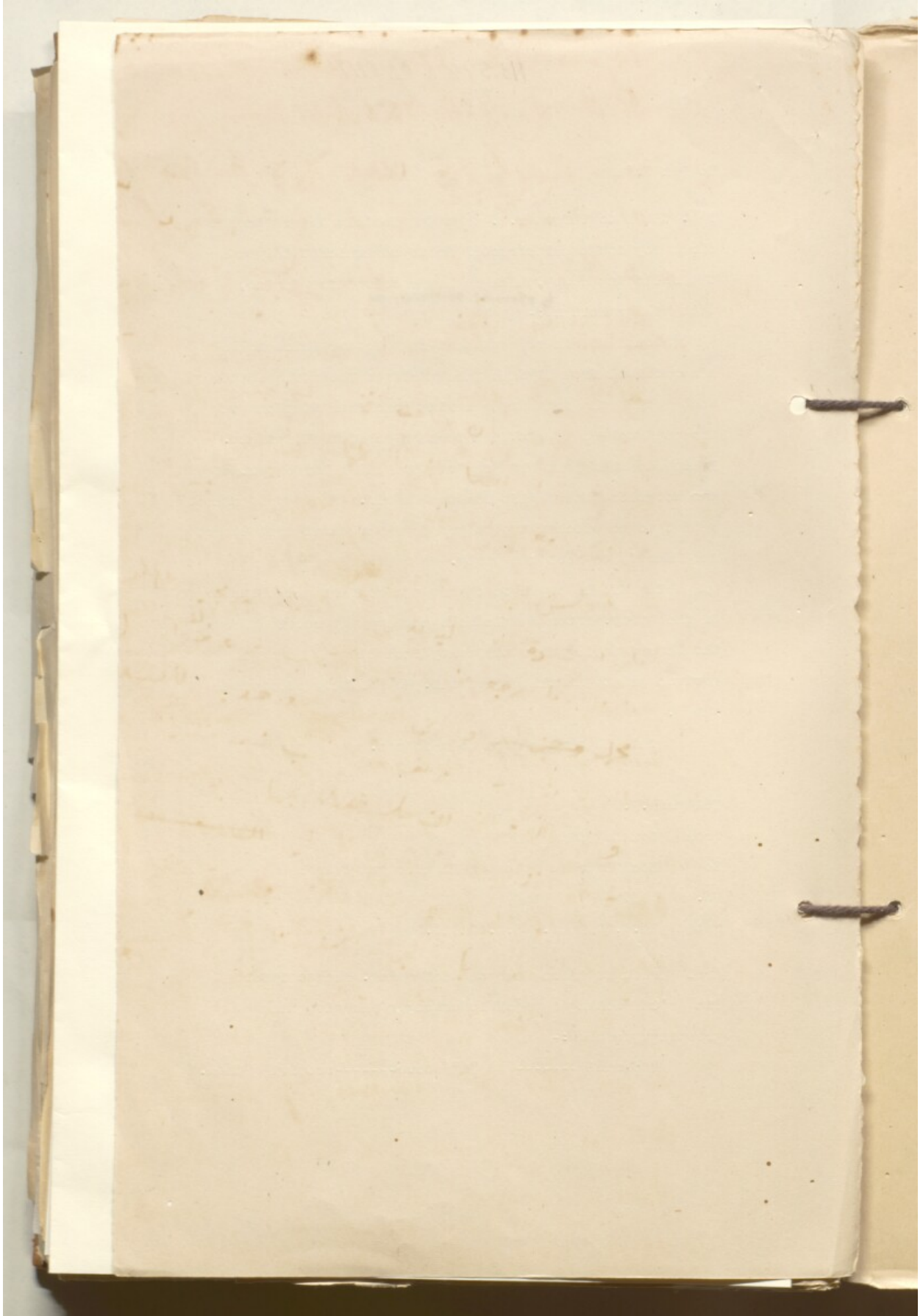
No. 3837

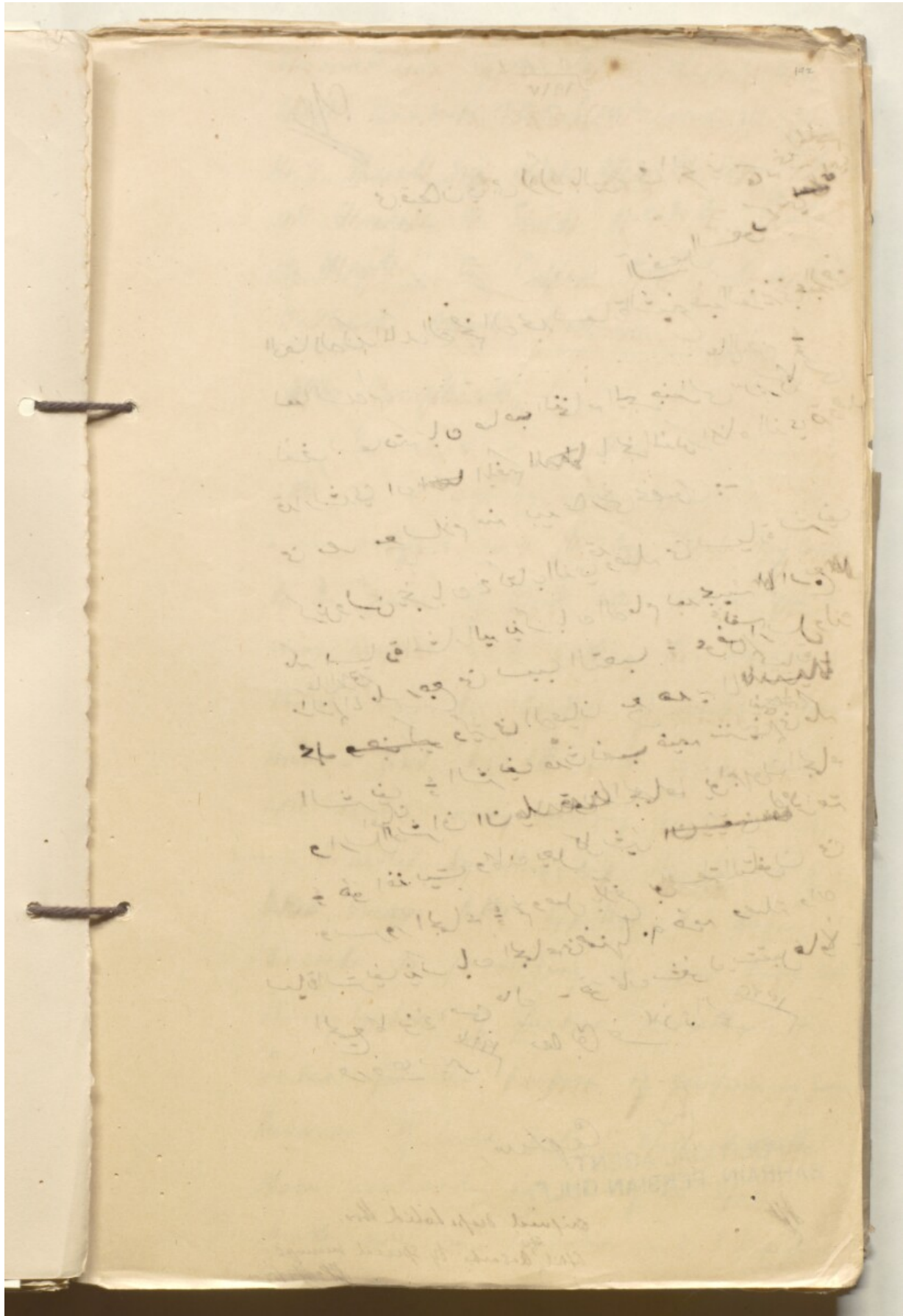
Dated 24.2.17 Recd. 25.2.17 (11.00)

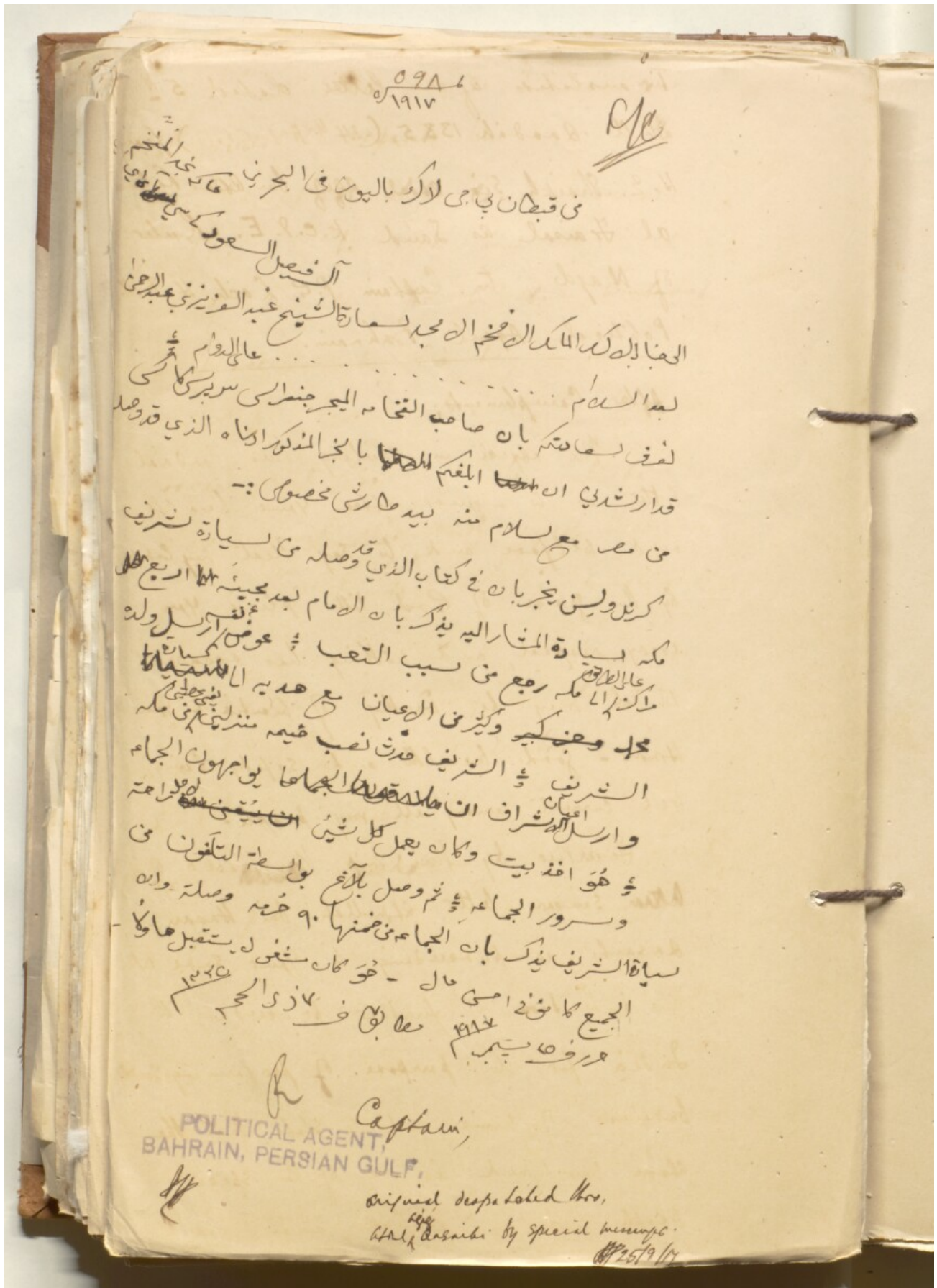
Arab Bureau at Cairo send the following. Please inform.

Bin Sa'ud sending a special messenger and give him greetings from me:-

"Colonel ----- as "A" above-----receiving them."







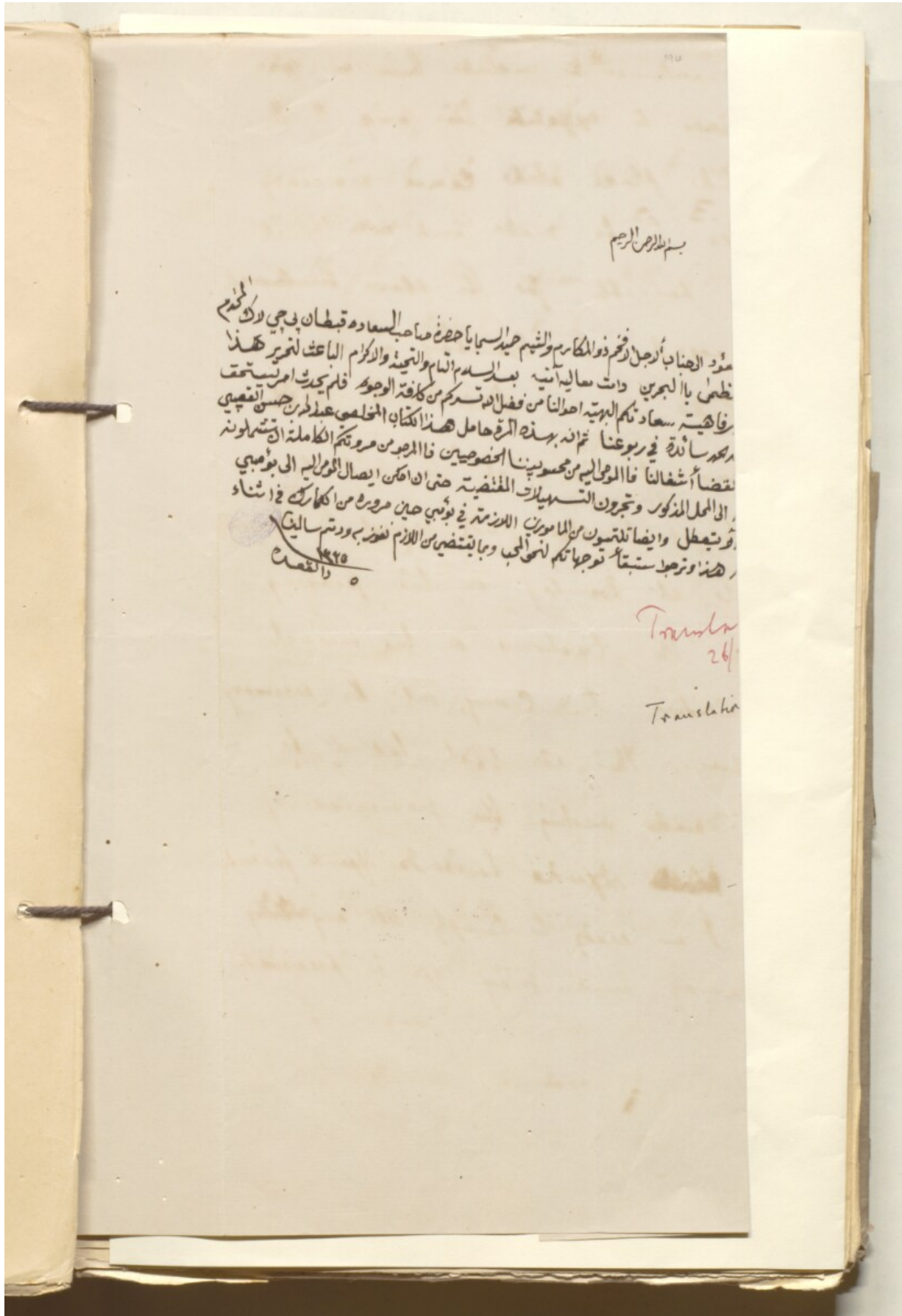


Translation of a letter dated 5th
Shi'at Qasbi 1335, (= 24th August 1914) from
H. E. Shaikh Si' ad-din bin Abdur Rahman
al-Faisal as Sa'id K.C.I.E. Ruler
of Najd, to Captain P. G. Loch H. B. N.,
Political Agent, Bahrain.

After Compliments,

The object in writing this cordial
letter is to enquire after your health
and welfare, and to say that by the
grace of God, all peace you in
every respect, and nothing has occurred
which may be troubling of health to your
Honour - good health and safety being
well current among all my people.

Further by this trip the bearer of this
letter Al-Sayid bin Hasan
Qasbi is proceeding to your side with
the intention of further proceeding to
India for the purpose of performing some
business of mine and to state that the
above mentioned is one of the special
people under my protection, and I hope from

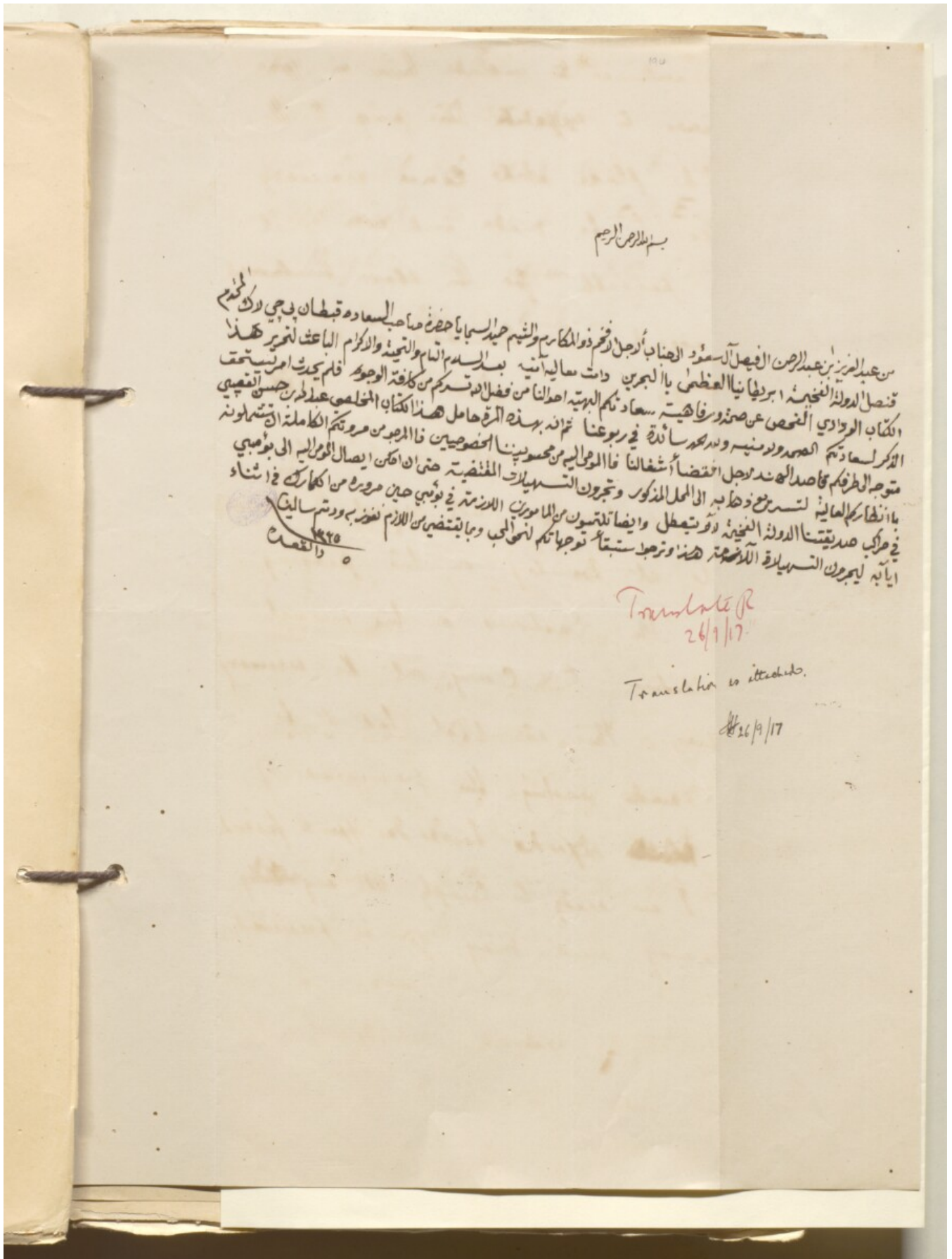


بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

صود الجناح أوجع في فم ذوالكريم الشريف حيد السبايا جعفر صاحب السعادة قطبان في حي لاك المكرم
نظمي بالبحرين ذات معاليه آتية بسلامة التمام والتعينة والكرام الباعث لتحرير هذا
فأهية سعادكم الهمة احوالنا من فضلكم من كلفة الوجوه فلم يترك امر يستحق
مهم ساند في روعنا ثم انه بهذه الرقة حامل هذا الكتاب المخلصي هذا لم يرج حسن انقيدي
نقضاء اشغالنا فالوالم من محسوبنا الخصوصيين فالمرجون مروتكم الكاملة انتم لونه
الى العمل المذكور وتجرون التسديدات الغنصية حتى ان امكن ايصال الوالم الى بومي
وتبطل وايضا تلتبون من المامورين اللزمنة في بومي حين مرور من الكمارك في اثناء
هذه وترجع استقا توجهاكم لنعو الحب وبما يقتضي من اللازم نغض به وودتم سالت
١٩٢٥
والنقص

Transl
26/

Translation



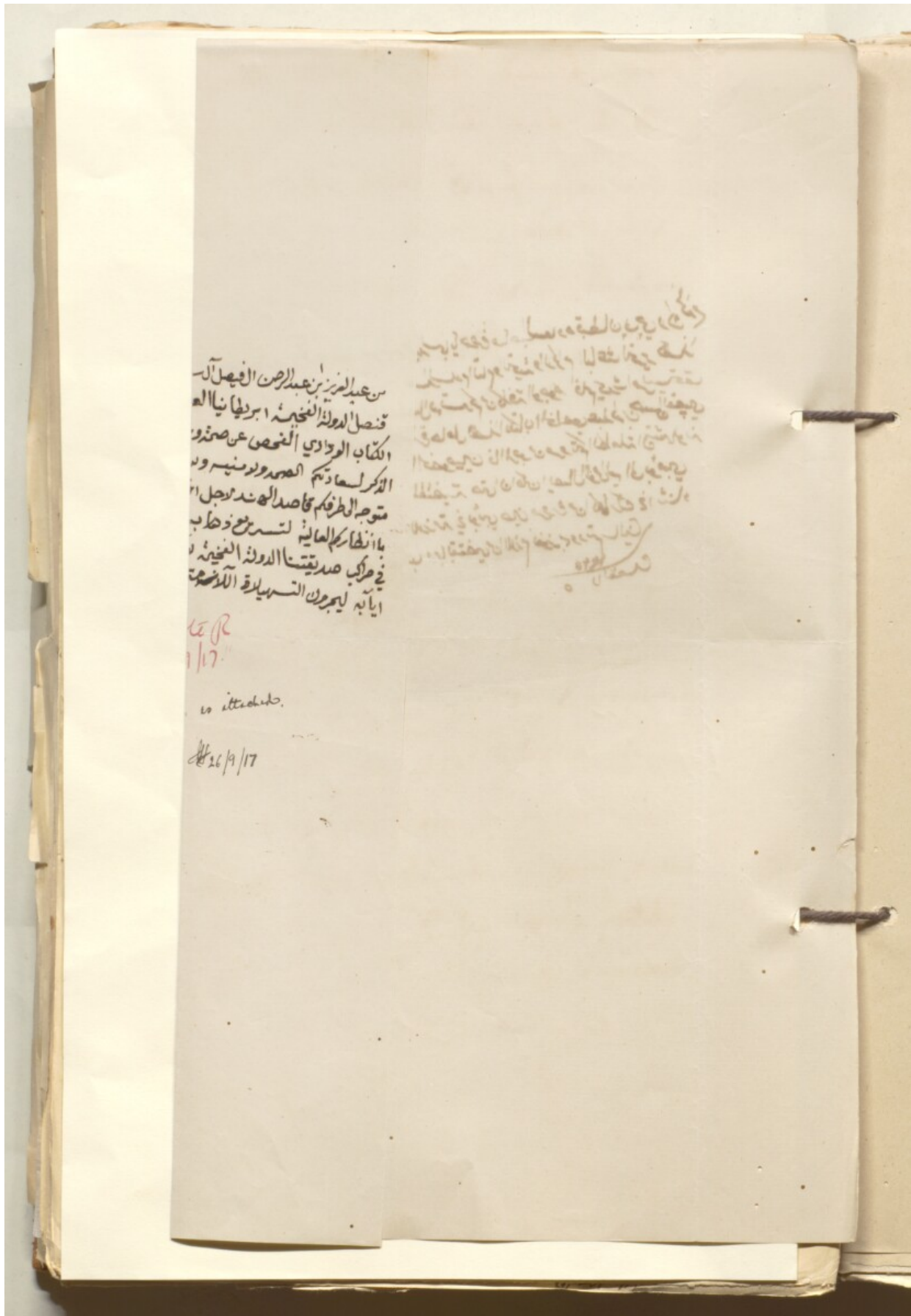
بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

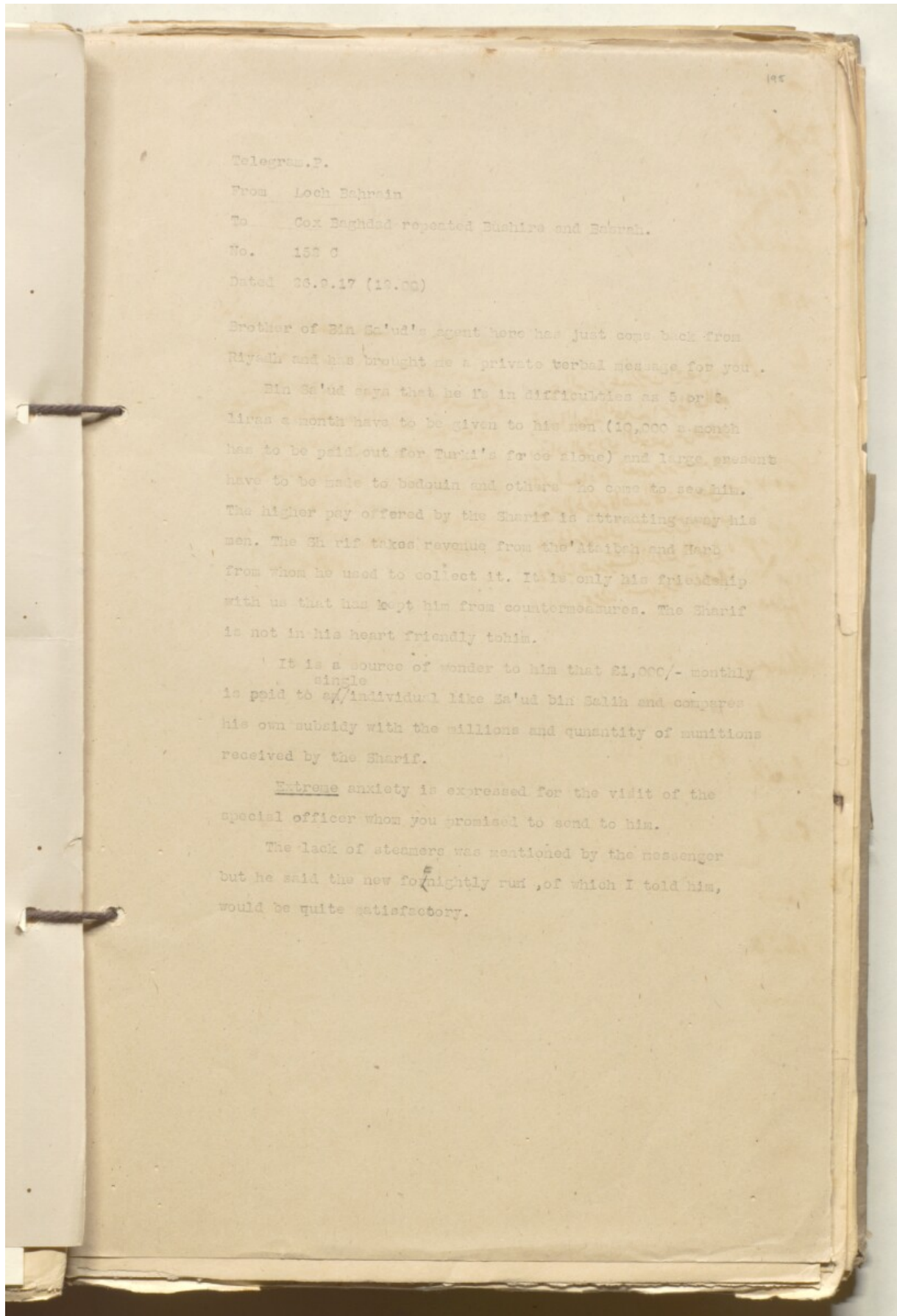
من عبد العزيز بن عبد الرحمن الفيصل آل سعود العناب أرجل فرحم ذوالنكارم والشيخ حميد السبياني حفظه من اجل السعادة قطبان في حي ذلك المرحوم
فصل الدولة الفخيمة ابريقا نيا العظمى بالبحرين دامت معاليها بسم الله تعالى بسم الله والحمد لله والبركات الباعث لخير هذا
الكتاب الوادي النقص عن صدور فاهية سعادكم البهية اعدنا من فضل الله تدركم من كافة الوجوه فلم يترك امر يستحق
الذكر لسعادكم المصون ونسب سائدة في ربوعنا ثم انه بهذه الرقة حامل هذا الكتاب المخلصي على امر حسن انقيص
موجه الى طرفكم فاصدق الله نرجل انقضا اشغالنا فالمراد اليه من محسونا انقصه حتى ان امكن اصال المراد اليه الى بومبي
بالنظار العاليه لتسريح ذلك الى العمل المذكور وتجرون التسييلات المنقضية حتى ان امكن اصال المراد اليه الى بومبي
في مركب صدريتنا الدولة الفخيمة لا تقبل وايضا تلتصق بالمراد اليه من المأمورين اللازمه في بومبي حين مرور من كمارك في اثناء
ايابه ليبحرون التسييلات اللاصقة هذا وزجوا سبقا نوجوا بكم لنعلم الجب وبما يقتضي من اللازم نغزب وودتم سالت
١٩٤٠
والفصل

Translated by
26/9/17

Translation is attached.

26/9/17





Telegram.P.

From Loch Bahrain

To Cox Baghdad repeated Bushira and Sakrah.

No. 158 C

Dated 26.2.17 (1900)

Brother of Bin Sa'ud's agent here has just come back from Riyadh and has brought me a private verbal message for you.

Bin Sa'ud says that he is in difficulties as 5 or 6 liras a month have to be given to his men (10,000 a month has to be paid out for Turki's force alone) and large presents have to be made to beduin and others who come to see him. The higher pay offered by the Sharif is attracting away his men. The Sharif takes revenue from the Ataiyah and Ward from whom he used to collect it. It is only his friendship with us that has kept him from countermeasures. The Sharif is not in his heart friendly to him.

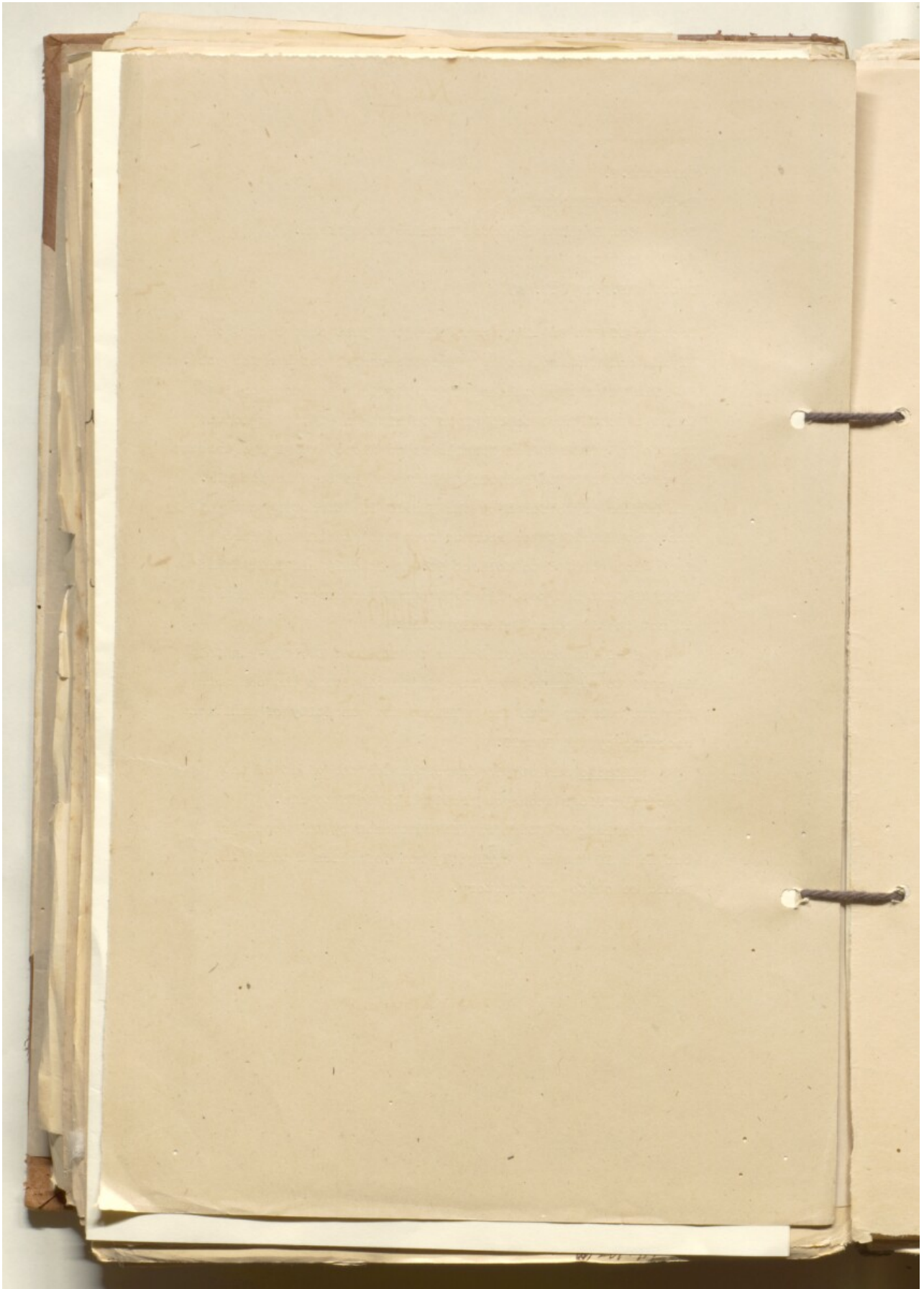
It is a source of wonder to him that 21,000/- monthly ^{single} is paid to an individual like Sa'ud bin Salih and compares his own subsidy with the millions and quantity of munitions received by the Sharif.

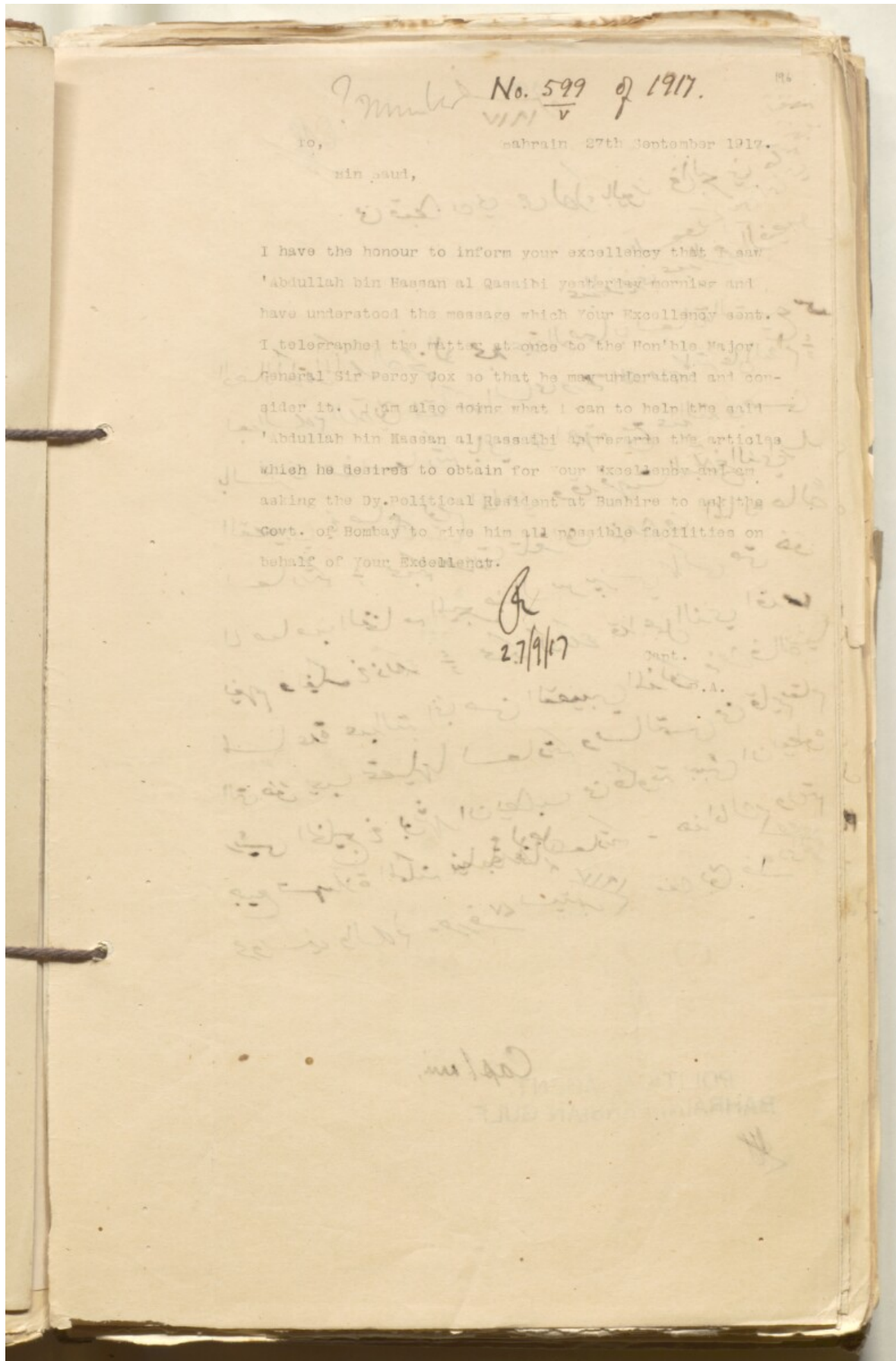
Extreme anxiety is expressed for the visit of the special officer whom you promised to send to him.

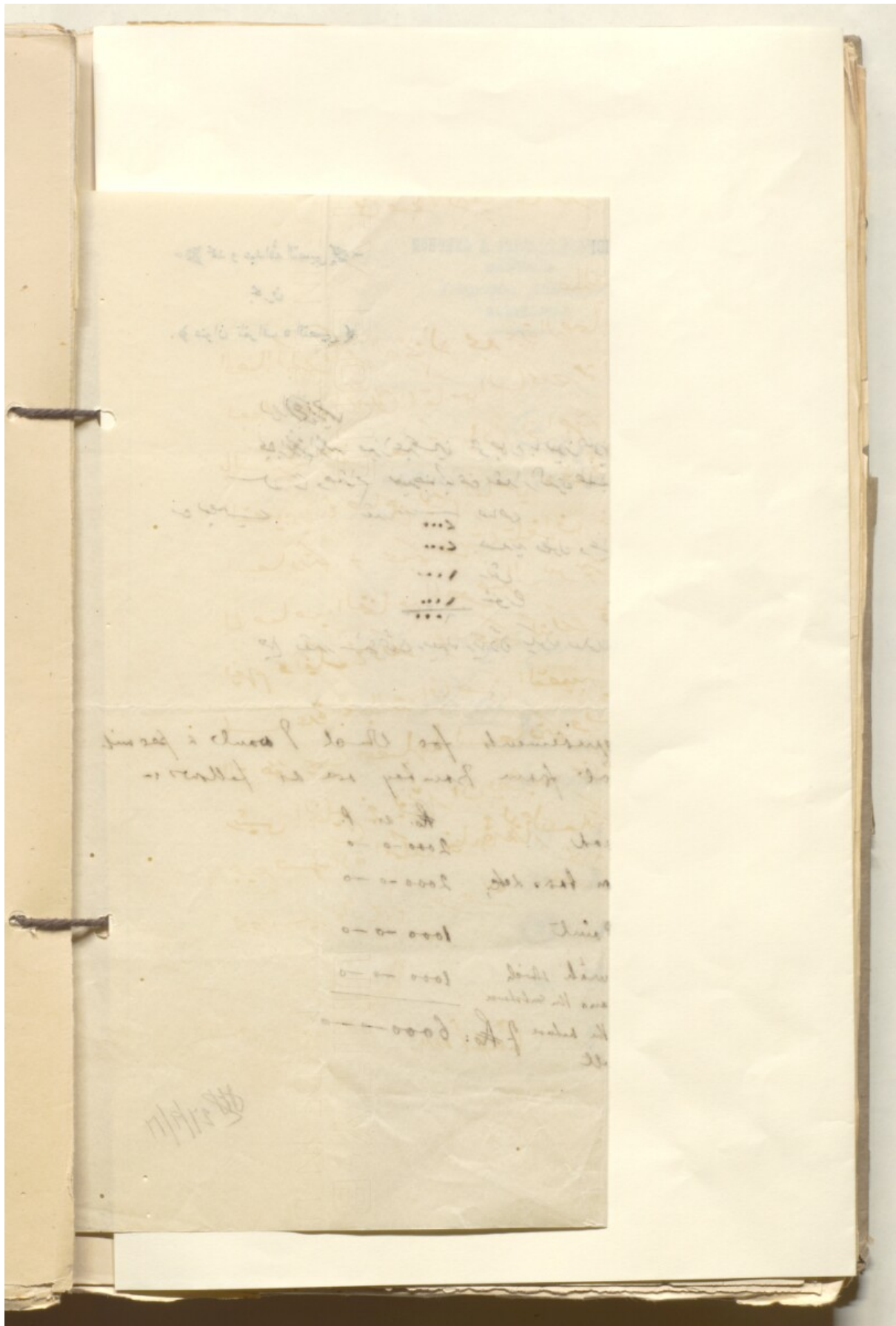
The lack of steamers was mentioned by the messenger but he said the new fortnightly run, of which I told him, would be quite satisfactory.

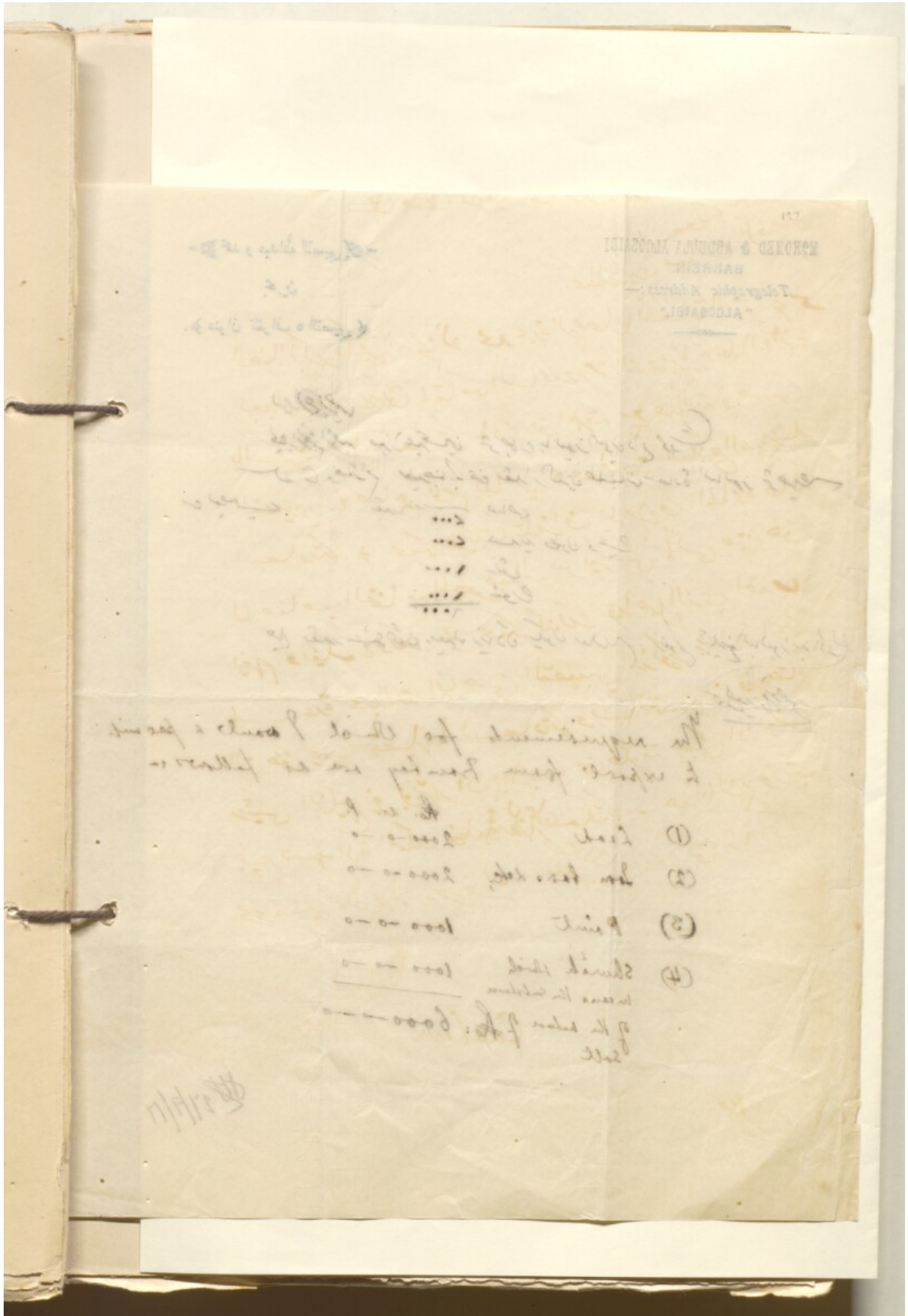


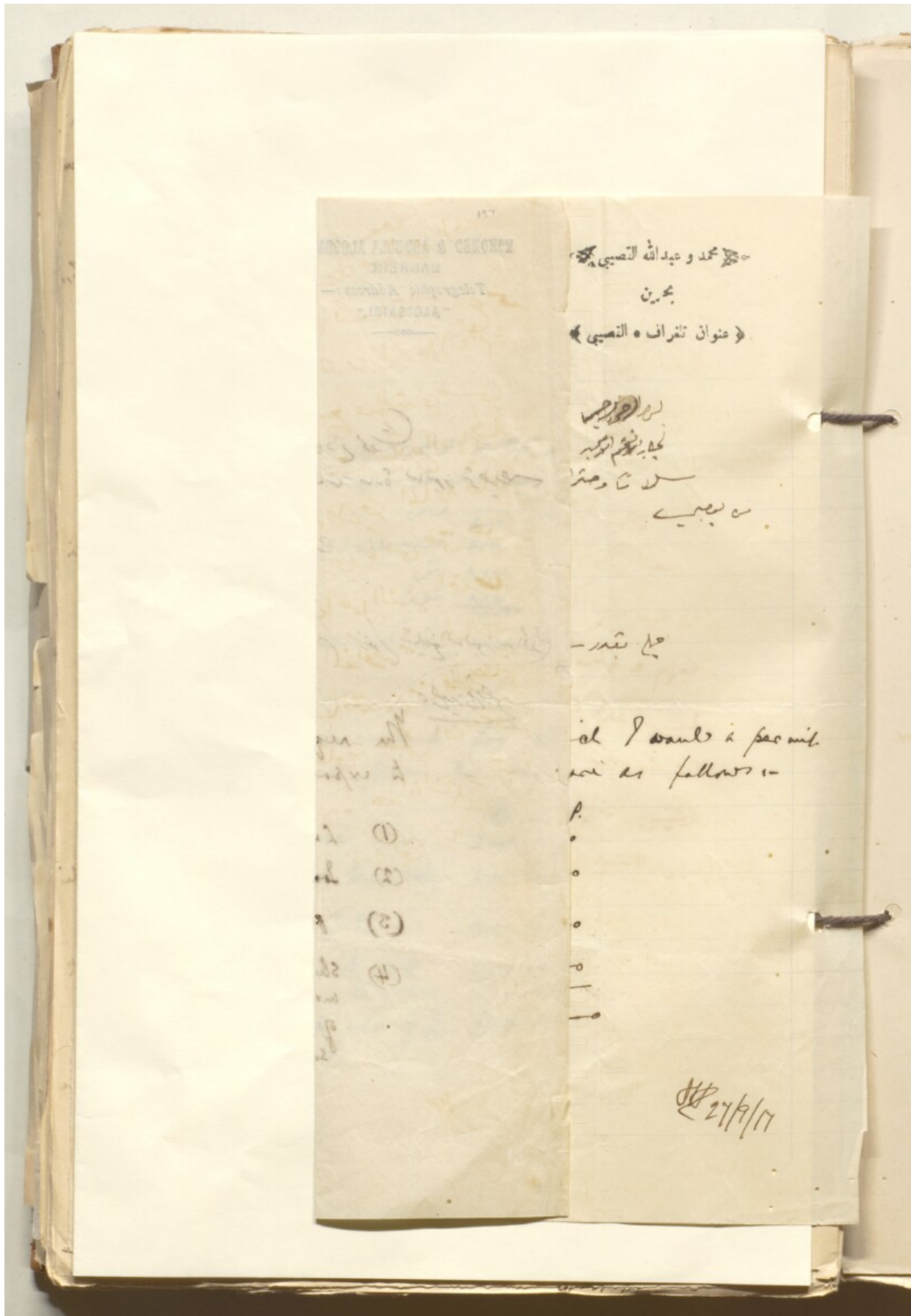
"الملف E 8 المجلد III بن سعود" [١٩٦] (٥٤٤/٣٩٧)

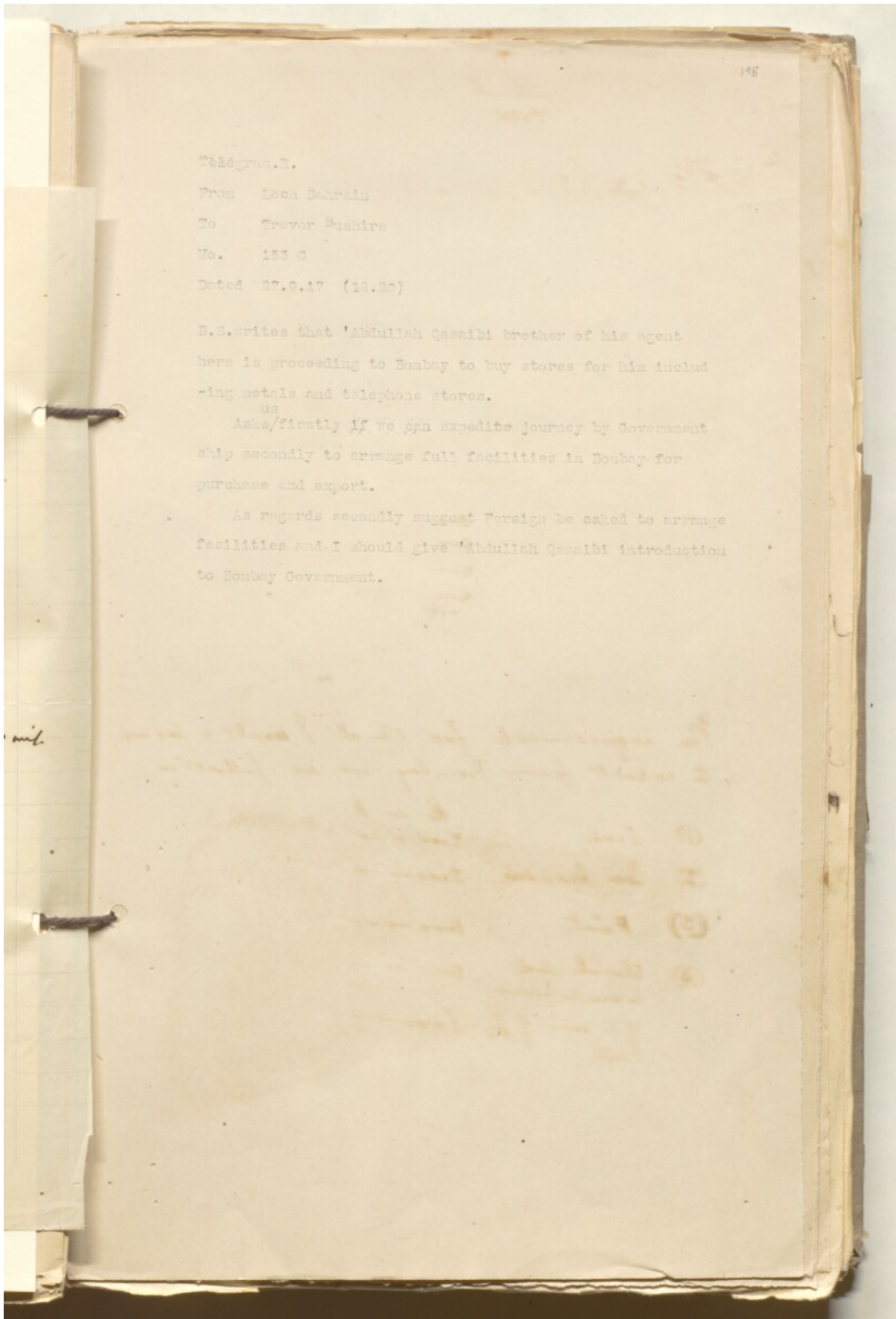












Telegram.B.

From Loch Bahrain

To Trevor Bushire

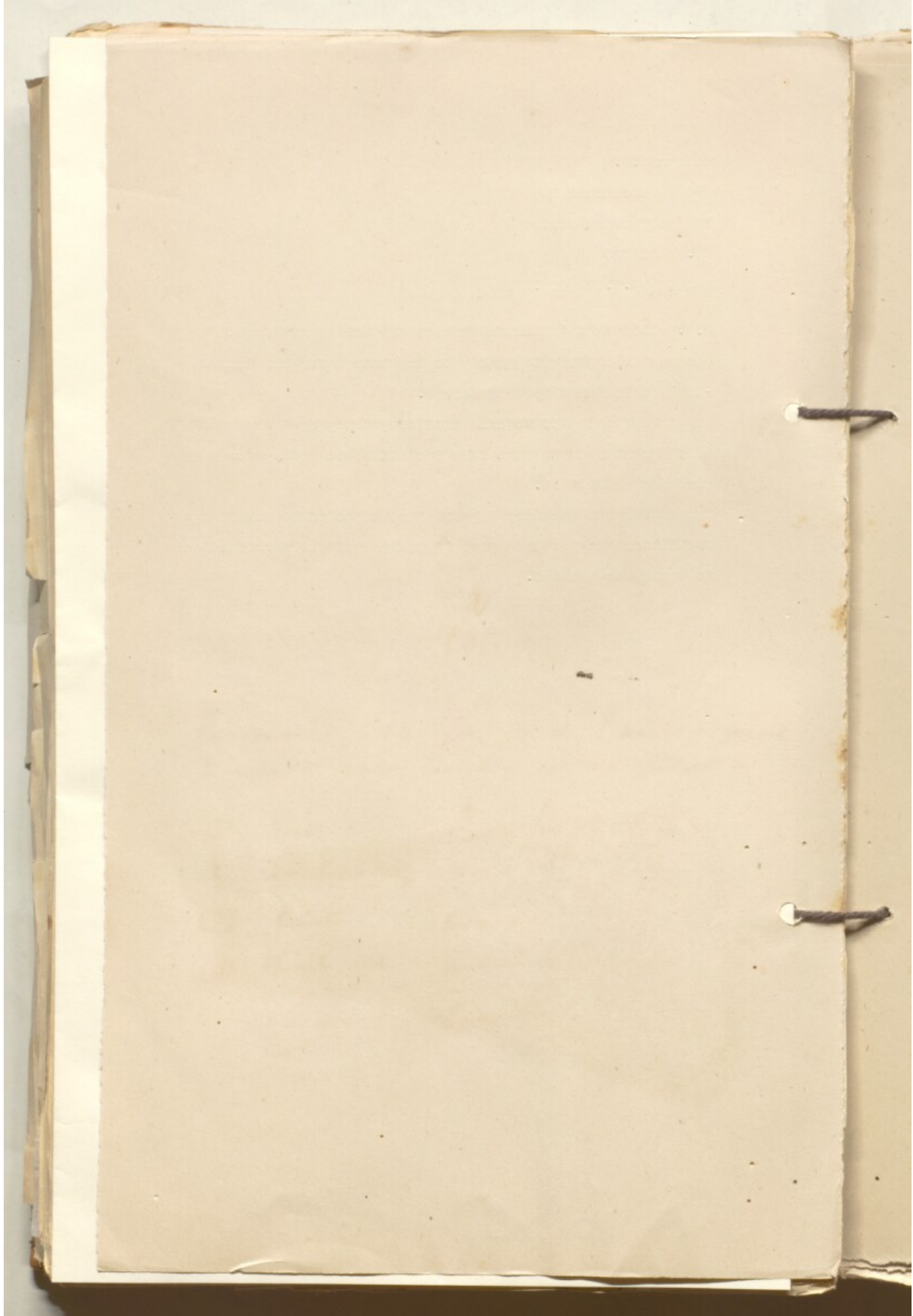
No. 133 C

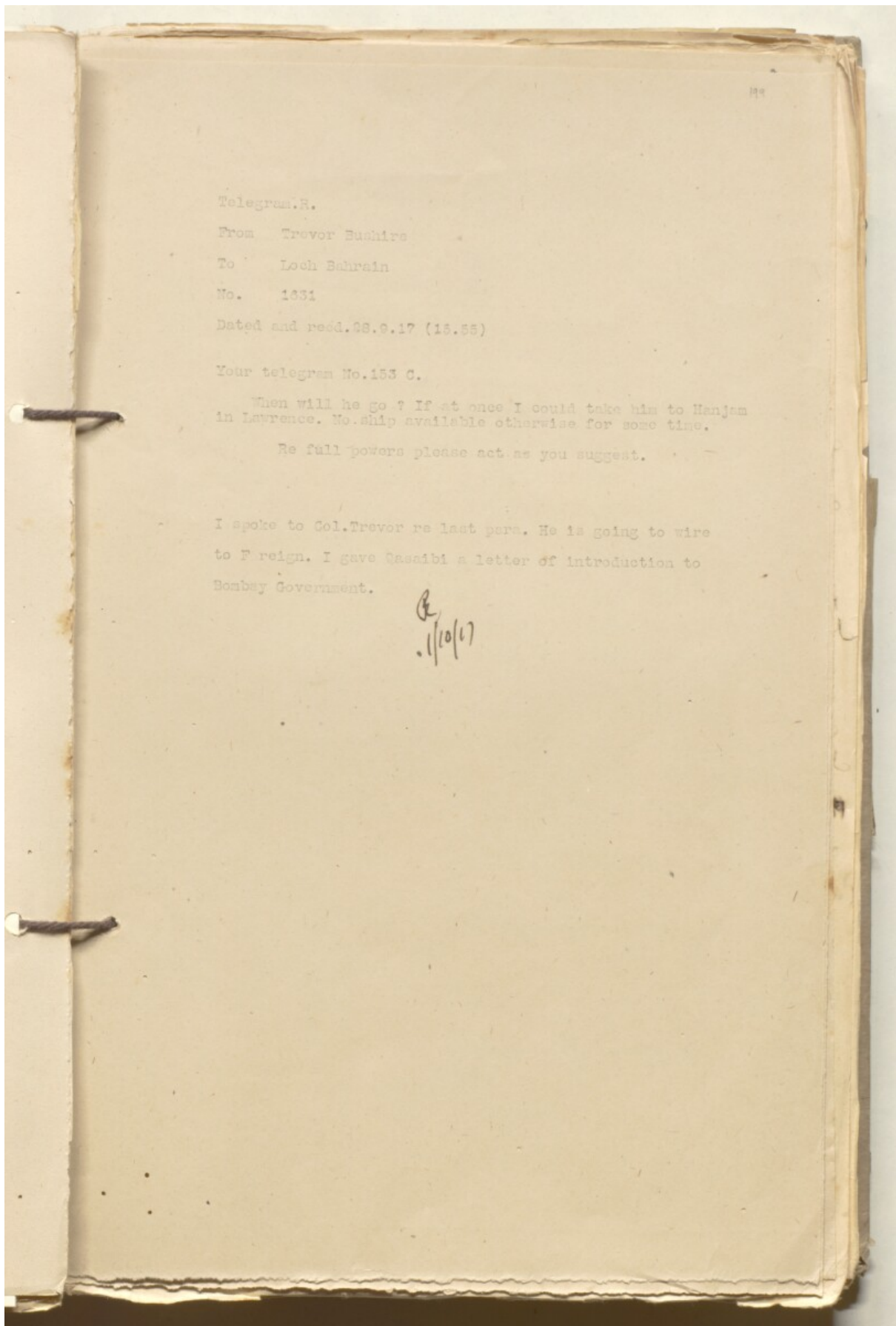
Dated 27.9.17 (12.30)

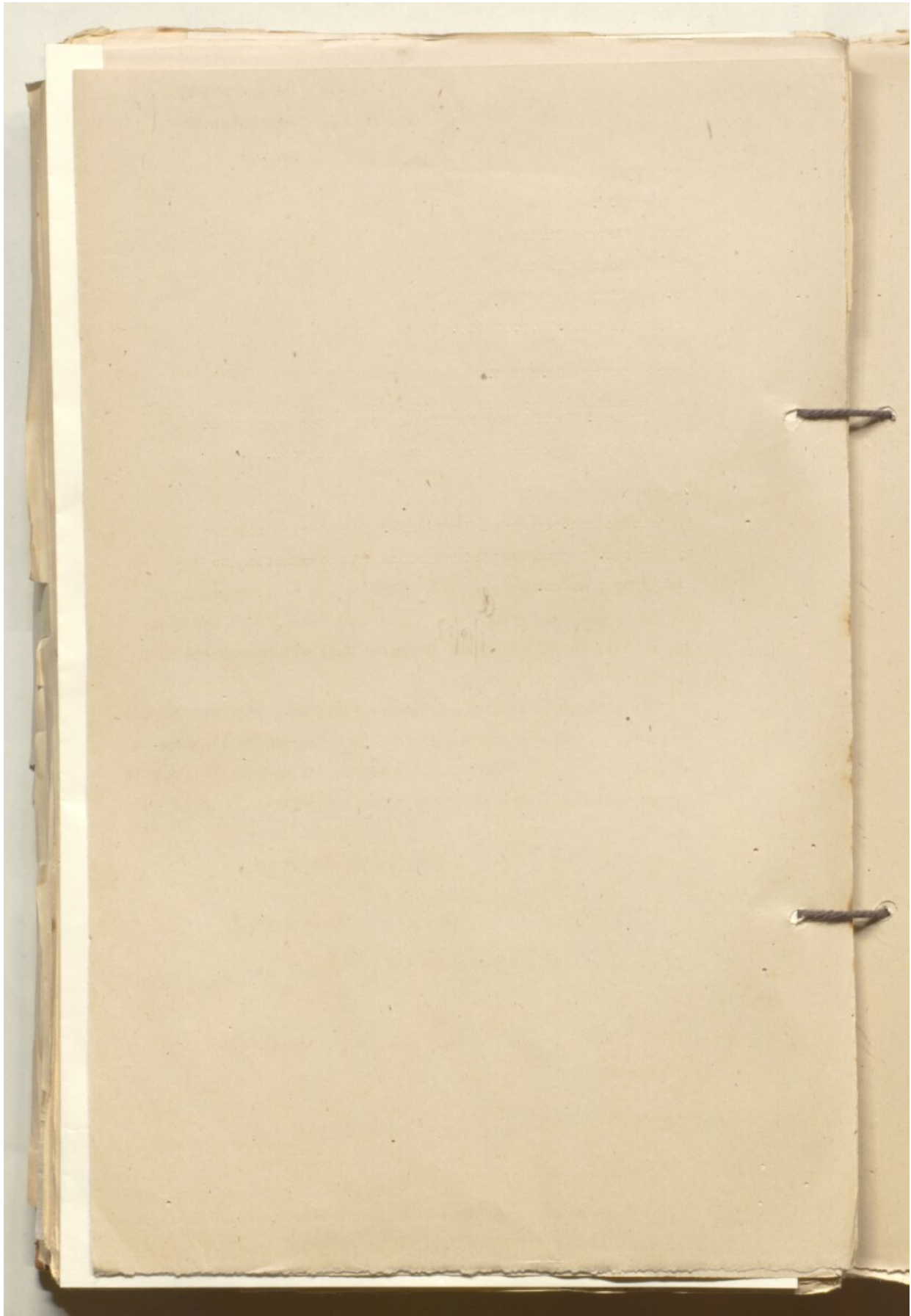
B.S. writes that 'Abdullah Qasabi brother of his agent here is proceeding to Bombay to buy stores for his including metals and telephone stores.

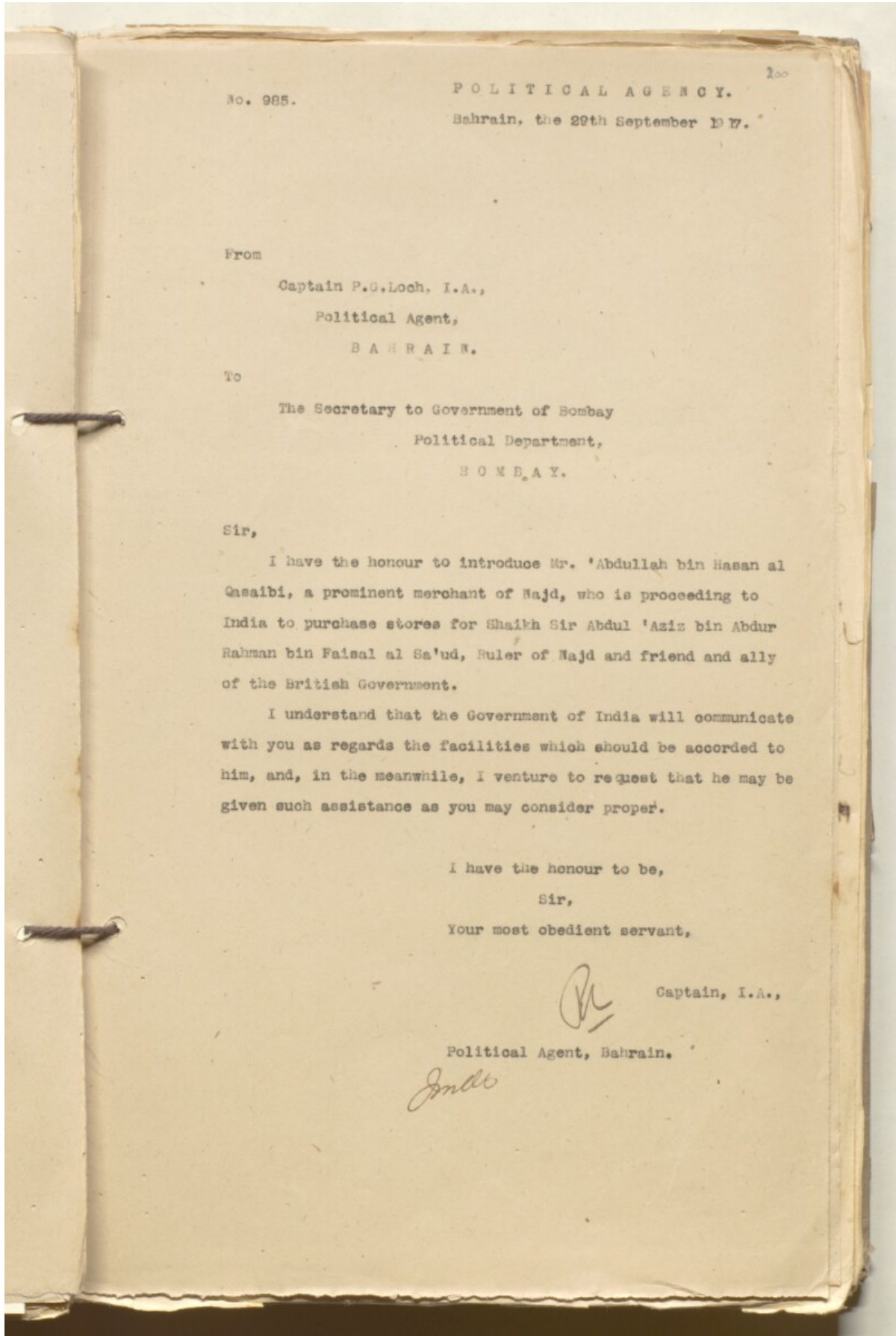
us
Asks/firstly if we can expedite journey by Government ship secondly to arrange full facilities in Bombay for purchase and export.

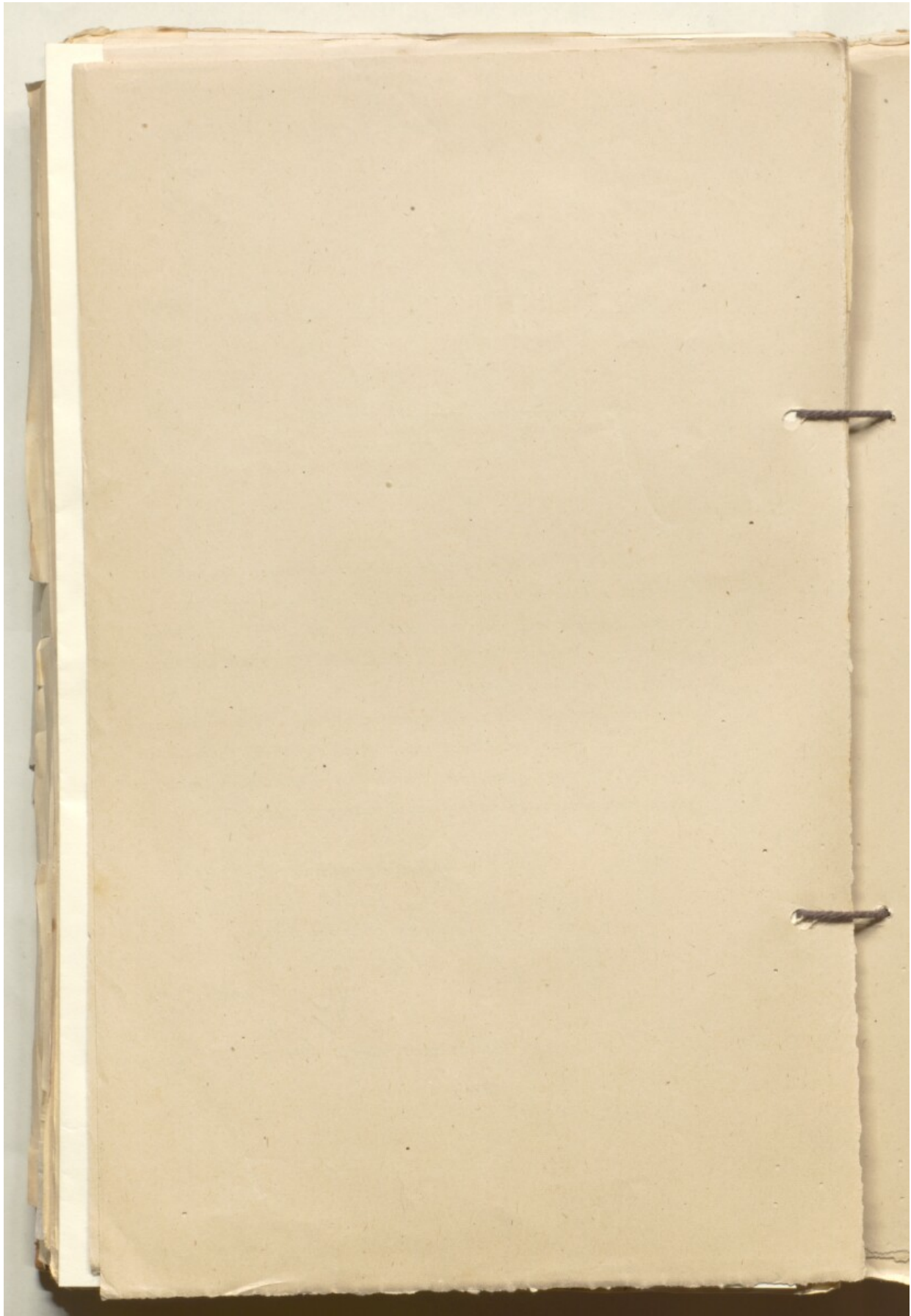
As regards secondly suggest Foreign be asked to arrange facilities and I should give 'Abdullah Qasabi introduction to Bombay Government.

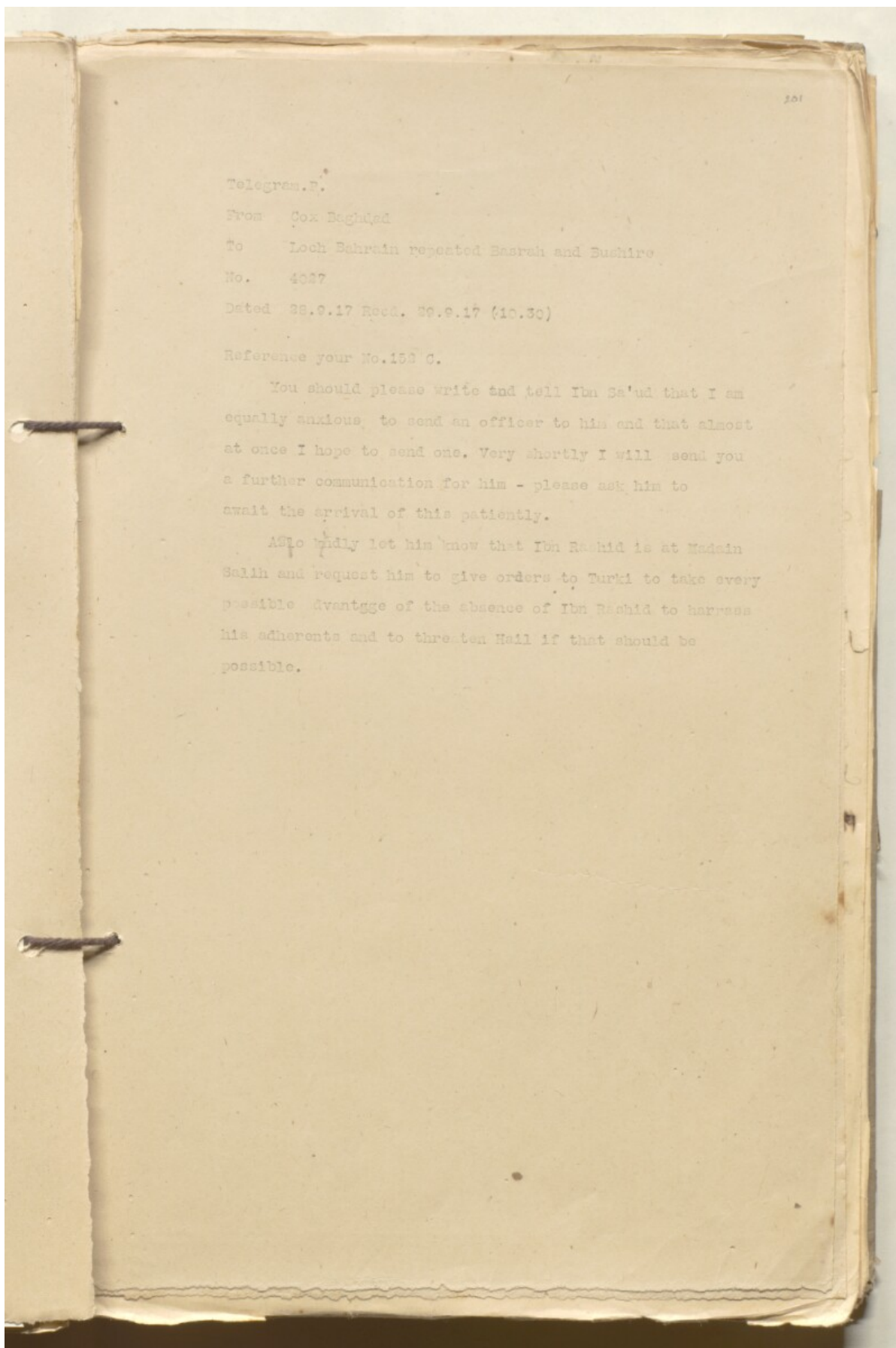












Telegram. P.

From Cox Bagdad

To Lock Bahrain repeated Basrah and Bushire

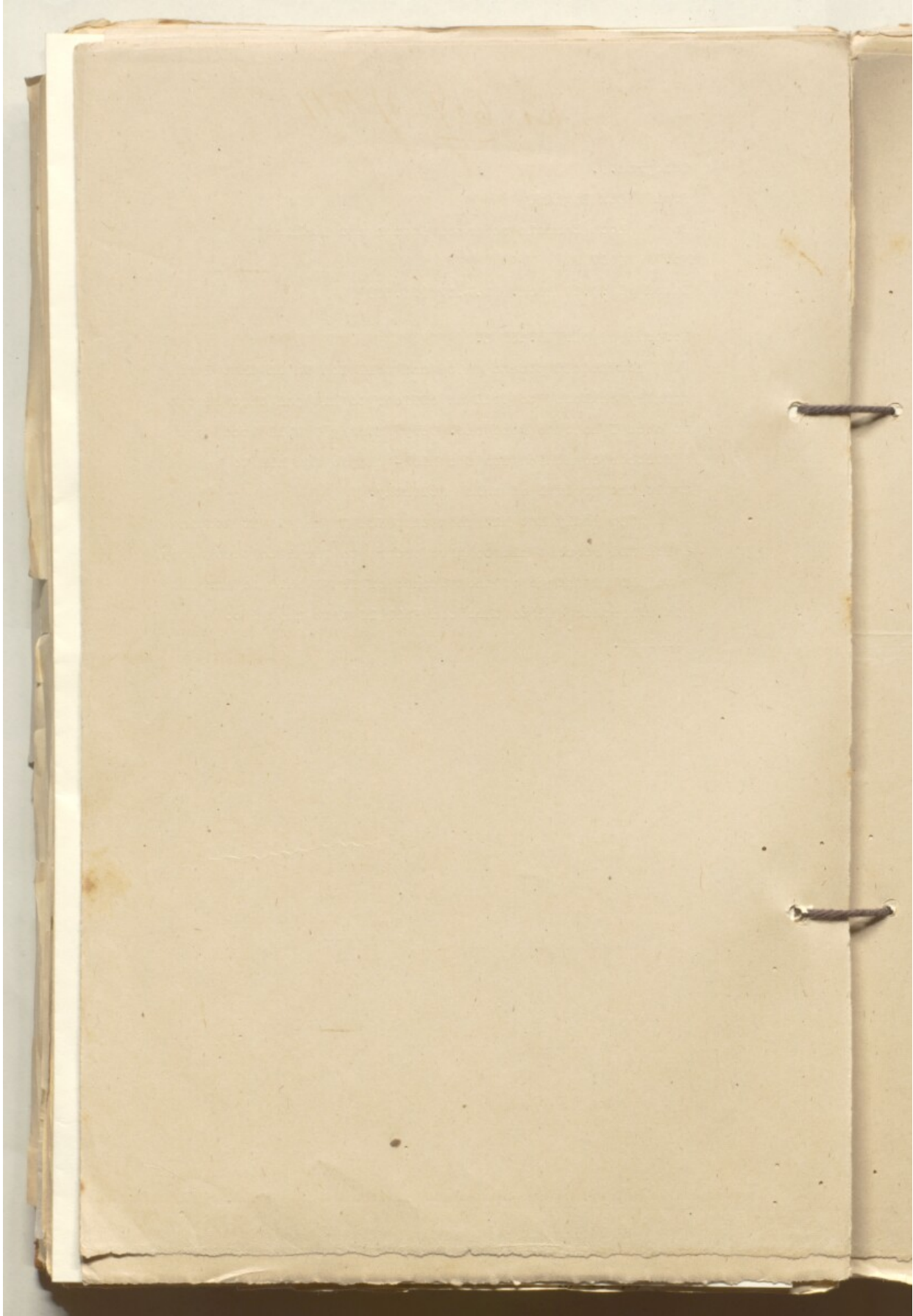
No. 4027

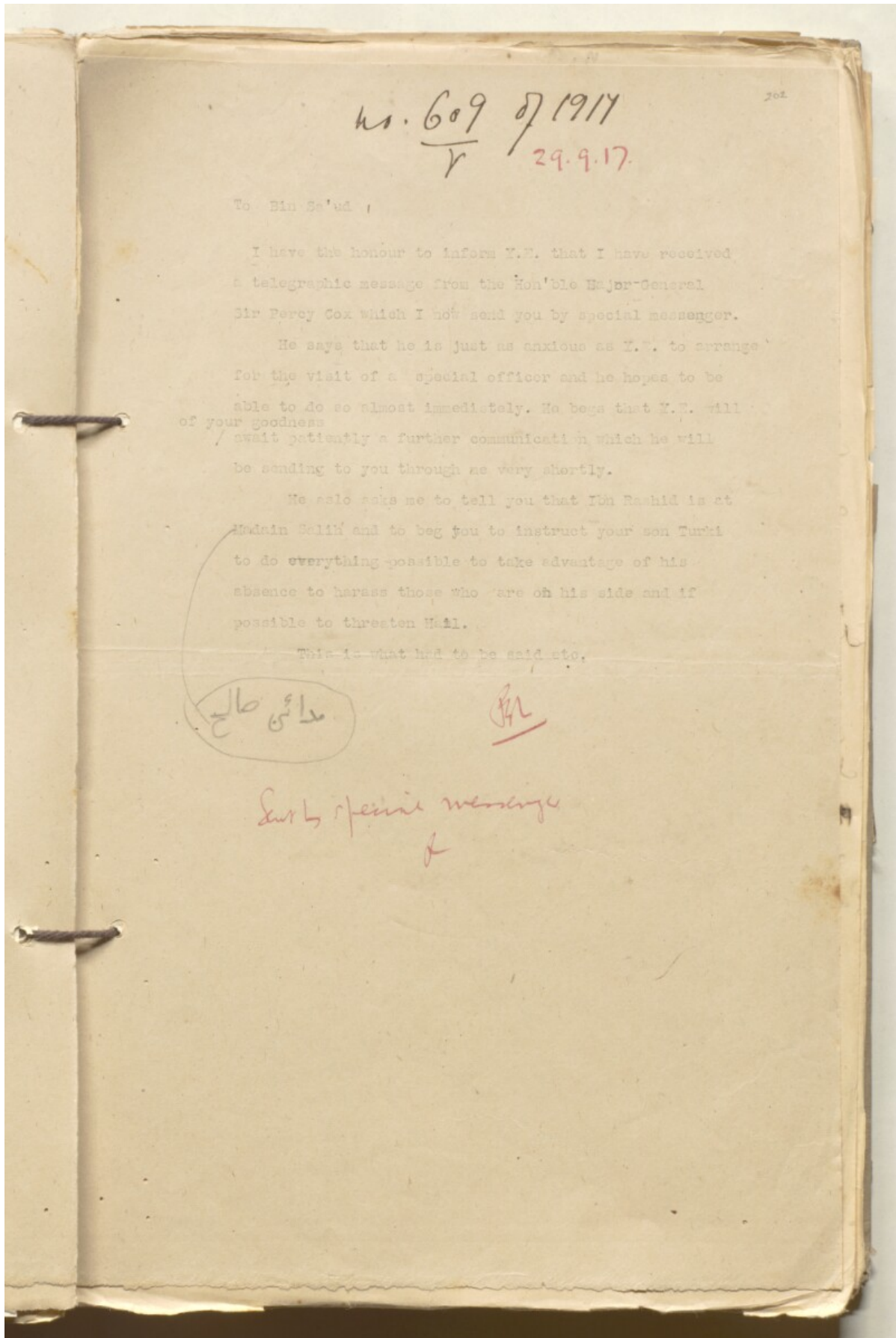
Dated 28.9.17 Recd. 29.9.17 (10.30)

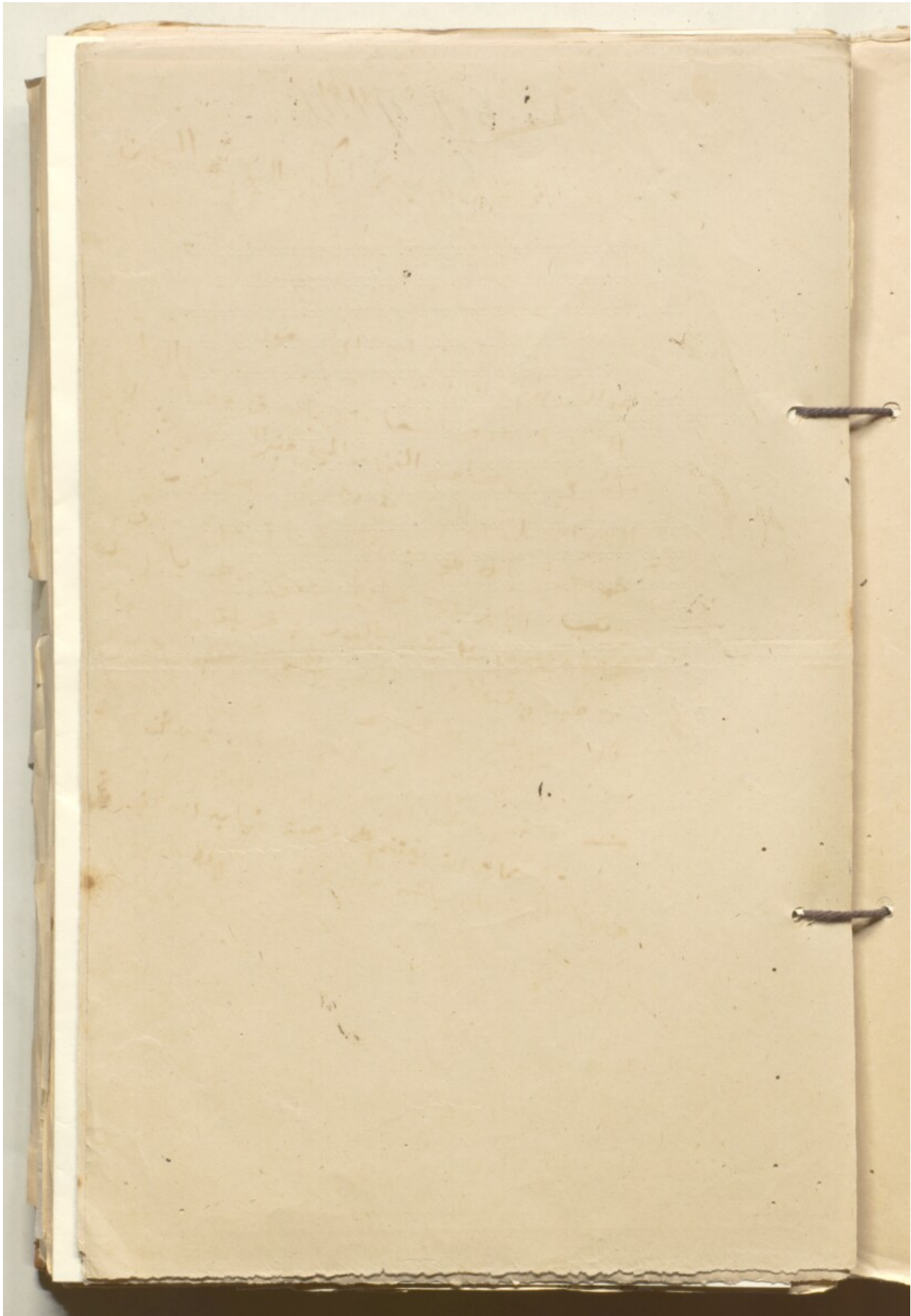
Reference your No. 153 C.

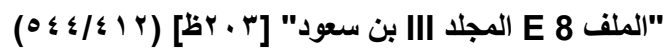
You should please write and tell Ibn Sa'ud that I am equally anxious to send an officer to him and that almost at once I hope to send one. Very shortly I will send you a further communication for him - please ask him to await the arrival of this patiently.

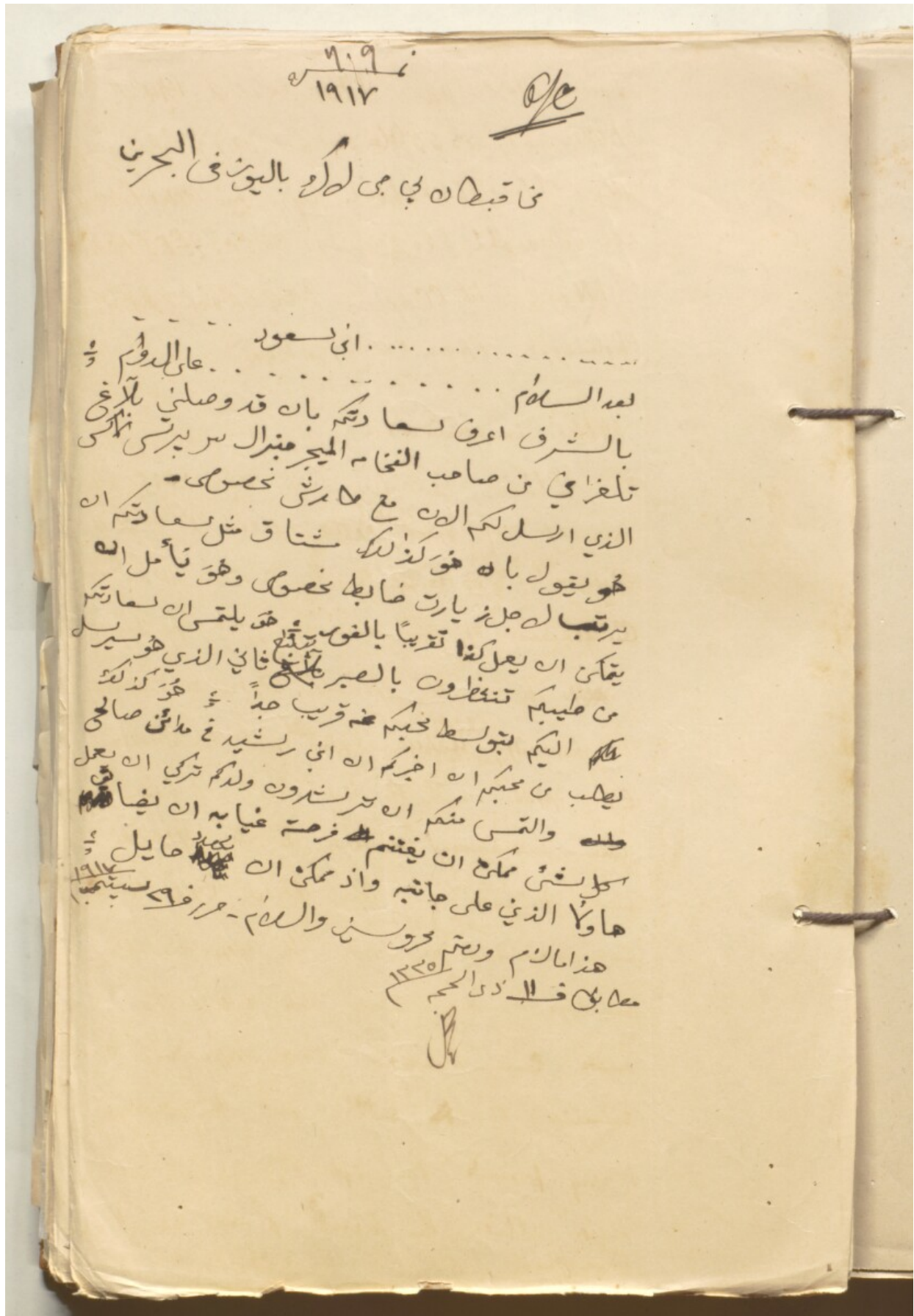
Also kindly let him know that Ibn Rashid is at Madain Salih and request him to give orders to Turki to take every possible advantage of the absence of Ibn Rashid to harass his adherents and to threaten Hail if that should be possible.









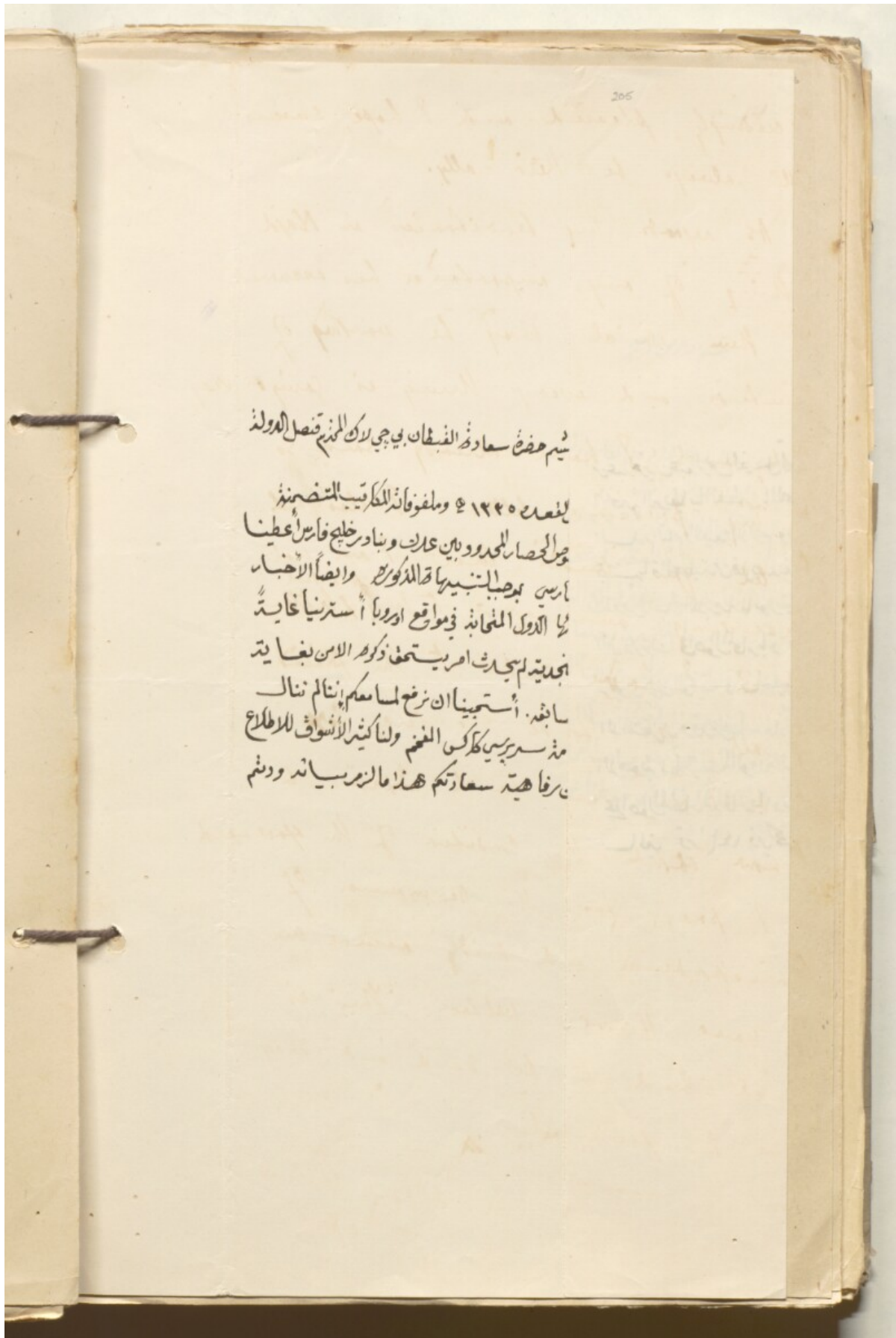




Translation of a letter dated 14th 1335
Dhul Haj 1335, (= 2nd Oct, 1917) from
H. S. Sharikhirabdal Aziz bin Ahmad bin
al-Faisal al-Said K. C. I. E. Ruler
of Najd, to Captain R. G. Loch, M. B. R.,
Political Agent, Bahrein.

After Compliments,

I have the honor to acknowledge the
receipt of your ^{Courtesy} letter dated 26th Dhul
Haj 1335 (= 14th Sept, 1917) and the enclosed
comprising of the warnings given by my
friends the High British Government regarding
the blockade ^{between} between Aden and the Persian
Gulf ports, and to say that I have
given necessary orders to my officials
and Amirs at the Persian Gulf banks
in accordance with the aforesaid
warnings, and I have also asked the
news communicated to me regarding the
situation of the battles and the advance
of my friends the High Government and
their allies the friendly powers in the
European battle fields and I have



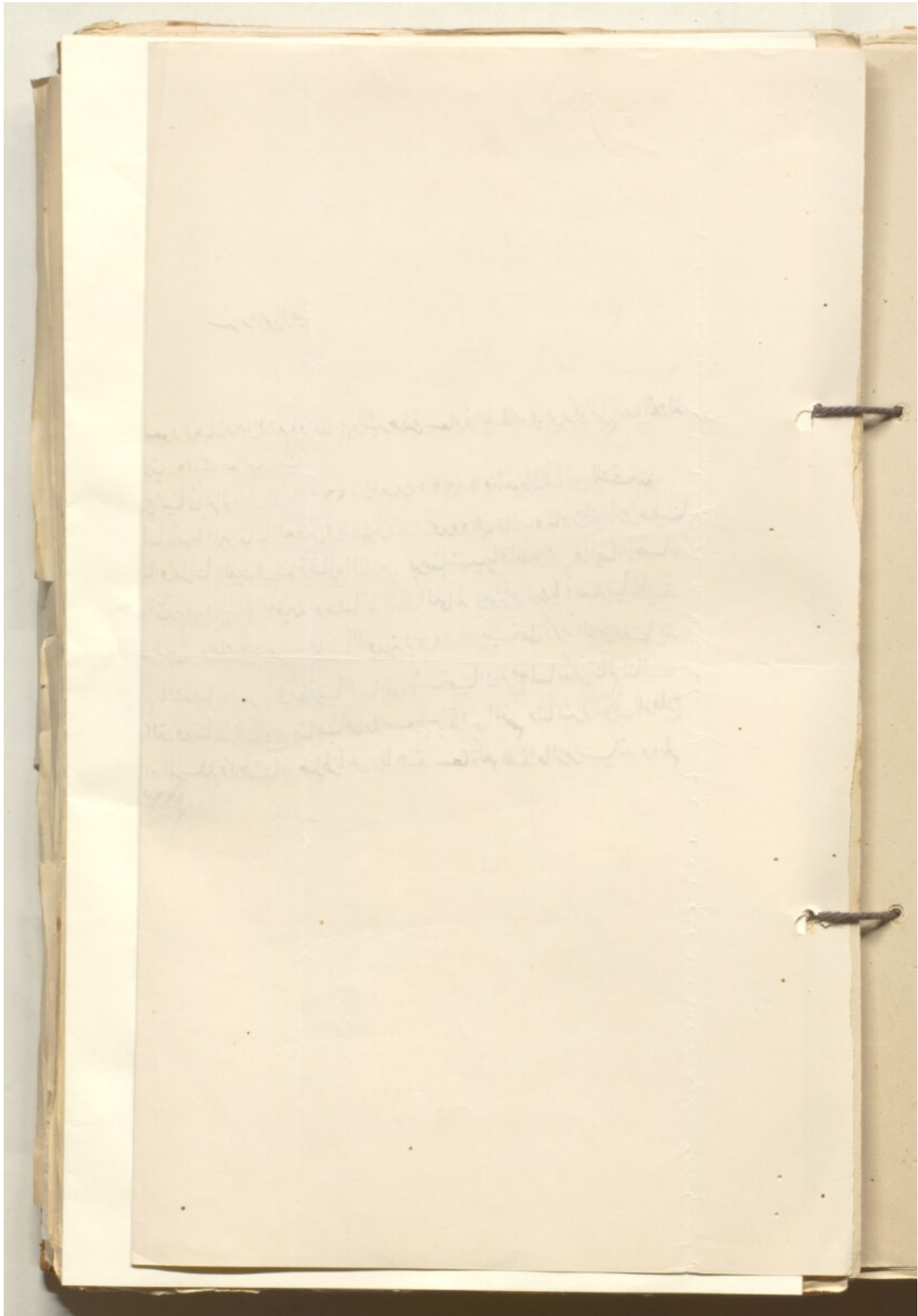
سليم حفظ سعادته الفطمان بي جي لادن المذبح فضل الدولة
لنعد ١٢٢٥ هـ وملغوفات الملك قيب المتضمنة
من الحصار المحمدي بين عراك وبنادير خليج فارس اعطيت
اريس بمصايب التبريد المذكورة وايضا الاحياء
للاذول المتعانة في مواقع اوروبا استراليا غايه
بجديته لم يجرى امر يستحق ذكره الا من بغايه
سابقه استحيانا ان نرفع لسا معكم اننا لم ننال
منه سر يسير كل كس النعم ولنا كثير الاشواق للاطلاع
نرفاهية سعادتهم هذا ما الزم بيانه وودهم

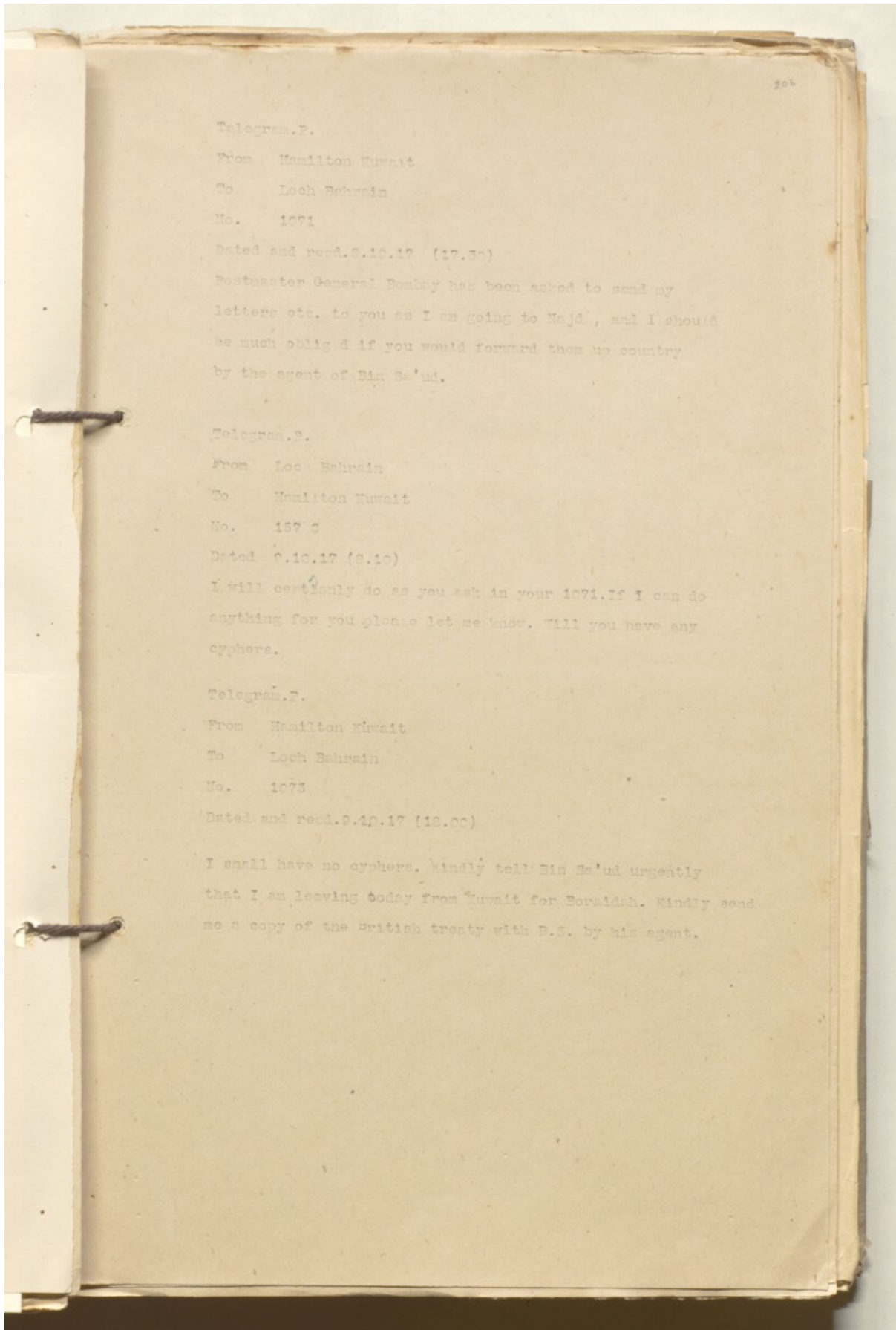


بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

من عبد العزيز بن عبد الرحمن الفيصل آل سعود والجناب اجل الاكرام والسليم حفظه سعادته الفخشان ييحيى لارك المذمق قنصل الدولة
الغنية البريطانية العظمى بالبحرين وامت معاليه امينا .
السلام التام والتمني والاكرام ورواياتكم الموداي المودع .
بتبني راية المعطية من قبل صديقتنا الحكومة البريطانية العظمى في خصوص الحصار المحدود بين عراك وبنادر خليج فارس اعطينا
الاولى والاكيدة اللازمة لما هو رينا وامرنا الذين في شواطئ خليج الفارس بمصلي تبني راية المذكورة وايضا الاحباء
التي ذكرتمنا في احوال المحاربة وتقدم صديقتنا الغنية وحلفاء الدول المتحابة في مواقع اوربا استرنا غاية
نرجوا ان يكون التوفيق واما حليف الرحمن واما من خصص ما كننا النجدي لم يحدث امر يستحق ذكره الا من بغاية
الاستقرار وقد عرفنا سعادتهم بالتفصيل عن احوالهم في مكرتينا السابقة . استحيينا ان نرفع لمسامعكم اننا لم ننال
الاجوبة لمكرتينا الوادية التي قد منا كل محب لجميع صاحب الغمامة سر يسير كل كس النعم ولنا كثير الاشواق للاطلاع
على احوال المسار الى فارجا واما الرسالة ولا طمنا عن خططنا عن رفاهية سعادتهم هذا ما لم يربيه ودشتم
سالمين تير ١٤١٠ ذى الحجة ١٣٣٥

Transcribed
10/10/17





Telegram.P.

From Hamilton Kuwait

To Loch Bahrain

No. 1071

Dated and read. 8.10.17 (17.30)

Postmaster General Bombay has been asked to send my letters etc. to you as I am going to Mejd, and I should be much oblig'd if you would forward them up country by the agent of Bin Sa'ud.

Telegram.P.

From Loch Bahrain

To Hamilton Kuwait

No. 1072

Dated 8.10.17 (8.10)

I will certainly do as you ask in your 1071. If I can do anything for you please let me know. Will you have any cyphers.

Telegram.P.

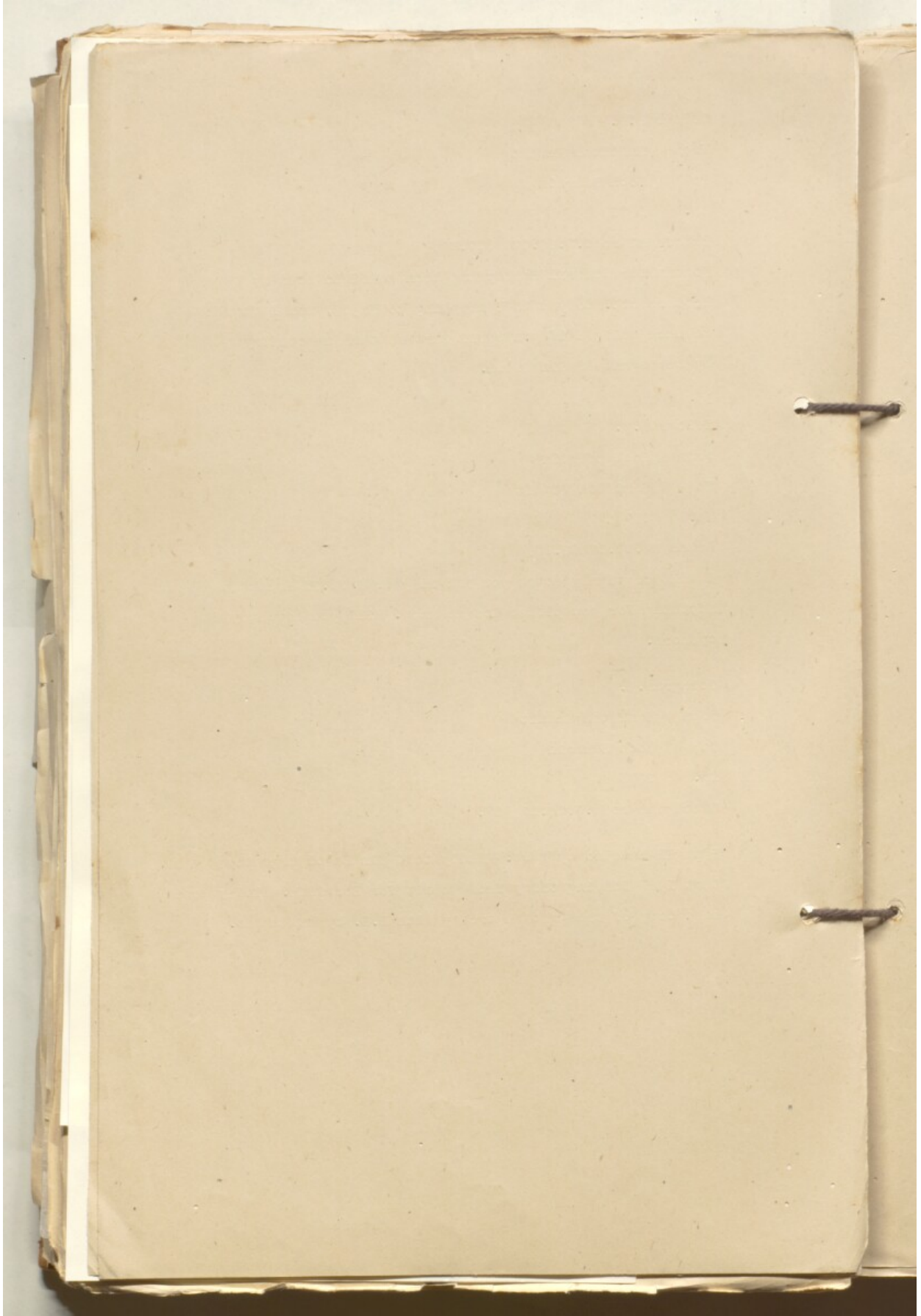
From Hamilton Kuwait

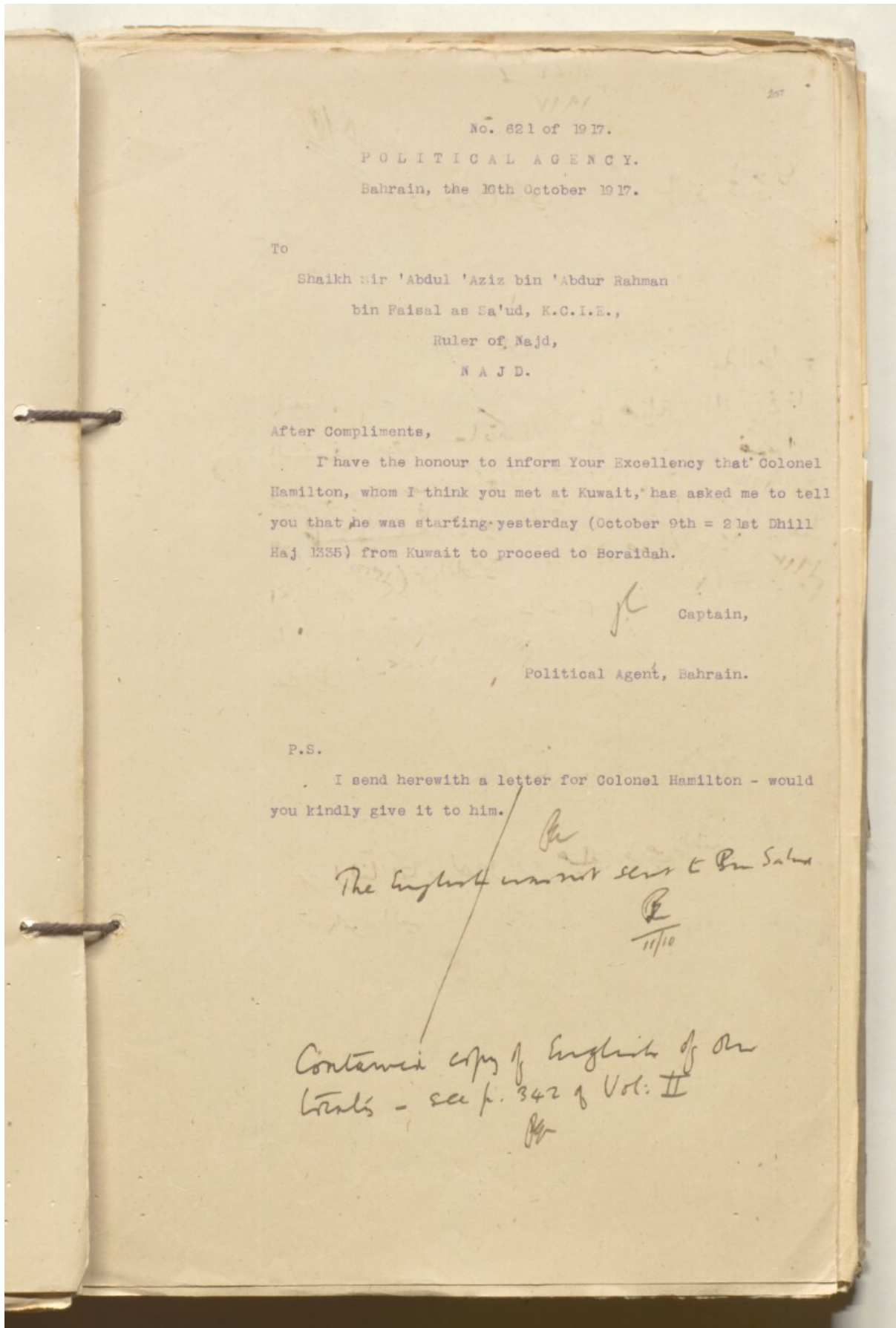
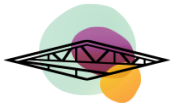
To Loch Bahrain

No. 1073

Dated and read. 8.10.17 (10.00)

I shall have no cyphers. Kindly tell Bin Sa'ud urgently that I am leaving today from Kuwait for Beraidah. Kindly send me a copy of the British treaty with B.S. by his agent.





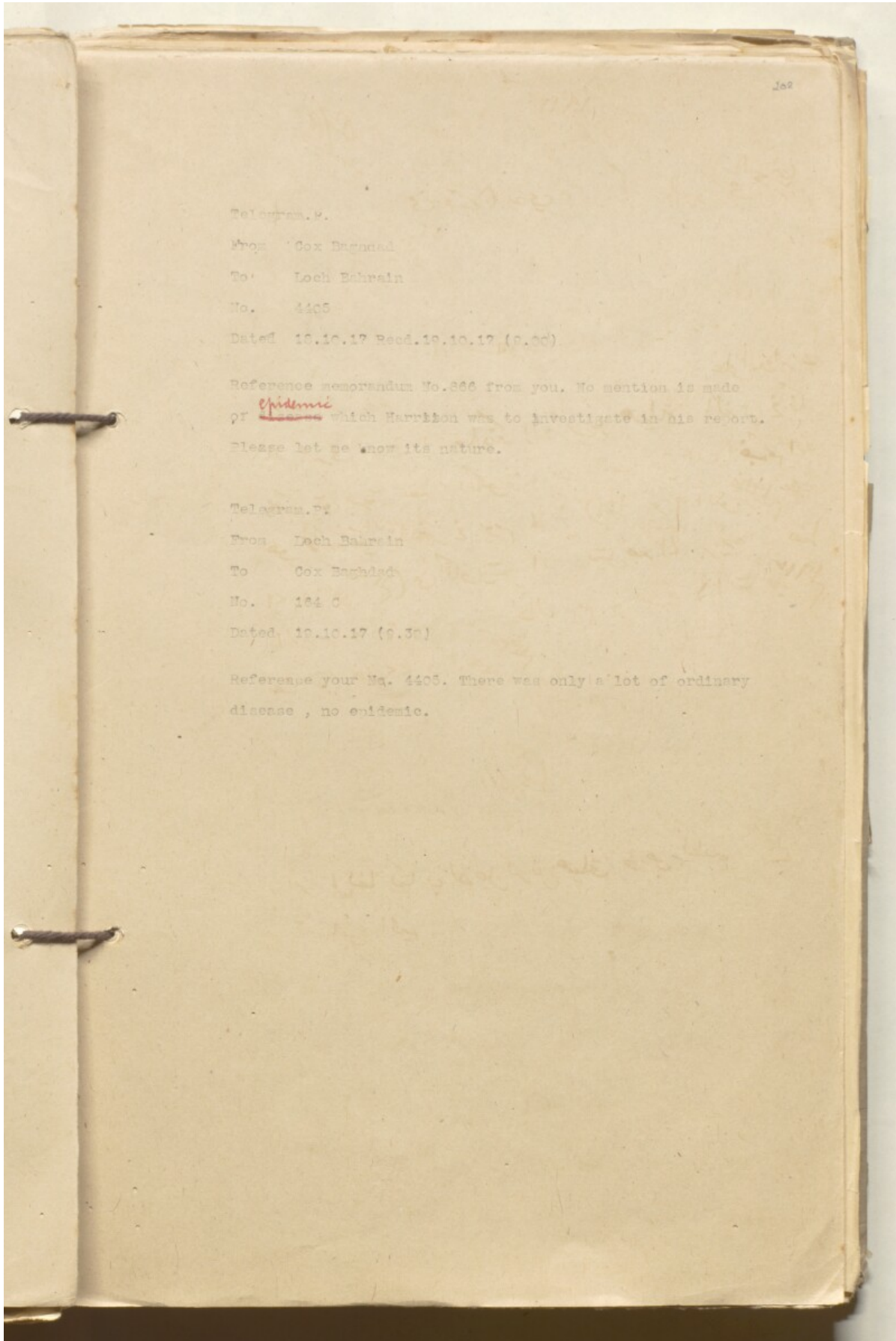
o/c

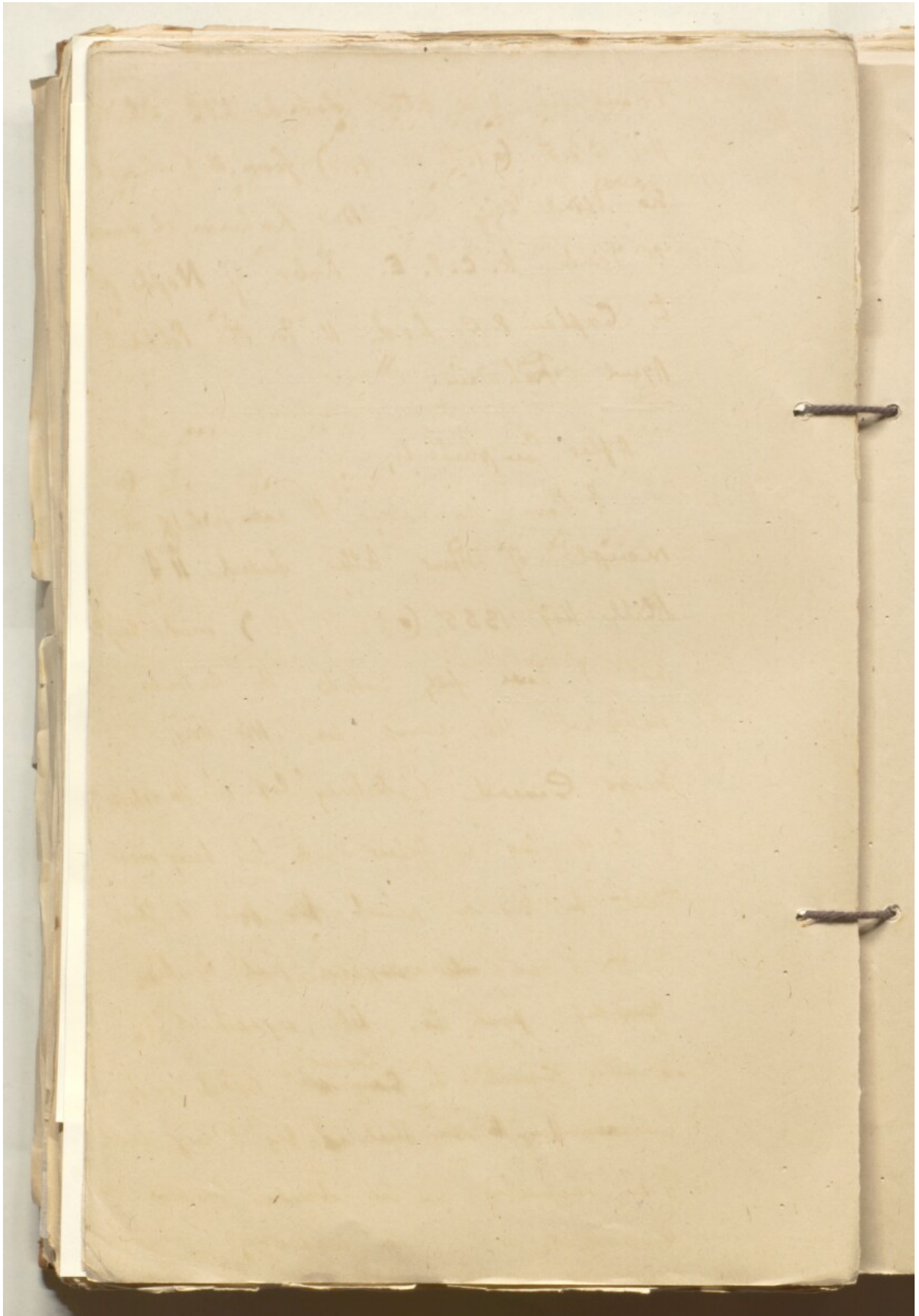
من قبله هـ ي جى ل ك و باليونانى فى البحرى

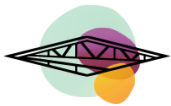
ابن سعود
على السلام
بعد السلام
بالشرف اعفوا عاذاكم الى كرنل هيلين الذي في فكر
محبهم تواجدت مع في الكويت قد طلب مني ان اجيبهم
هو في الكويت في يوم الماضي (تاريخ 9 أكتوبر 1914) مع
«دراكه» في الكويت ان يتوجه الى تبريد - هذا
«دراكه» في الكويت - حرفة أكتوبر 1914
«دراكه» في الكويت
«دراكه» في الكويت

POLITICAL AGENT, *Captani,*
BAHRAIN, PERSIAN GULF.

ترسل لنا كتاب له جل كرسن هيلقن طرجون لطنكم
تسموه اليه -



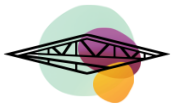




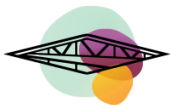
Translation of a letter dated 27th Shill
Haj 1335, (= 15th Oct, 1914) from H. S. Sheikh
Sir Ahmed Aziz bin Ahmed Rahman al-Faisal
at Sand K. C. P. E. Ruler of Najd,
to Captain P. C. Loch H. B. His Political
Agent, Bahrain.

After Compliments,

I have the honor to acknowledge the
receipt of your letter dated 27th
Shill Haj 1335, (= 29. 9. 14.) and say
that I have fully noted the contents,
particularly the warning from His Honor
Major General Sir Percy Cox on the subject
of his sending an Officer and his being anxious
that he should reach Me and to state
that I am also anxious just as His
generous person is. With regard to this
I have requested the Cause
to be brought to the British and
harmless. I beg to say that
I am informing my son Tarsan to use
his efforts in this respect, and they
are the most important to me and



the benefit is for us, before, or after,
for which I will not spare ~~any~~ any
attempt and I will carry out necessary
plans as the benefit is both for myself
and my friends the High Government
but { *I believe assault is much different to us as*
position exceeding has some obstacles }
from some condition of my internals
& expenses which cannot be expounded
except by making a reference to the
Honorable Chief Political Officer or
to the officer whom he will send
to my side in order that he
may know the conditions, and I
have ~~written~~ in my several letters
informed regarding important problems; but I don't
see answers to them, and in truth
the harm is for all, while I am not
becoming up ~~in~~ energy and I hope, from
your goodness to forward a copy of my
this letter to His Honor with extreme hurry

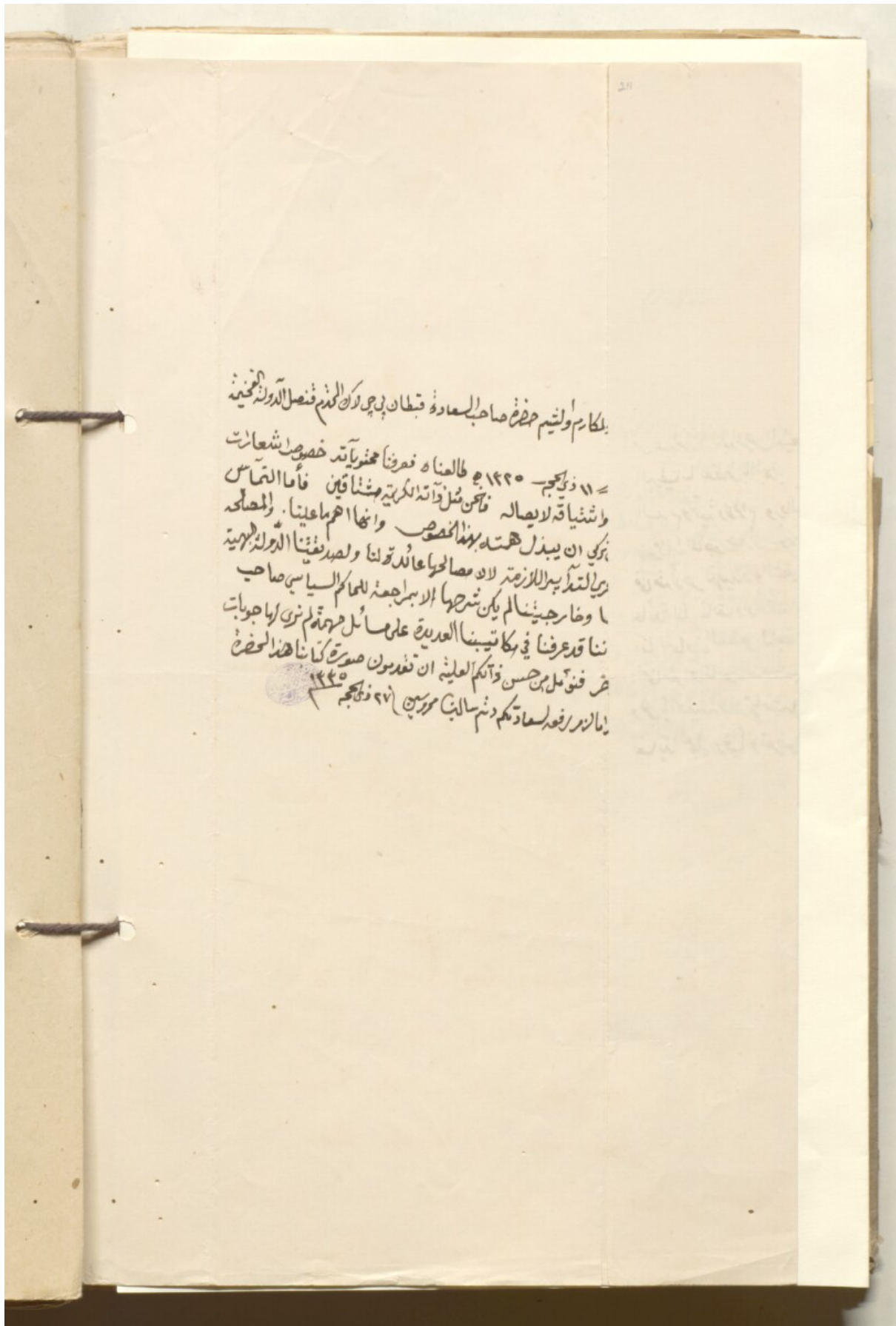


by tireless and also send to his
honour my ^{best} respects.

This is what had to be said
and may you be pleased.

21/10/17

No need to give this to Mr. Hamilton
is by this time with Ben Salim
or in Casim. &



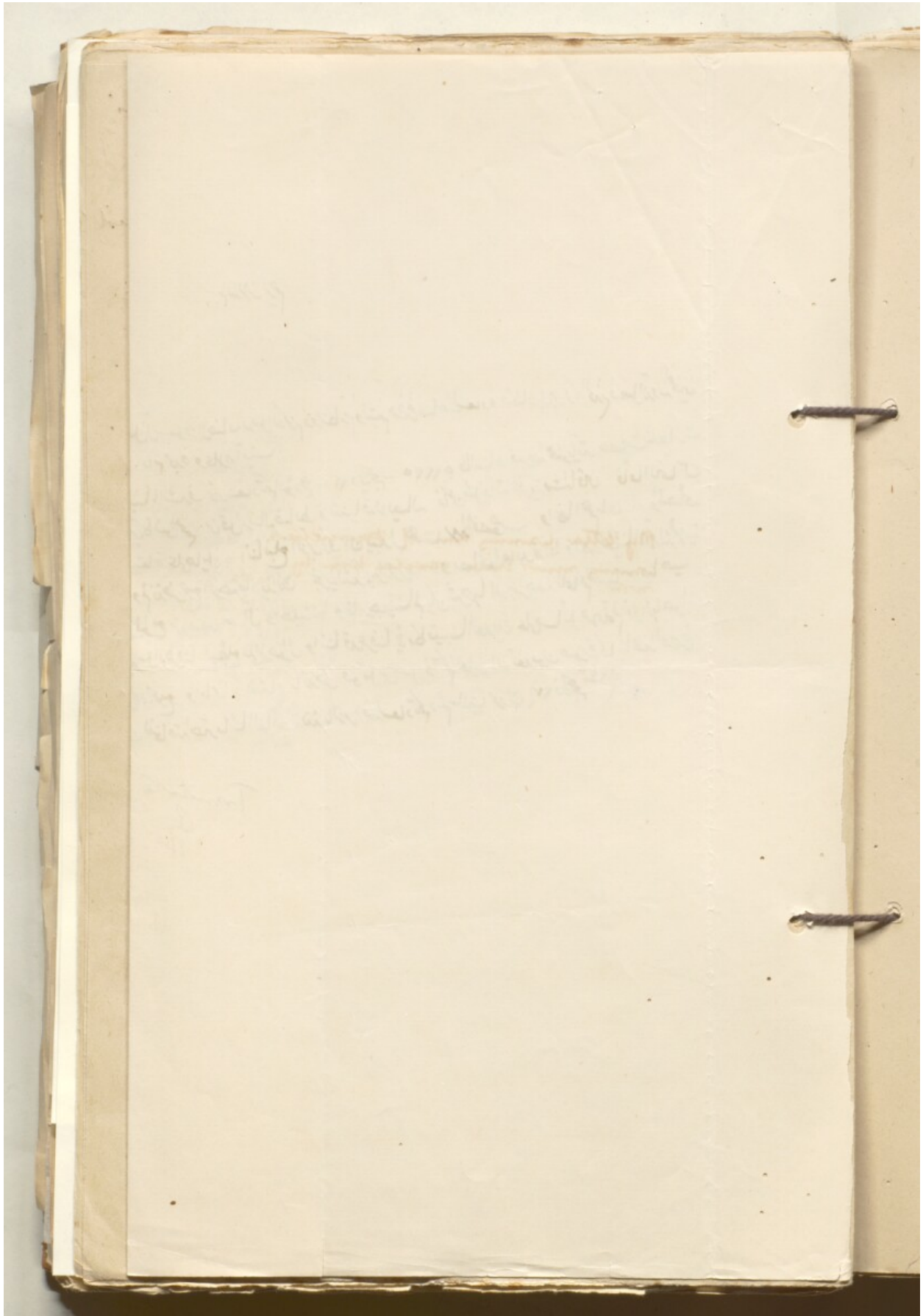
بلكارم أولشيم مفرغ صاحب السعادة قطان بن علي الذي كان المذموم فنصل الدولة المحمديّة
في ١١ ذي الحجة ١٢٤٠ هـ طالعنا هـ فمرؤنا محمديّة خصيصا شعارت
واشنيّة لا يصلح له فاجن مثل وانه لكرية مشناتين فاما التماس
نري ان يبذل همته بهذا المصوب وانما اهم ما علينا والمصالح
نري التذبير اللازمة لاك مصالحنا عا لند تولنا ولصديقنا الدولة المحمديّة
ما وخارجيننا لم يكن شرهما الا ببراجعة للمعالم السياسي صاحب
ننا قد عرفنا في مكاتيبنا العديدة على مسائل مهمة لم نرى لها جوابات
ضر فنؤمل من حسن وانكم العليّة ان تغفروا صديقتنا هذا الحوض
بما لاند رفعه سعادكم دشم ساليب مزيين (٢٧ ذي الحجة ١٢٤٠ هـ)

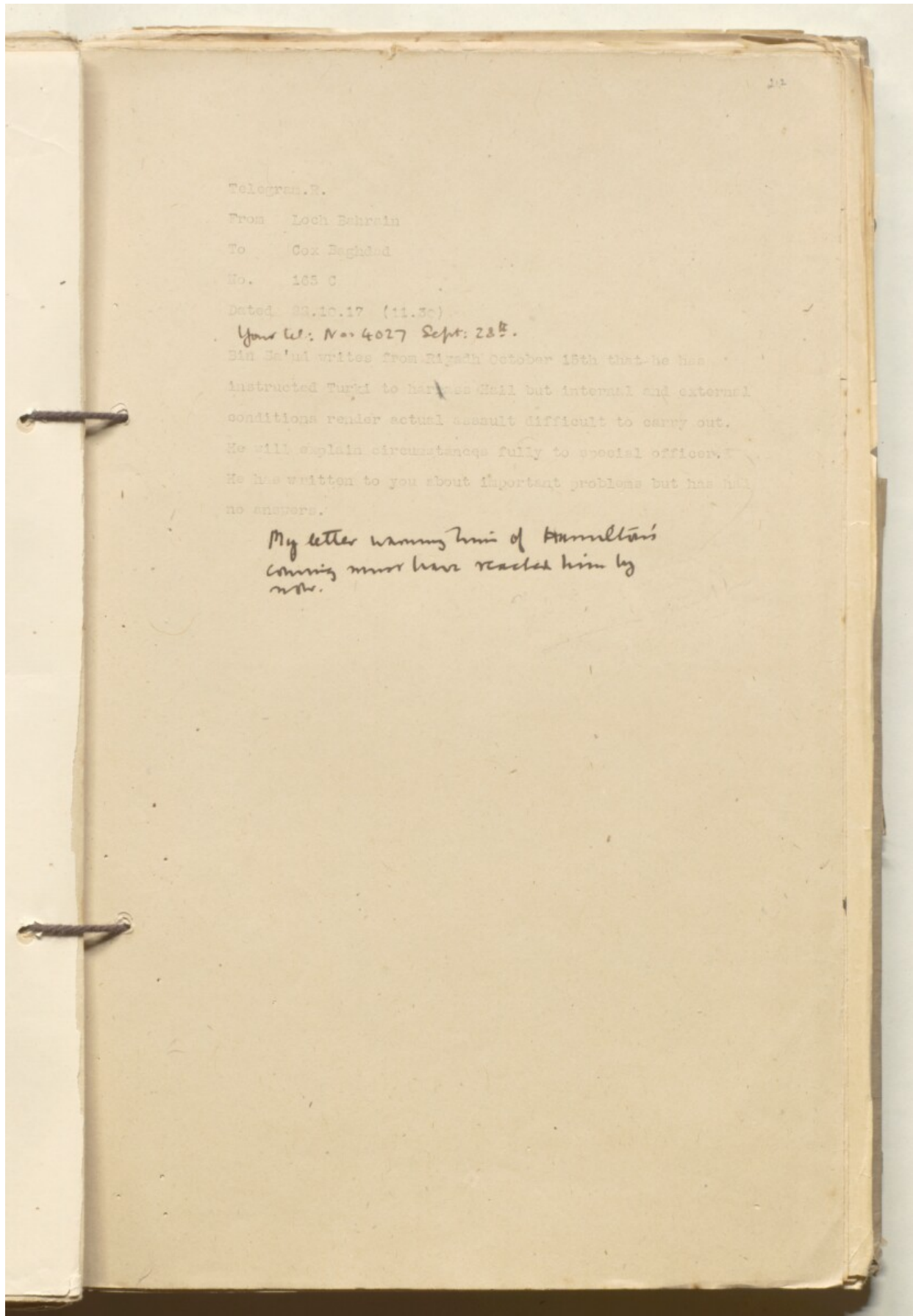


بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

من عبد العزيز بن عبد الرحمن الفيصل آل سعود والجناب رجل الأكرم ذوالكأرم أوليتم حفظه صاحب السعادة قطان بن محمد الذي قد فصل الدولة العثمانية
البرقية بالقطر بالبحرين دام موده وعلاؤه آمين
السلام والنعمة والكرام ورد اليها بالشرف تير سعادته المورخ = ١١ ذي الحجة - ١٢٤٥ هـ طالعناه فمرقنا محضراته خصوص شعاعه
سموفا من المأجور جنرال سريرسي كاكس المعظم من قبل رساله ضابط وشيخا لايصاله فاجن مثل قاتة لكرتية مشناتين فأما التماس
فمنه لاجل التهديد والتضييقه على جليل اننا نبلغ الابن يكي ان يبذل همته بهذا الموضوع وانها اهم ما علينا والمصلحة
عالمه لنا سائق ولا حقت ولم نذكر جميع الاجتهاد بذلك نجرنا لتدبير اللازمة لاد صاحبها عائد تولنا ولصدفنا الدولة العثمانية
اما التجاوز القطعي لبعض الموضع من بعض احوال داخلينا وخارجينا لم يكن شرهما الا بمرجعه للمعالم السياسية صاحب
الغنى منه او المامور الذي سير له الطرفنا ليطلع على احوال واننا قد عرفنا في مكاتيبنا العديدة على مسائل مهمه لم نرى لها جوابات
وهي يا احقيته مضرة لا تشمل على جميع وامان الاهتمام ما نذكر فنوئل من حسن واكم العلية ان تغدرون صورة كنانا هذا الموضع
بفائدة العجل برقية وتعرضون لغنى من احدانا الفاتحة هذا ما نذكر فود سعادته كنم سالبين مرسين (٩٧) ذي الحجة ١٢٤٥

Translata
21/11





Telegram.R.

From Loch Bahrain

To Cox Baghdad

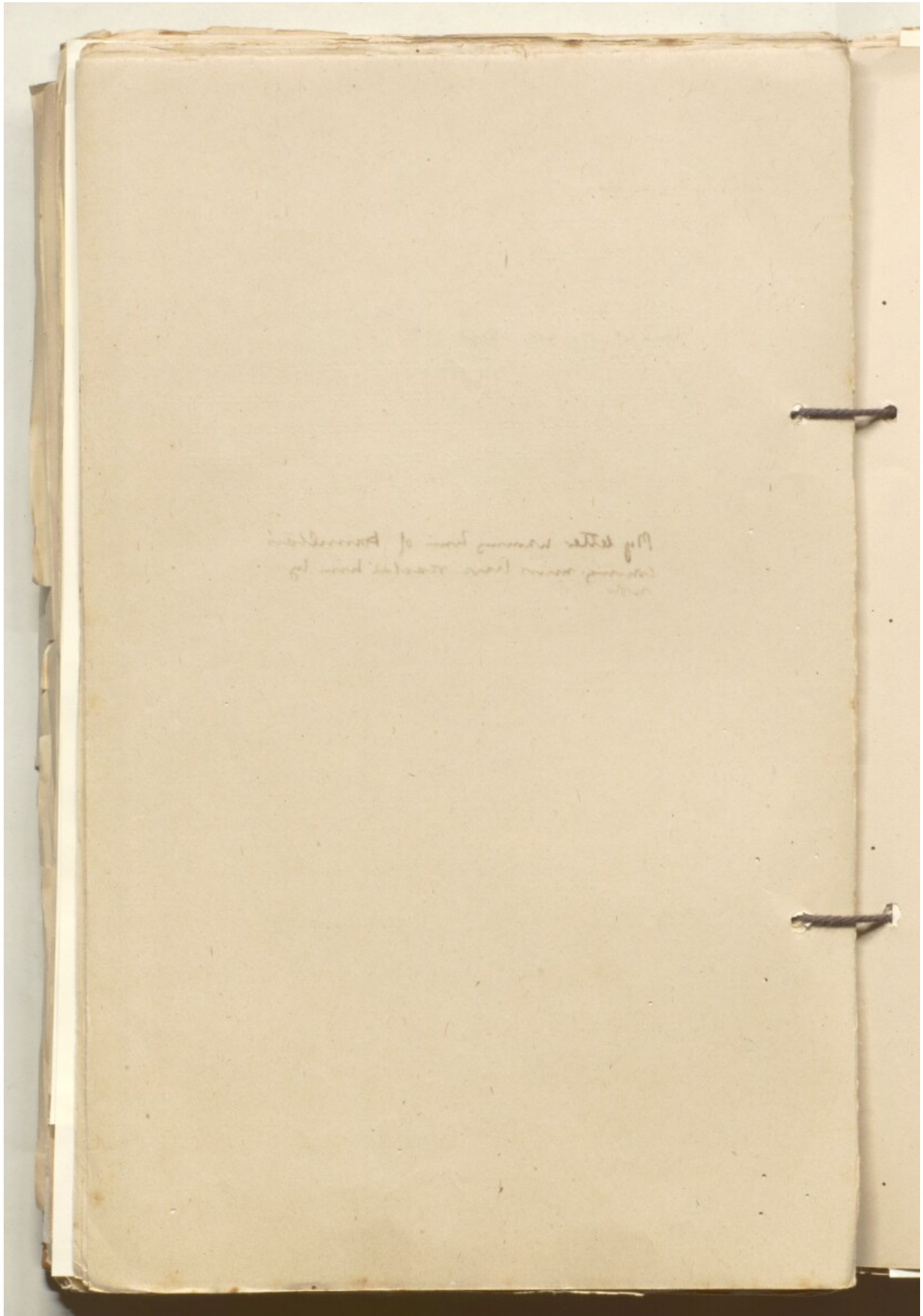
No. 165 C

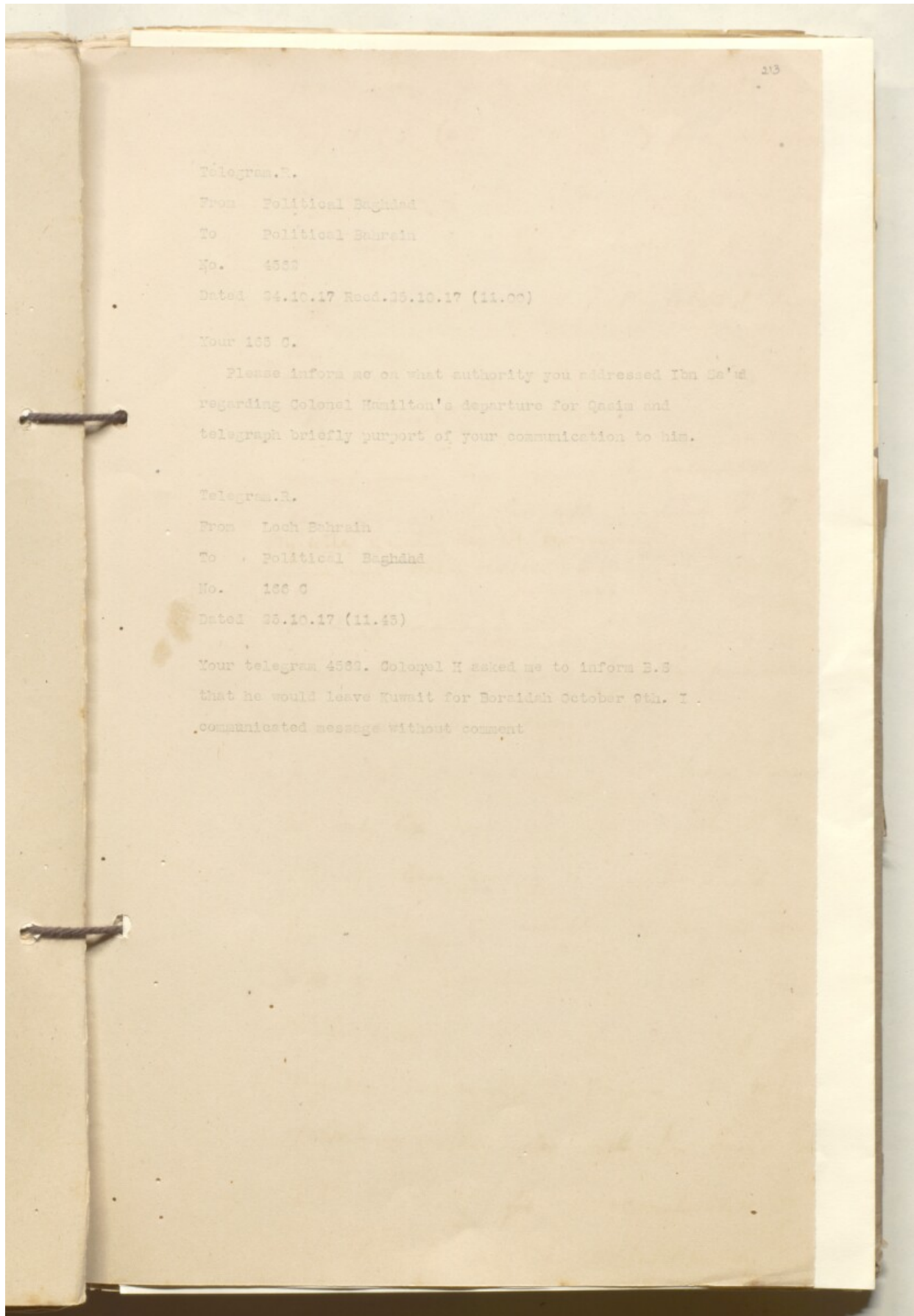
Dated 23.10.17 (11.30)

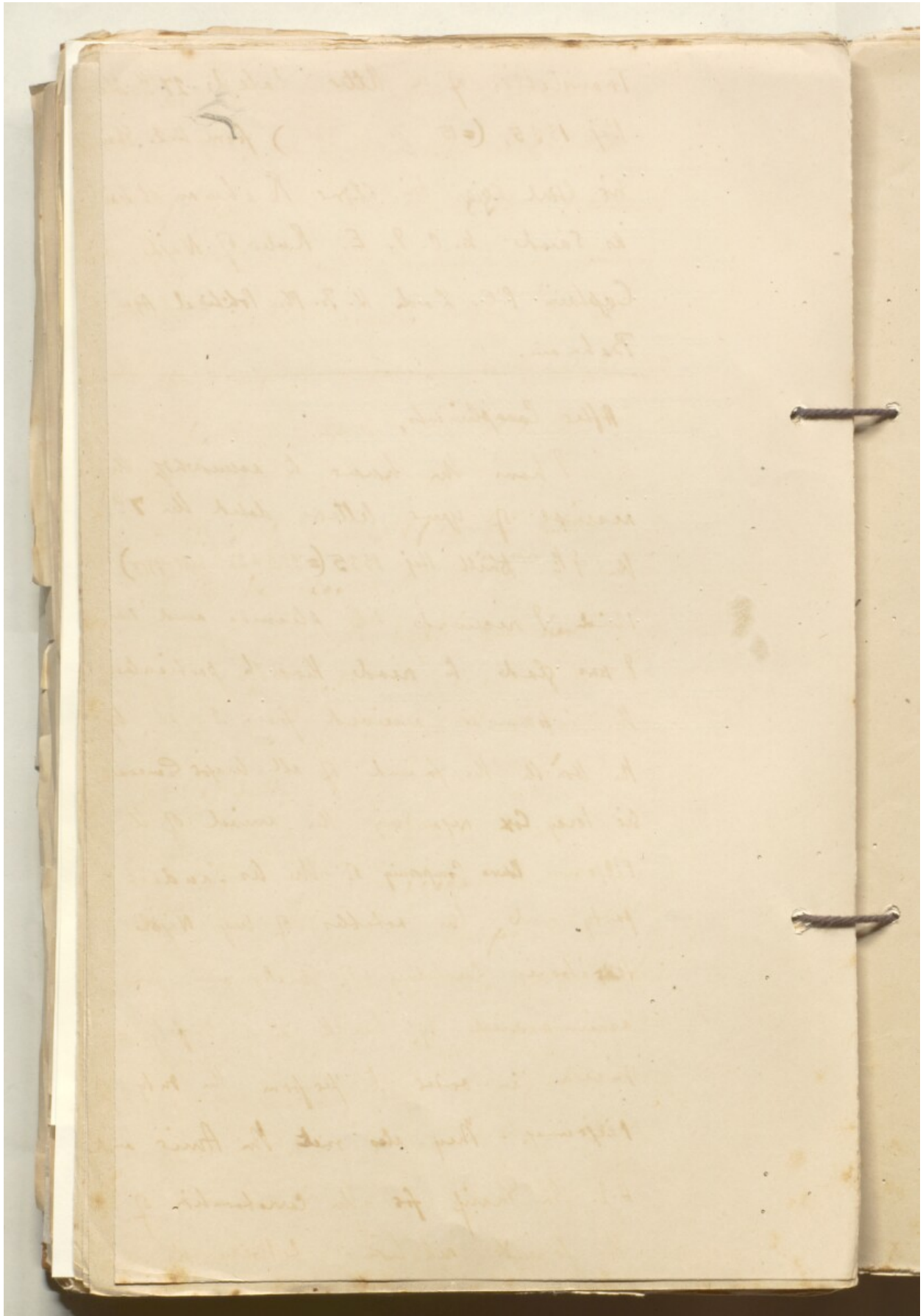
Your tel. No. 4027 Sept. 28th.

Bin Sa'ud writes from Riyadh October 18th that he has instructed Turki to Harass Hail but internal and external conditions render actual assault difficult to carry out. He will explain circumstances fully to special officers. He has written to you about important problems but has had no answers.

My letter warning him of Hamilton's coming must have reached him by now.









Translation of a letter dated 27th Shail
Hij 1335, (= 15th Oct, 1917) from H. E. Sheikh
Sir Ahmad Agiz bin Ahmad Rahman al-Haid
as Sayid k. C. P. E. Ruler of Najd, to
Captain P. E. Lodge H. P. M., Political Agent,
Bahrain.

After Compliments,

I have the honor to acknowledge the
receipt of your letter dated the 7th &
the 9th Shail Hij 1335 (= 25th & 27th Sept; 1917)
which I received with pleasure and which
I was glad to read through particularly
the information received from Egypt by
the Honble the friend of all Majesties General
Sir Percy Cox regarding the arrival of the
Pilgrims here composing of the As Shaudich
party and the notables of my Najd
territories consisting of males and females
accompanied by wealth and safety at
Meecca in order to perform the duty of
pilgrimage. They also met the Amir and
H. E. the Sharif for the continuation of
the friendly relations between us and



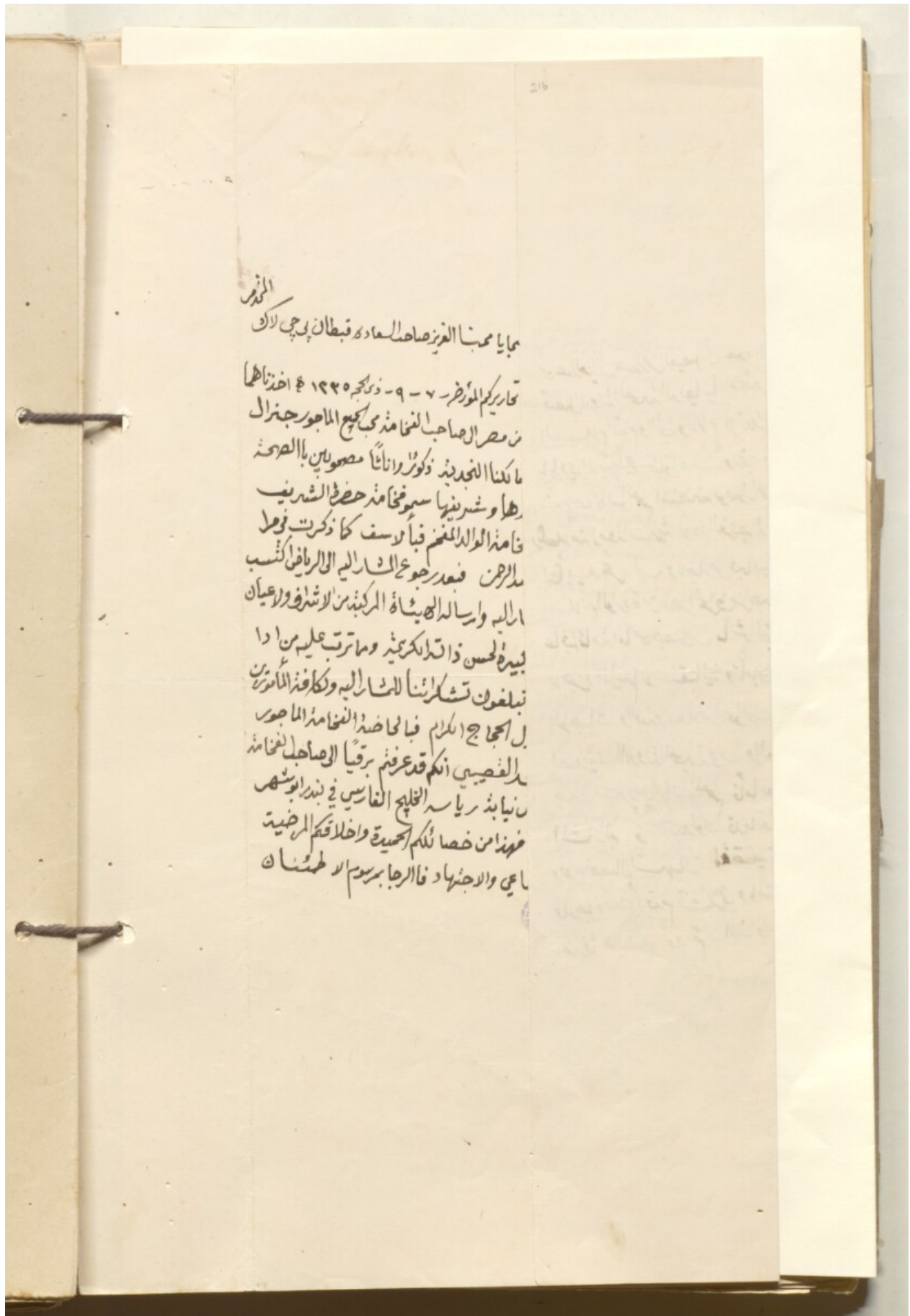
it was one of the best particular
hopes of H.E. the Hon. the my father
to perform the pilgrimage but I regret
to say as you mentioned in your
communication received from Egypt
that owing to imperfect state of health
he had to depart on behalf of his
sons his second son Muhammad
al Abbas Rahuman. After his return to
Riad he recovered his ^{complete} health.

With regard to the efforts exerted
by His Ex. Sydat al Sharif in sending
out a party comprising of the Sharifs and
the notables in order to perform the
ceremonies of reception and
ensure the objects of Comfort, I may
say that this goes to indicate his
generous nature in performing what
was necessary and showing friendship
and sincerity towards his sincere.
I therefore request your ^{friendly} ~~kind~~ ^{kind} ~~kind~~ ^{kind}
to convey my thanks to the aforsaid ^{Sharif}



and all the officials of my friends
the High Government in Egypt and
Iraq who endeavored in communicating
the news about the condition of the
Hammahs, and most particularly His
Honour Major General Sir Percy Cox.

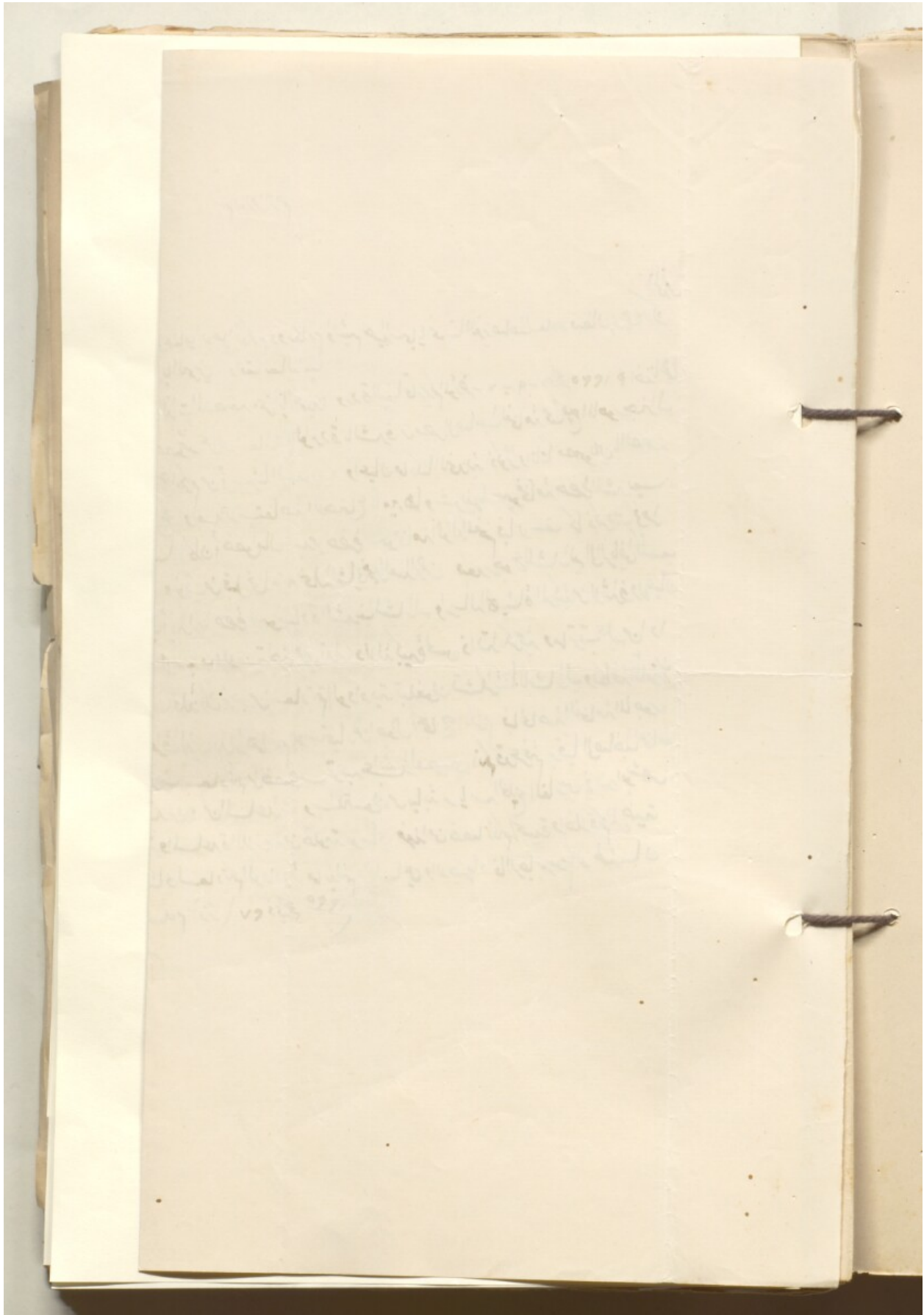
With reference to your Honour's
information about the departure of
Hammah al Qasabi to the effect
that you have informed the said
Honour by telegraph and that you
are doing what you can in
the way of assistance and that
you will request the Deputy Political
Resident in the Persian Gulf
and for necessary facilities ^{assistance} ~~from~~
the Government of Bombay, this is one
of your excellent qualities and good
nature and ~~therefore~~ ^{therefore} I beg to offer
my thanks and gratitude to your
Honour for all the efforts and
endeavour you have exerted.

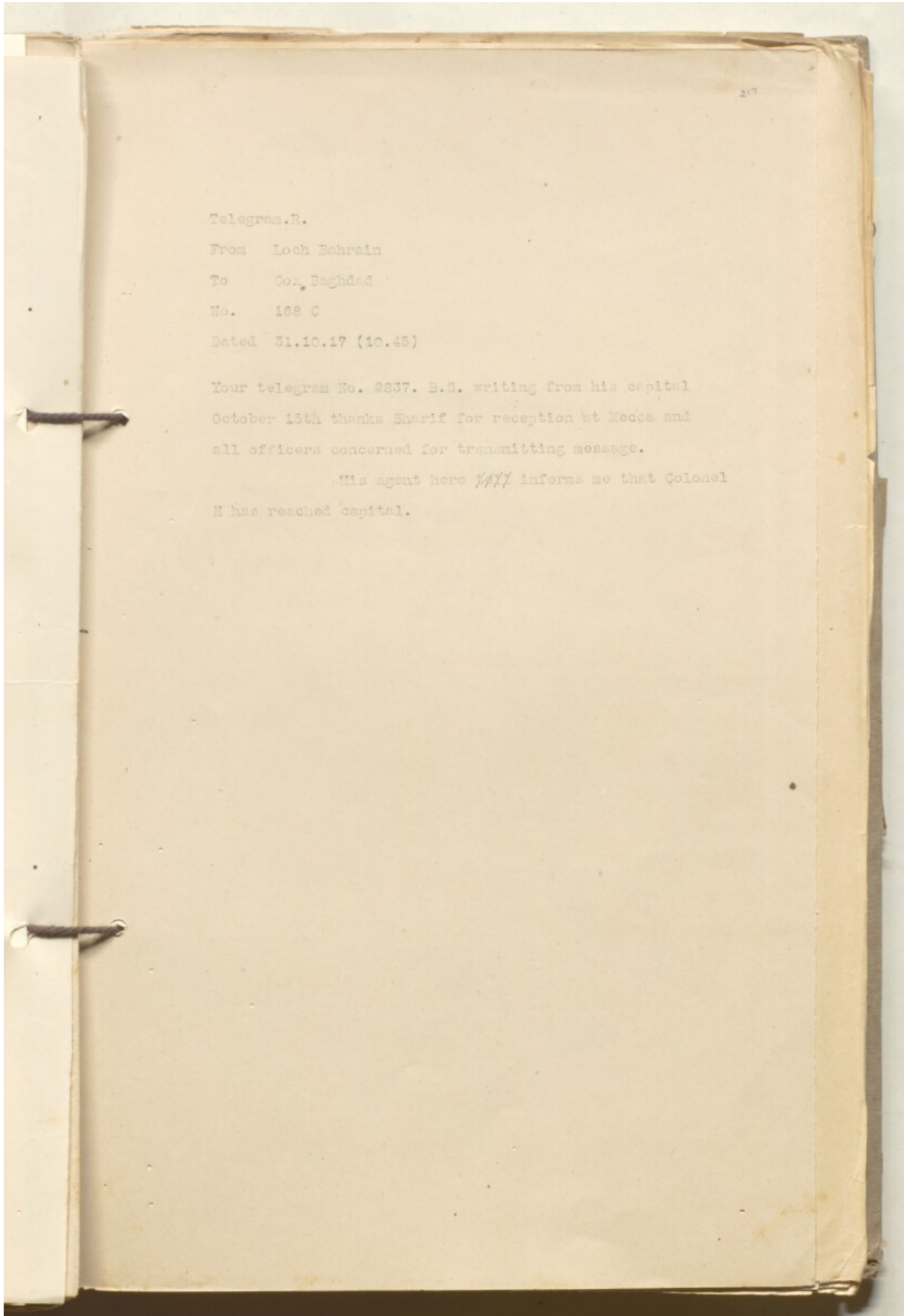


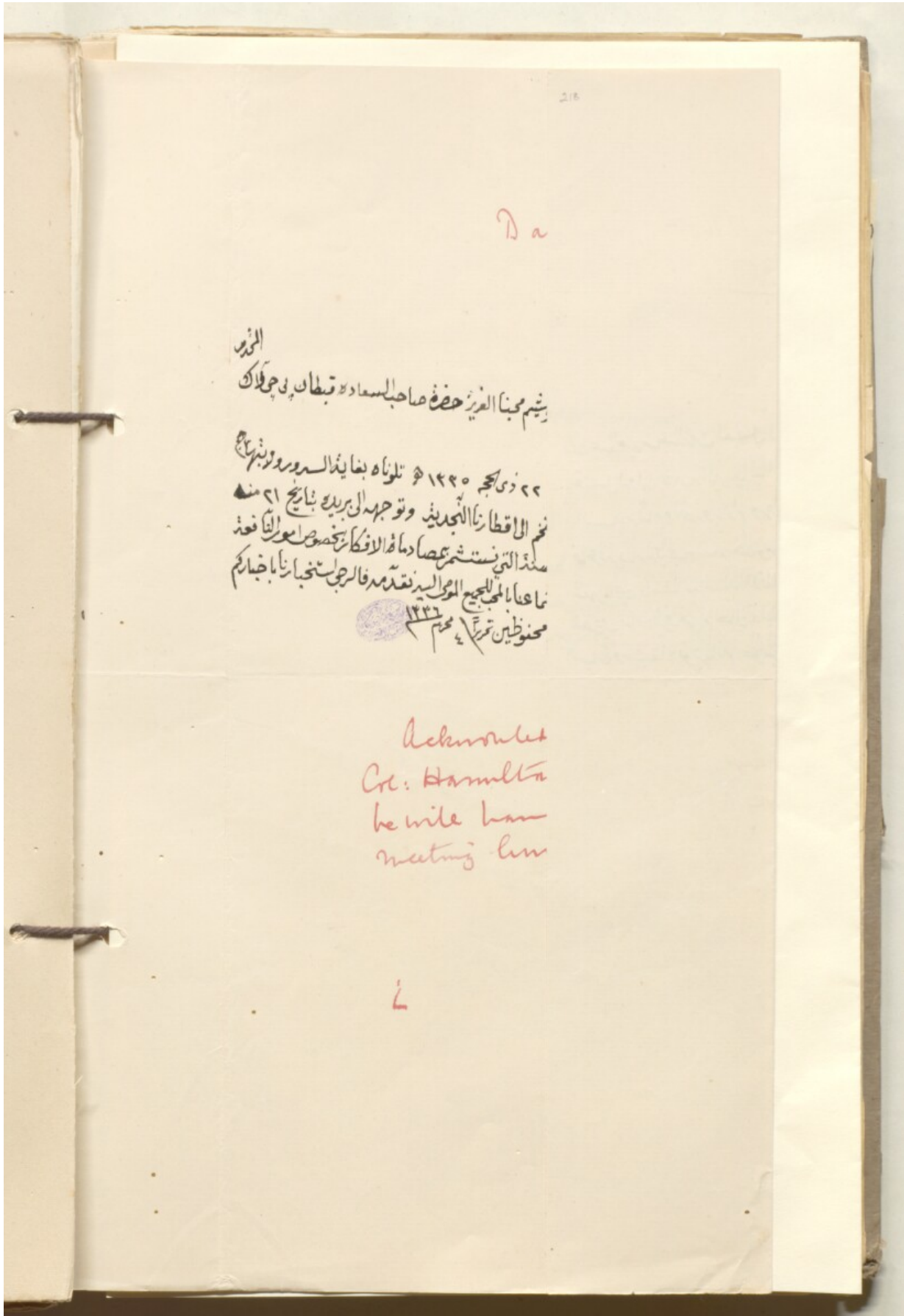
المؤثر
مما يا محبا العزيز صاحب السعادة قبطان يحيى لائق
تاريخكم المؤثر ٧ - ٩ - ذى الحجة ١٢٢٥ هـ اخذنا
من مصر الصاحب النعمان محمد بن محمد الماحور جنرال
مالكنا المجدد دكتور دانا مصويين بالصحة
هذا وشهدنا سميحنا من حفظ الشريف
فامدوا له الفهم قباله كما ذكرت يوم
الرحمن فبعد رجوعه الى الريف كسب
الى له ورسالة الهياكل المكنة من الاشرف والعيان
بيده الحسن ذات الكرمية وما ترتب عليه من ادا
تبلغون تشكرنا الى الابد ولكم فداء المأمورين
بل الحجاج الكرام فالحاضرين النعمان الماحور
بالفصيح انكم قد عرفتم برقايا الصاحب النعمان
نينا بن رياسه الخليل الفارس في بندر ابو شهر
فمنذ من خصنا بكم المحبة واخلقكم الرضعة
باني والجنه باد فالرجاء بدم الاله من ان

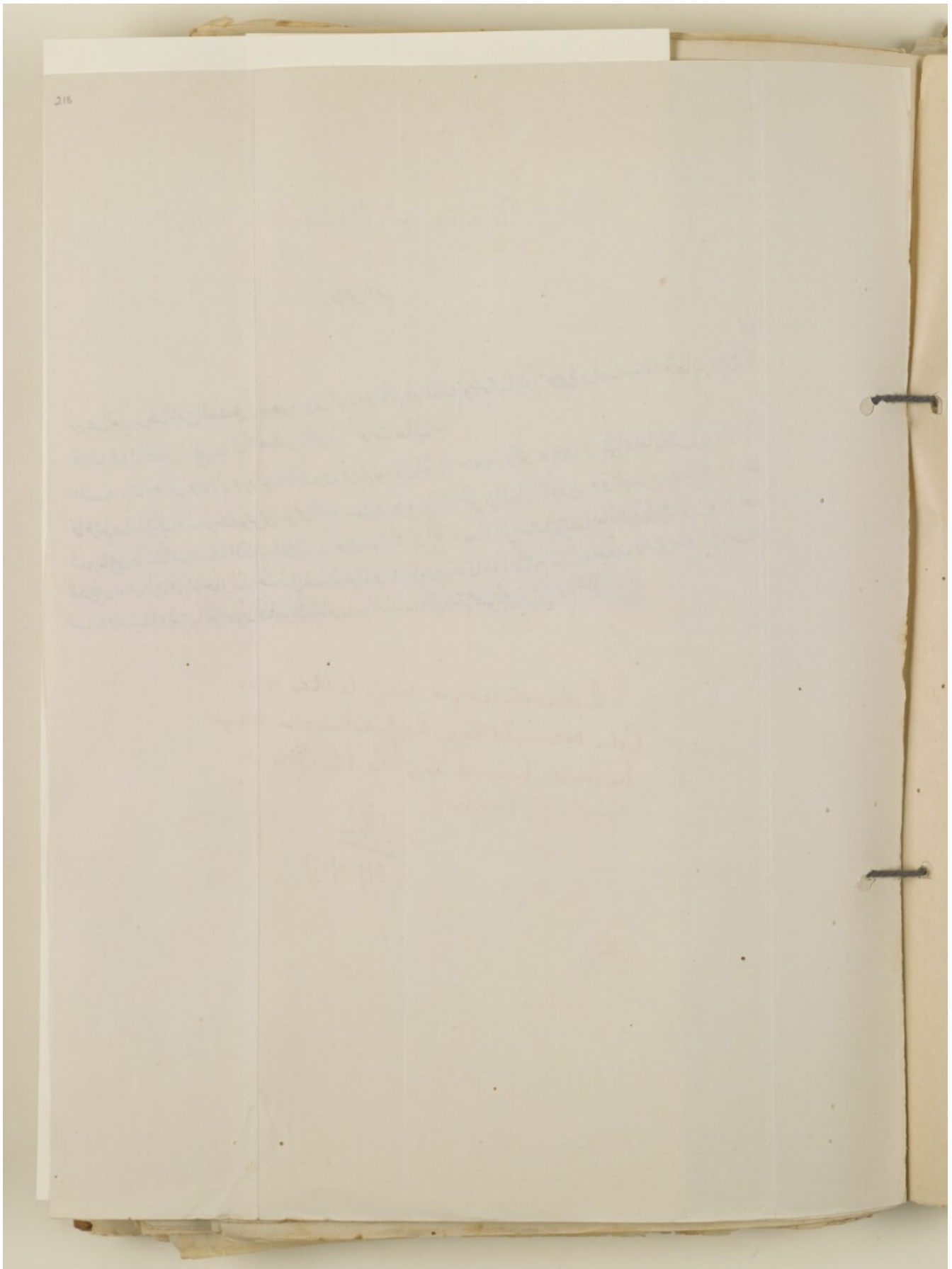
من عبد العزيز عبد الرحمن الفيصل آل سعود والجناب ادبنا لكرم ذولك ايام ولشيم حيل السبايا بمنا العزيز صاحب السعادة قبطان يرحم لاد
تفضل الدولة النخبة البرهانيا العظمى بالبحرين دانت معاليها
السلام تمام والتمني والالام ان تلك الذات المشفعة بتمنا بالاحدية وروحة السنا تبارككم المورف - ٧ - ٩ - ذي الحجة ١٤٢٥ هـ اخذناها
بايا دي الديرهاج فقلونا مودون خصص عن اشعاعات الواردة بالشرق من مصر الاصحاب لغنا من جميع الماجور جنرال
سيريس كاكس الغنم المشفنة بوصول الحجاج الكرم من اشرنا السعودية واعيان ما كننا التعديت ذولور دانا مصوون بالصرحة
والصلامة المكنة الكثرة لود الغريضة الحج وبعد الاستفاضة الاجتماع باميرها وشريفها سمو فخا من حفظ الشريف
لتايد عمر الحجة ولا خلاص فيما بينا كان اخص مال سيري حفظ سمو فخا من الود المغمق فبالسف كما ذكرت فومل
سلامكم الواردة من مصر انحراف مزاجه ونوب من قبل فخا منته بجملة الشايف محمد العبد الرحمن فبعد اجوع الشار اليه الى الرافق كنسب
عافية فامة اما من خصوص ما اشر اليه ابذلها حفظ سمو سيادة الشريف الشار اليه وارسال الهيثة الركبتن من الاشرف ولا عيان
لاجراء الرسم الاستقبالية وتأمين الاسباب الاستحقة في ذلك وللاذكية لحسن ذاند الكريمة وماترب عليهم من ادا
الواجبات والجنة والاخلاص لعمو الخالص فلذلك نرجو من عادتكم الوداديت تبلفون تشكرنا للشار اليه ولكافة الماترين
لصدقيت الدولة النخبة في مصر والعراق الذين بذلوا هائم الاستعباد عن احوال الحجاج الكرم فبالخاصة النخامة الماجور
جنرال سيريس كاكس الغنم فاما تعريف عادتكم من خصوص توجه عايشه الفضيبي انكم قد عرفتم برقياً الاصحاب لغنا من
الشار اليه وستبدكون قدما تدرسون من الماعدت وشكسون من نيابة رياسته الفلاح الفارس في نذر بشهر
ولا تحصل التسهيلات الفخضية والمساعدة اللازمة من حكومتكم بومباي فخذ من خصا لاكم احدية واخلاصكم الرضيت
فلاجل ذلك اقدم تشكراتي وامتنا في سعادتكم الوداديت ما بذلتم من المساعي والاجتهاد فالرهابا بمرسوم الالهناك
بمرفا هيتكم ودمت سالتن والسلام تبريراً ٢٧ ذي الحجة ١٤٢٥ هـ

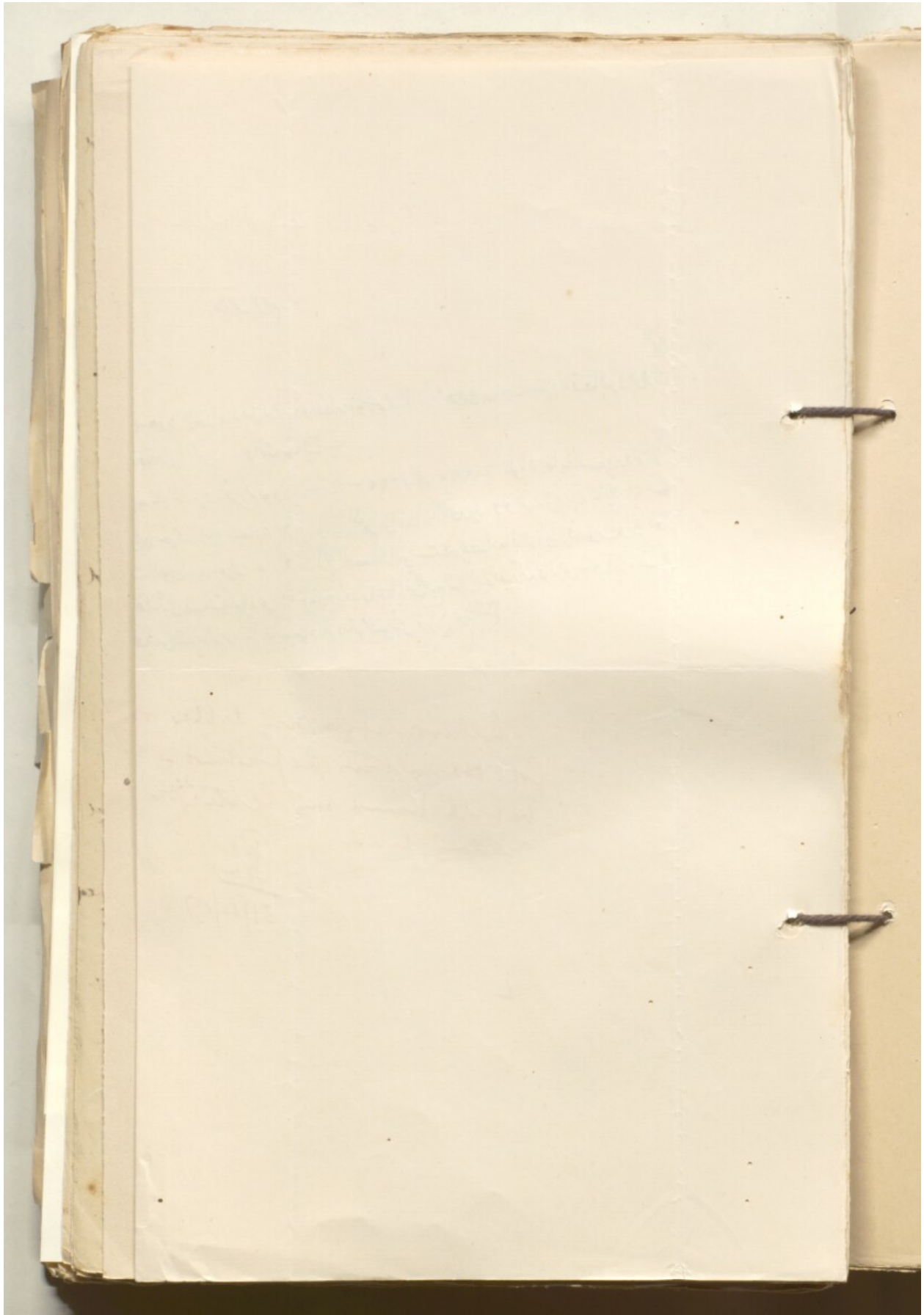
Translates
R
21/10













Telegram.R.

From Political Baghdad

To Political Bahrain *ref. Basrah.*

No. 4791

Dated 3.11.17 Recd. 3.11.17 (11.00)

Your 168 C. Please inform Ibn Sa'ud and Colonel Hamilton that under instructions from H.M.'s Government I am sending him Mr Philby belonging to my Staff here accompanied by a military Officer Colonel Chuliffe Owen for discussion of our common objects and interests. They will leave Basrah for Bahrain in 3 or 4 days. Colonel H should await their arrival in Riyadh. It is requested that Ibn Sa'ud's officials at 'Qair (or Qatif) and Hassa may be sent necessary instructions. Addressed Bahrain repeated Basrah.

Telegram .R.

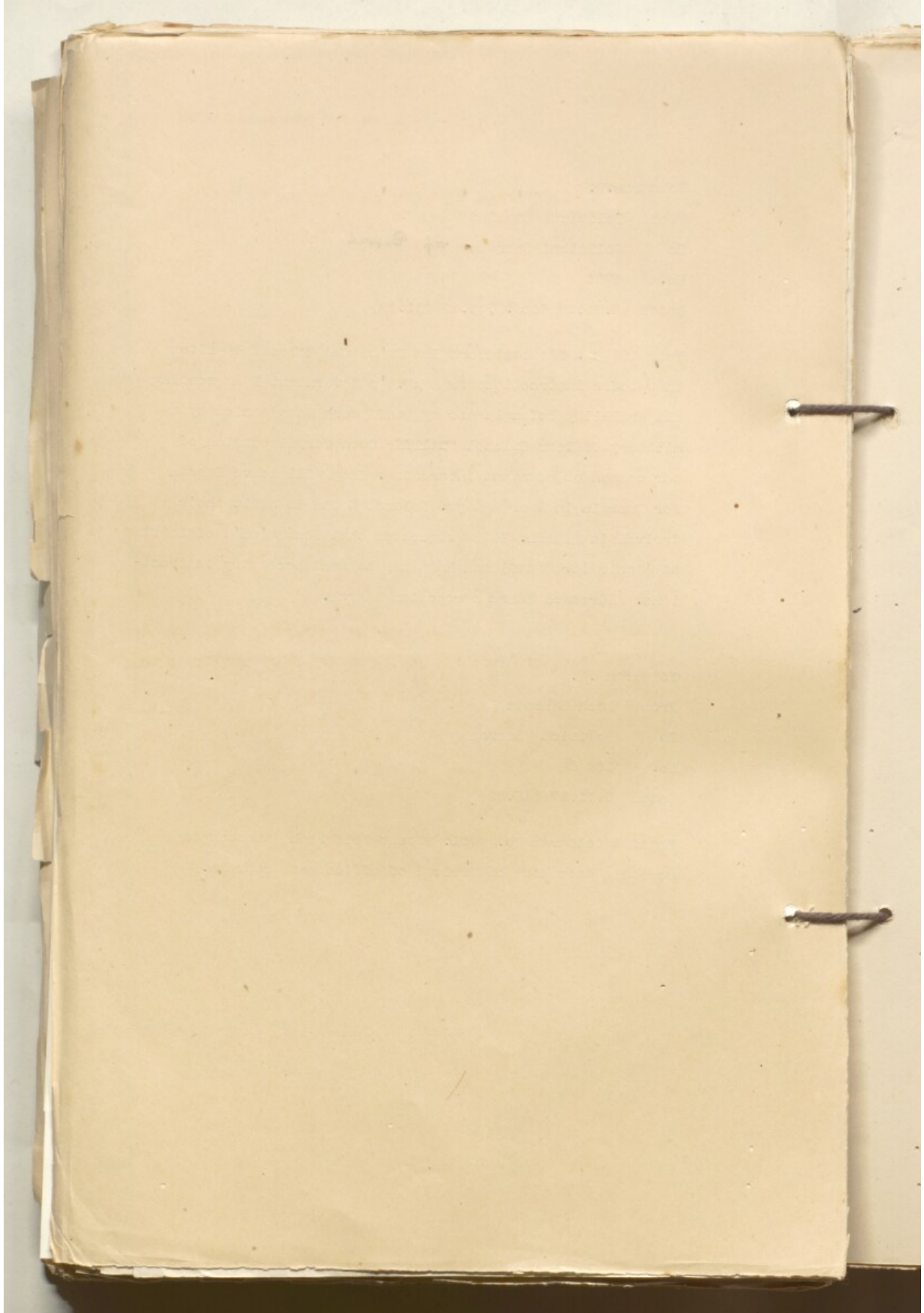
From Loch Bahrain

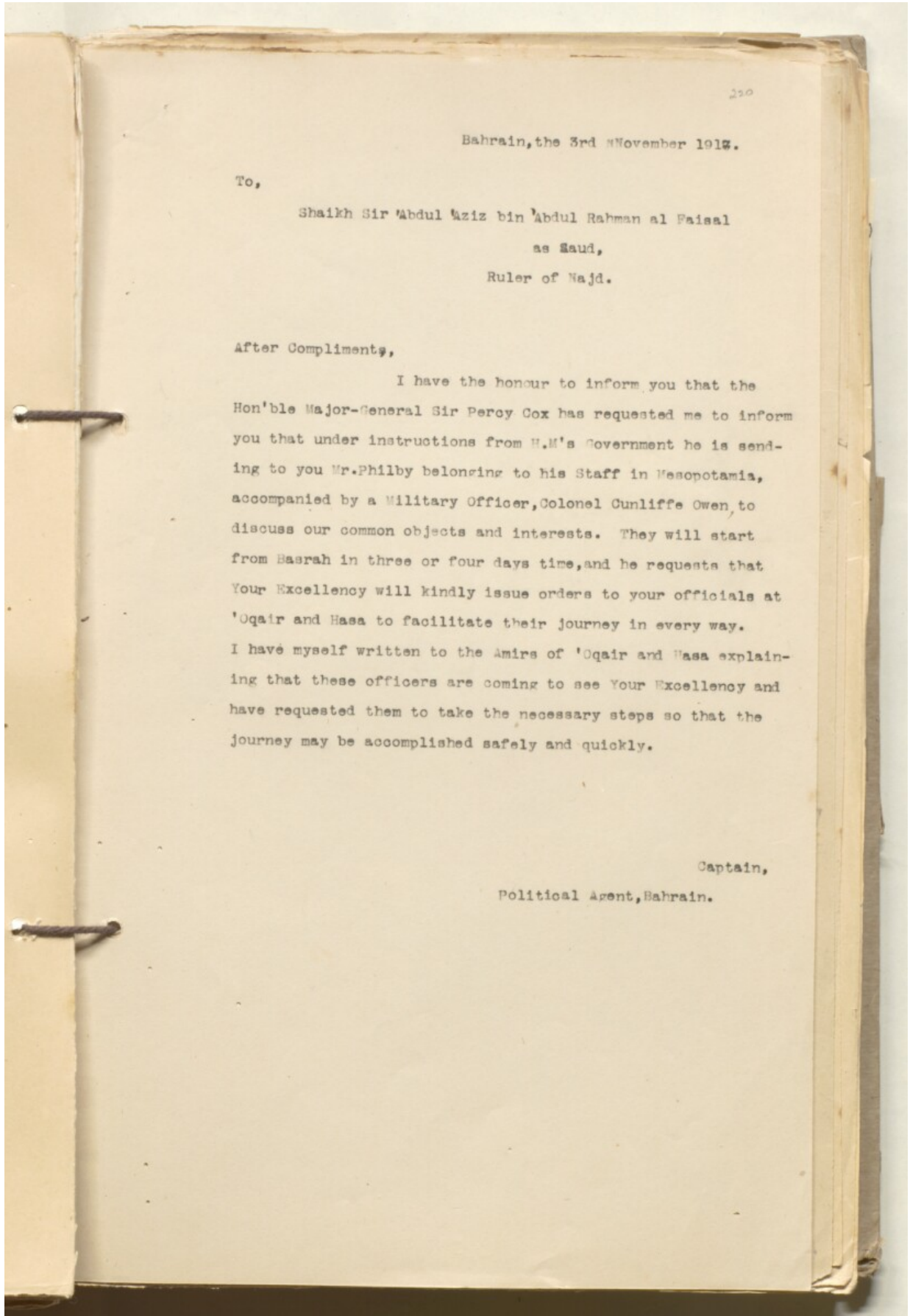
To Political Basrah

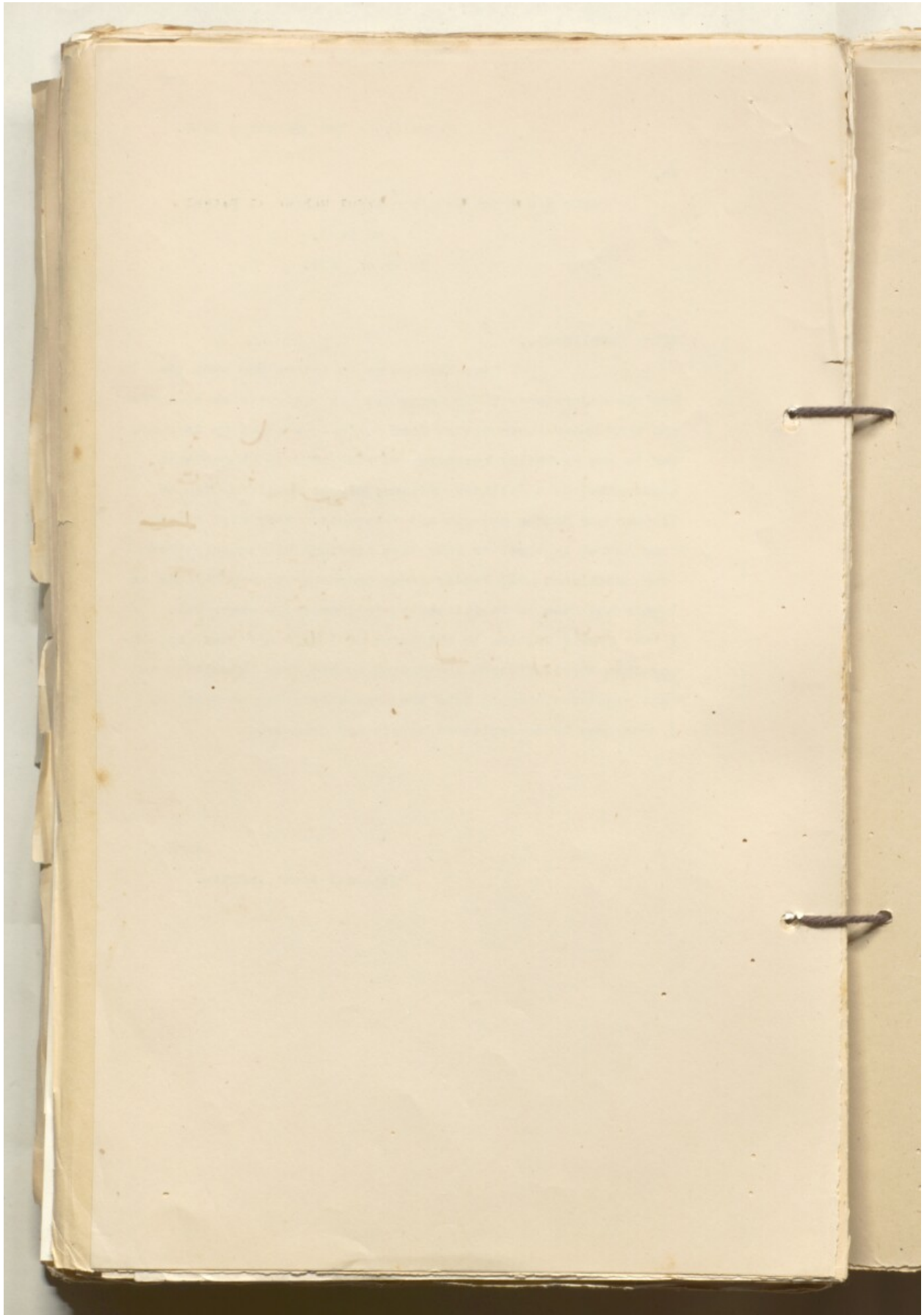
No. 169 C

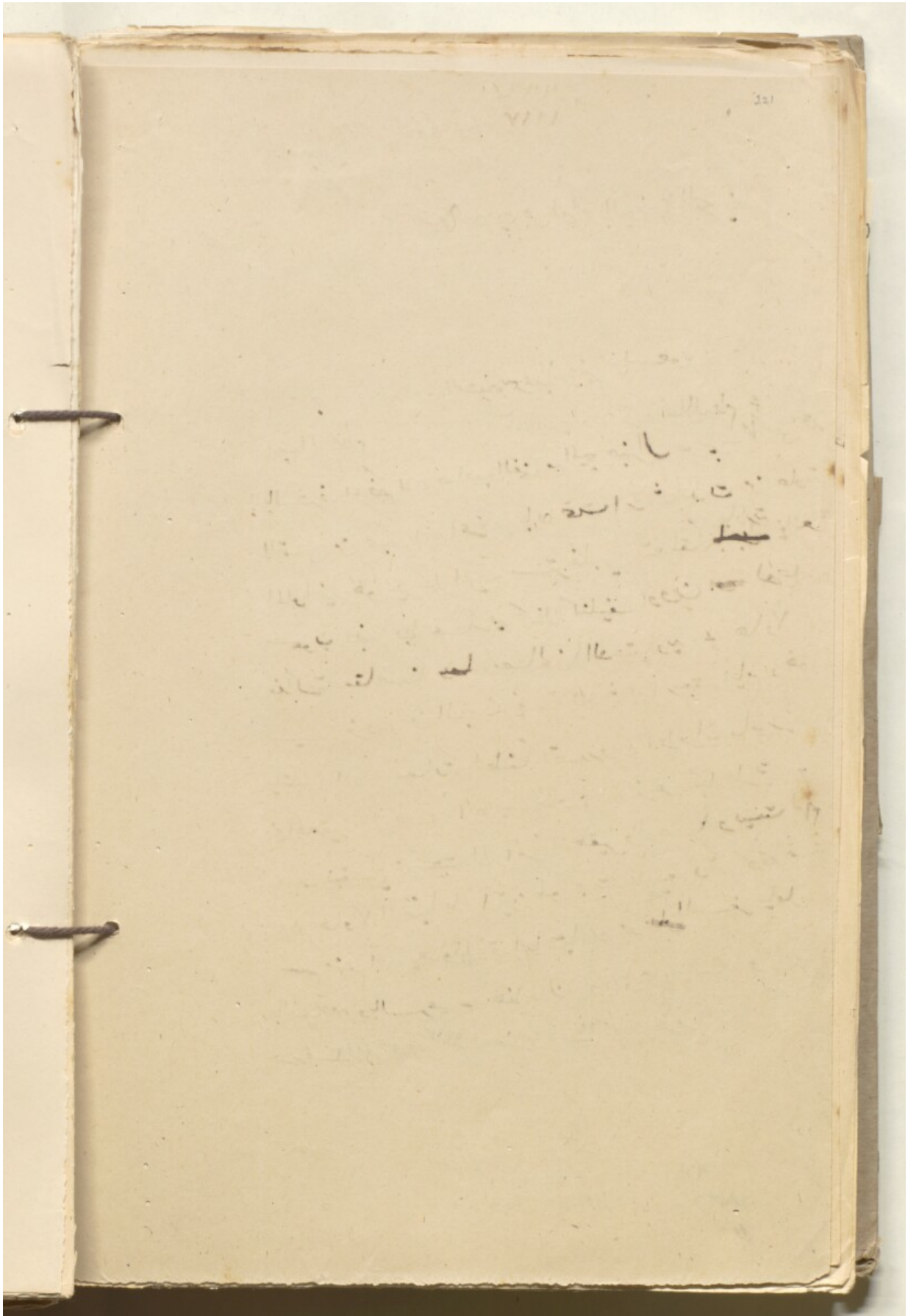
Dated 3.11.17 (13.00)

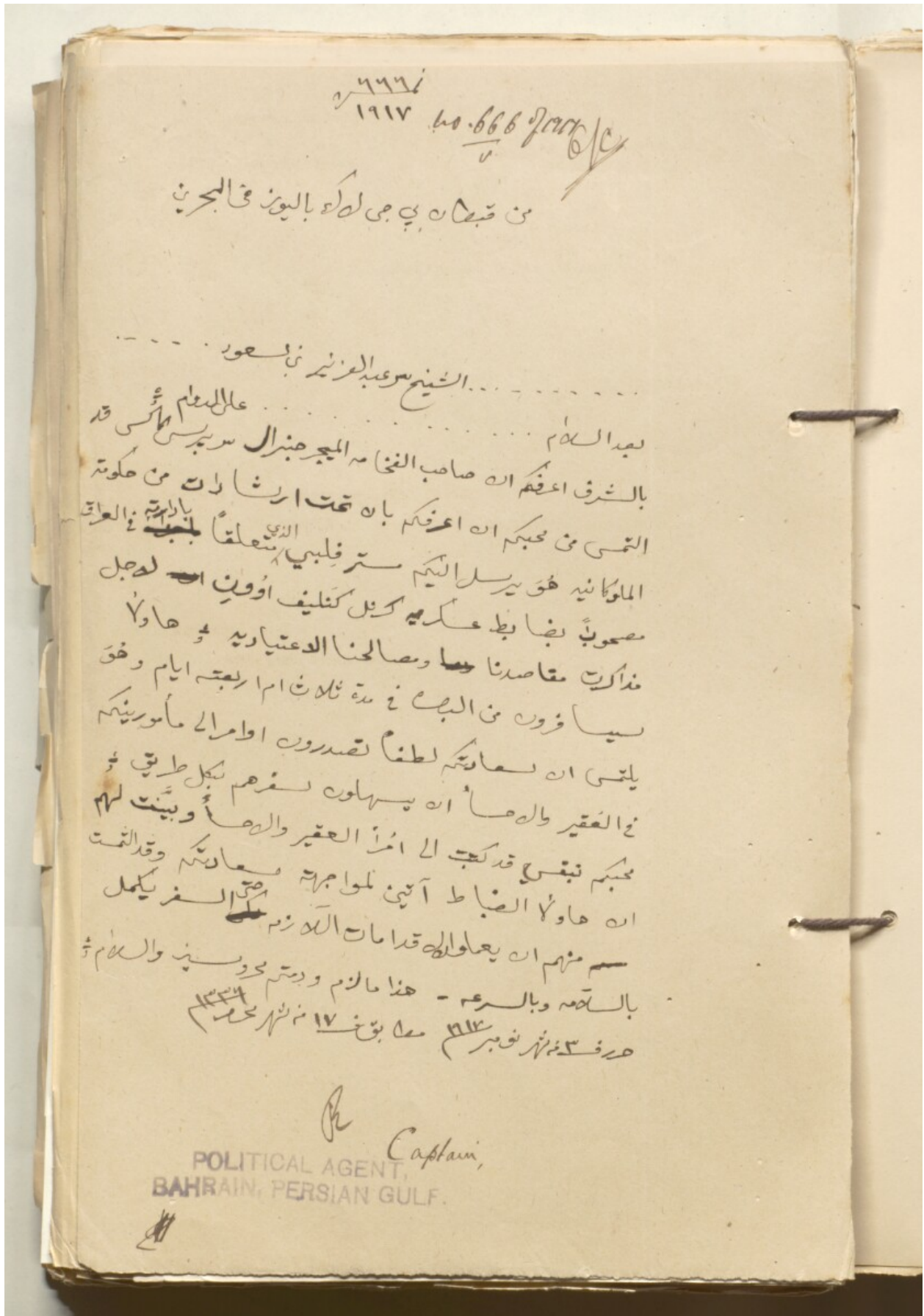
Baghdad telegram No. 4791. Please telegraph as soon as possible date hour of arrival of officers at Bahrain.

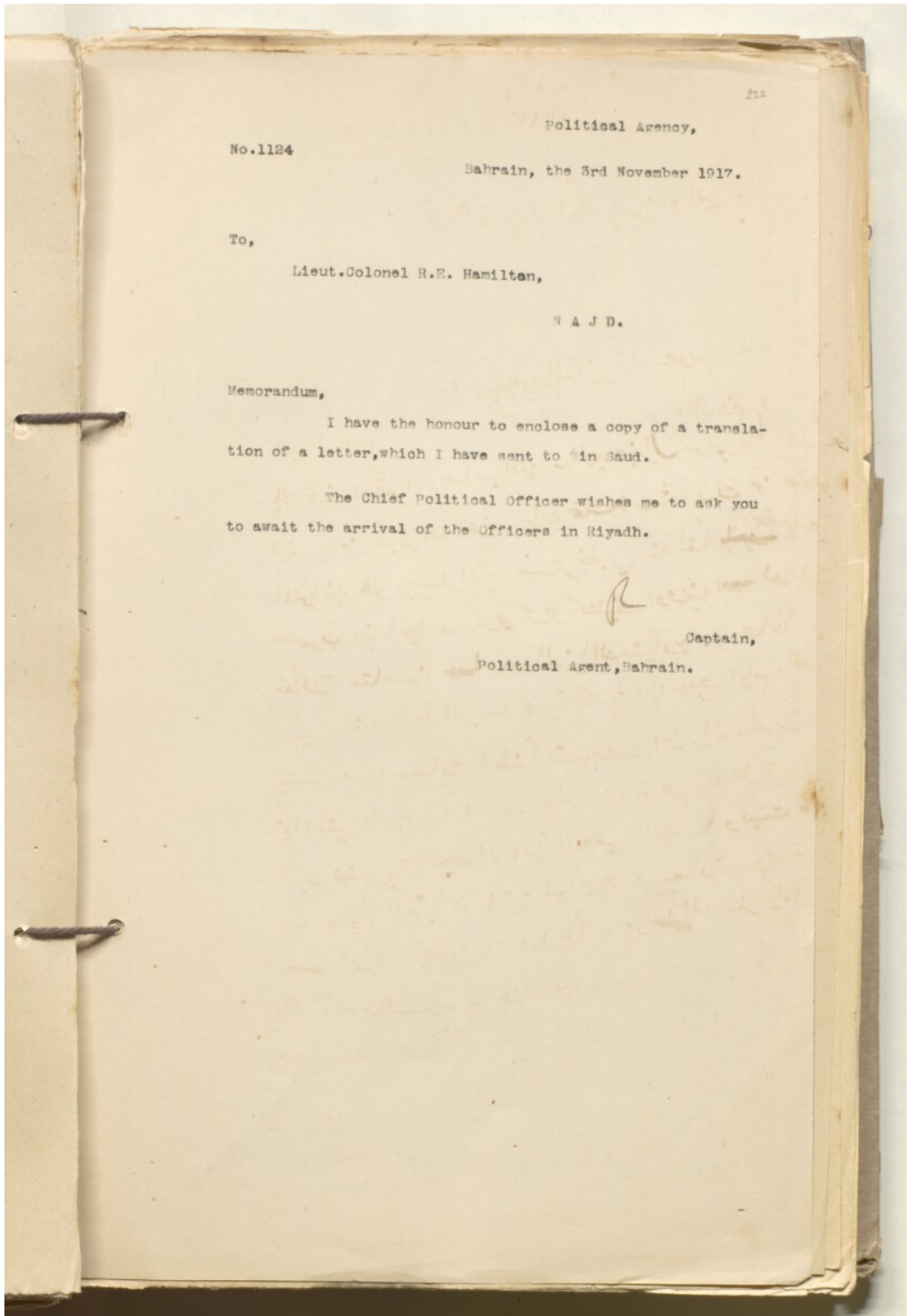


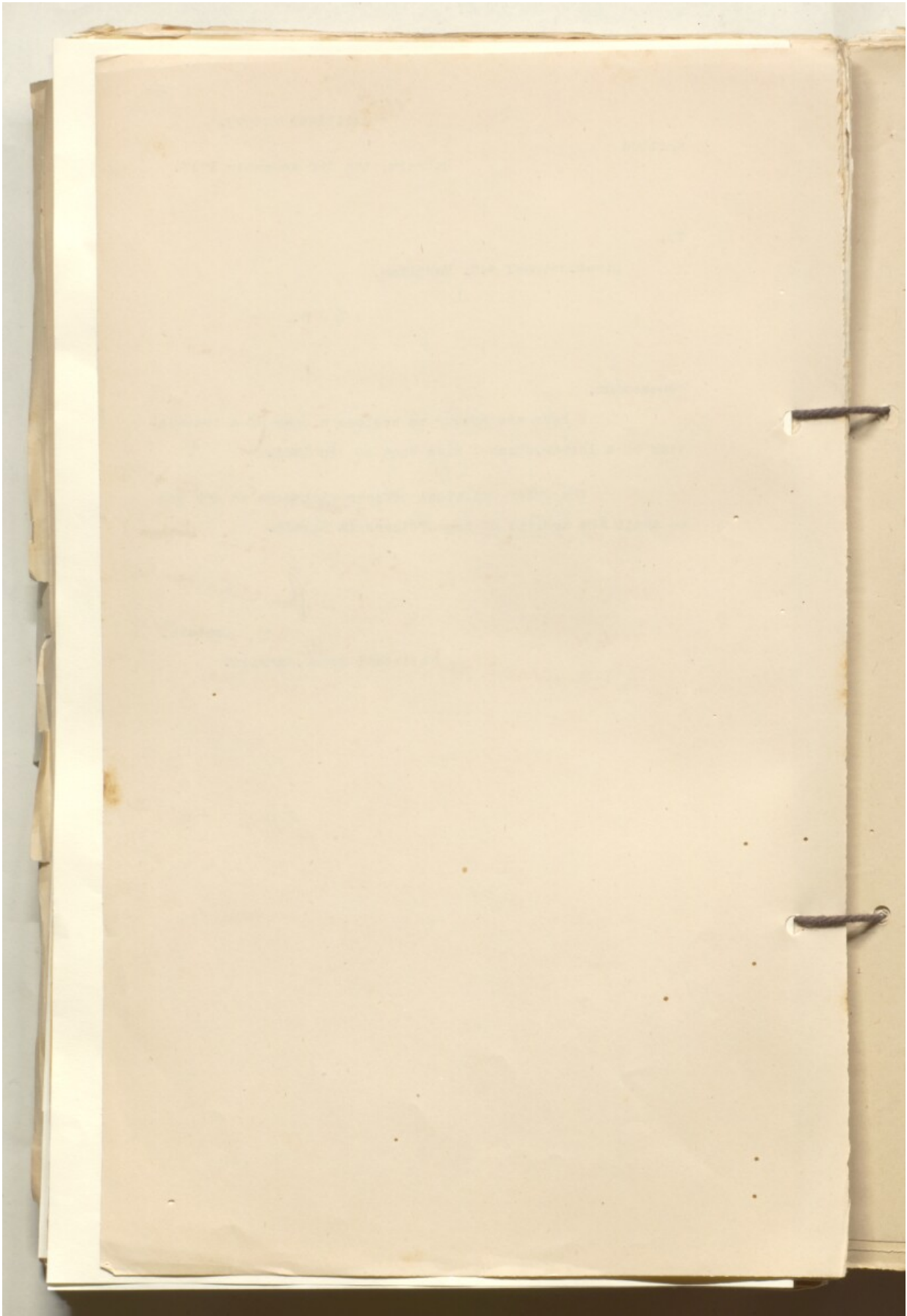


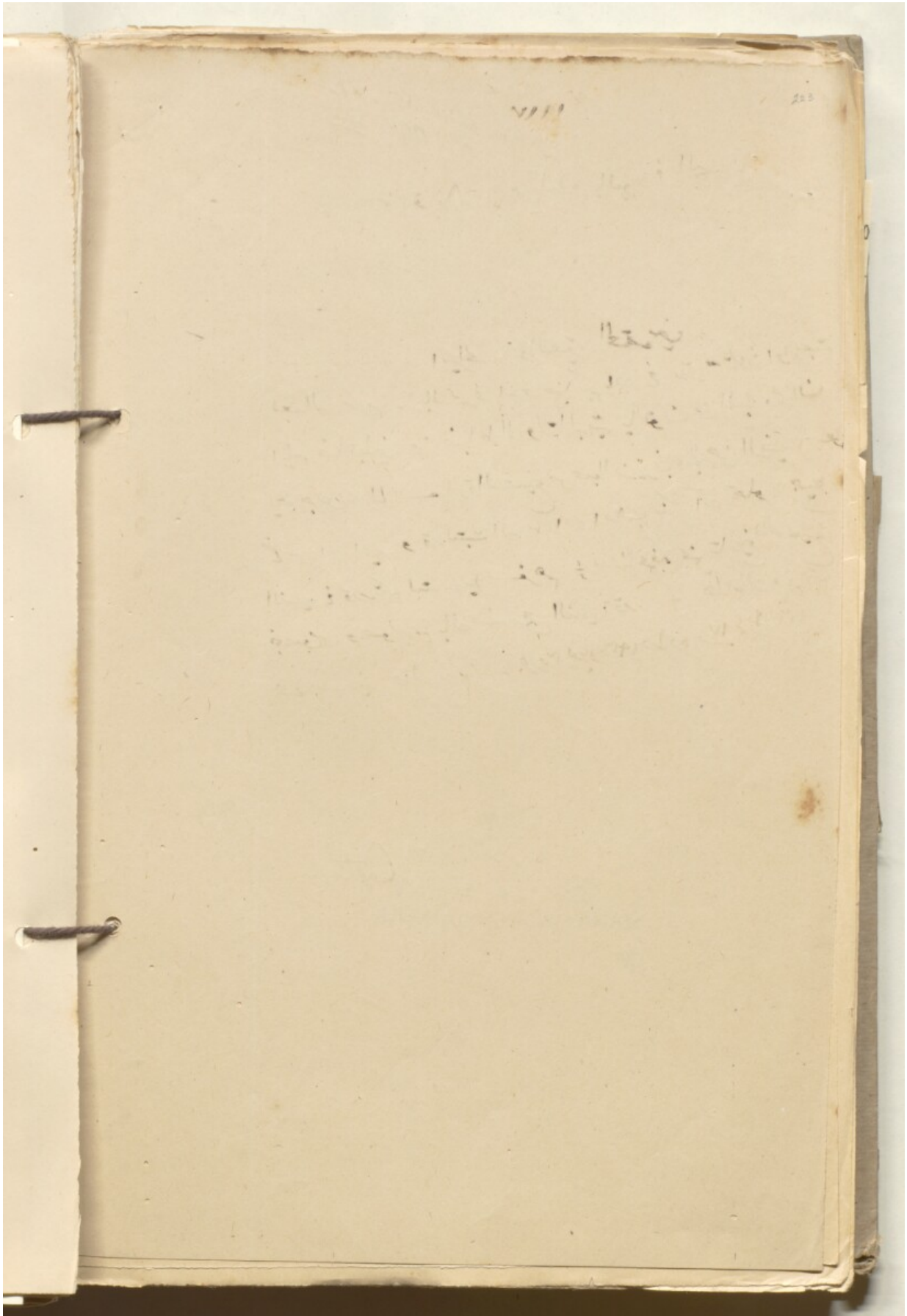


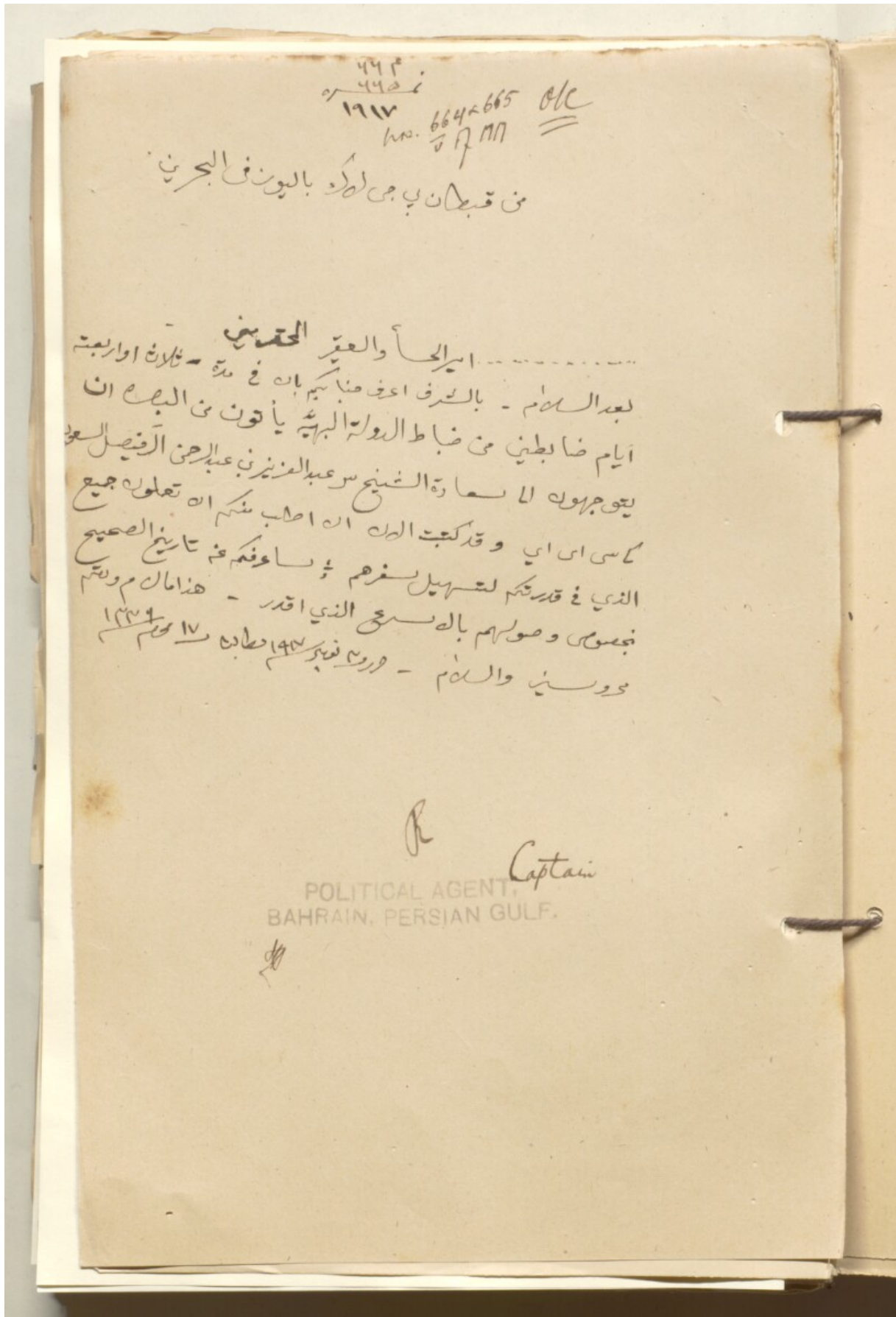
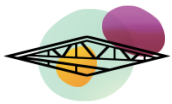


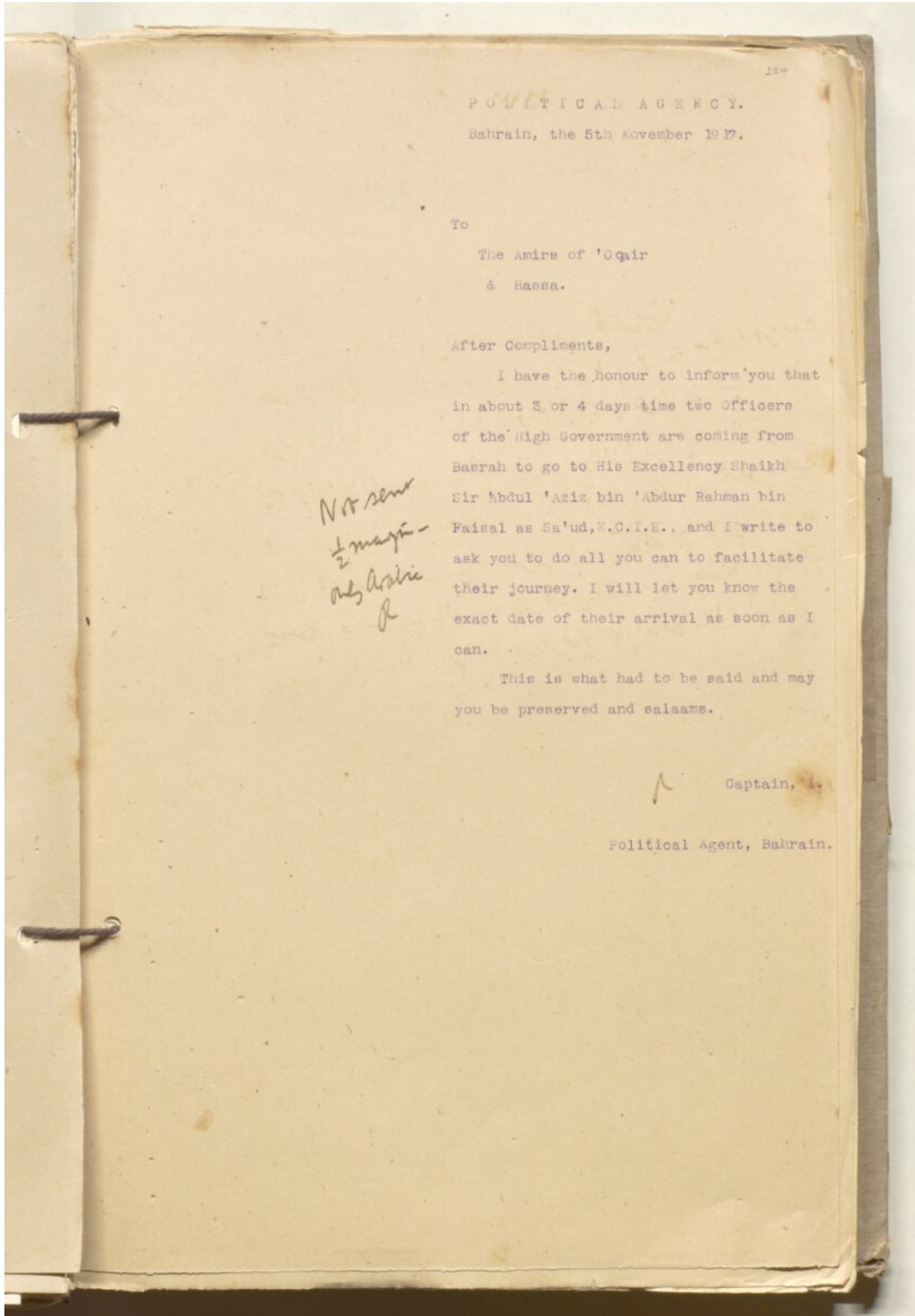
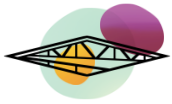


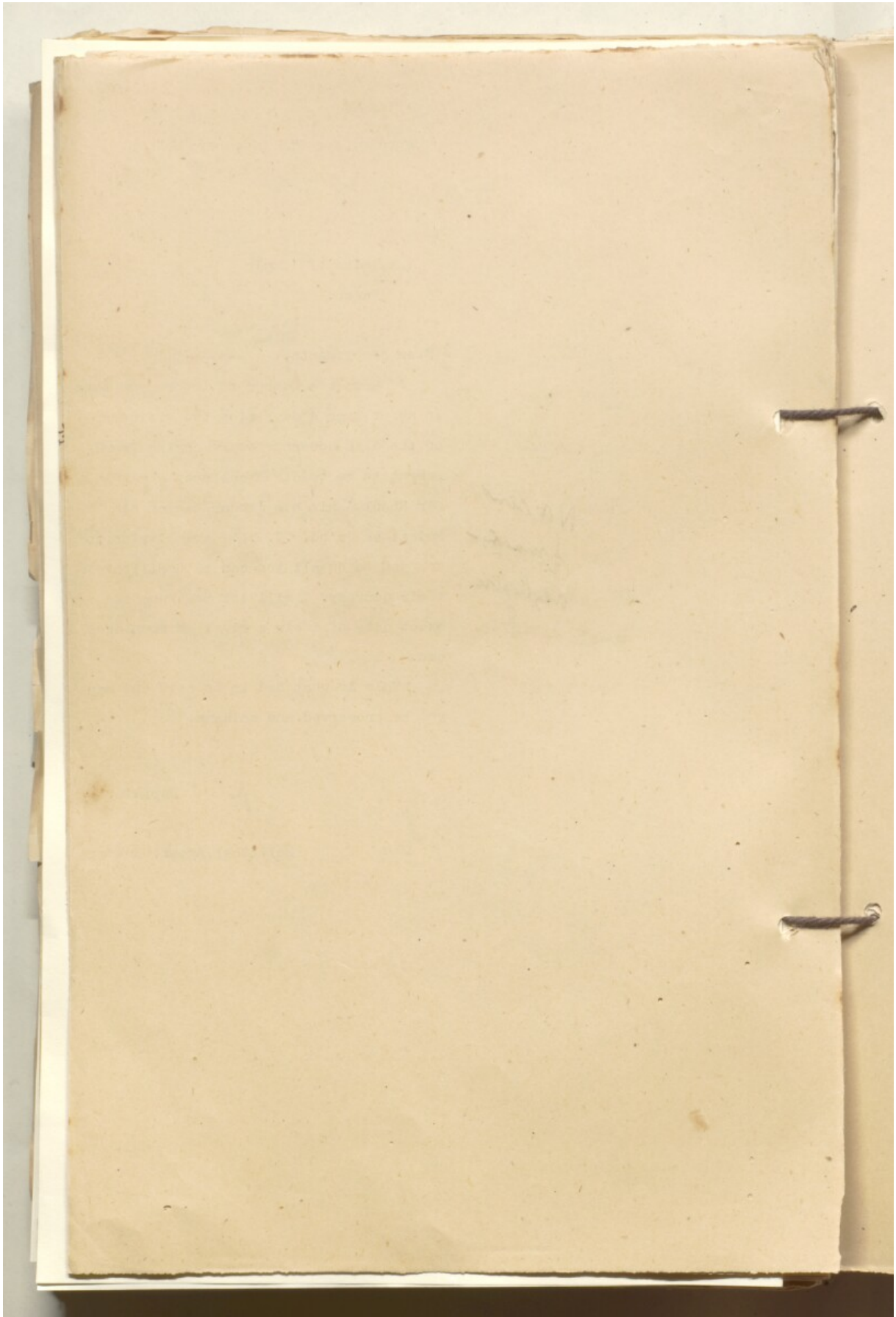


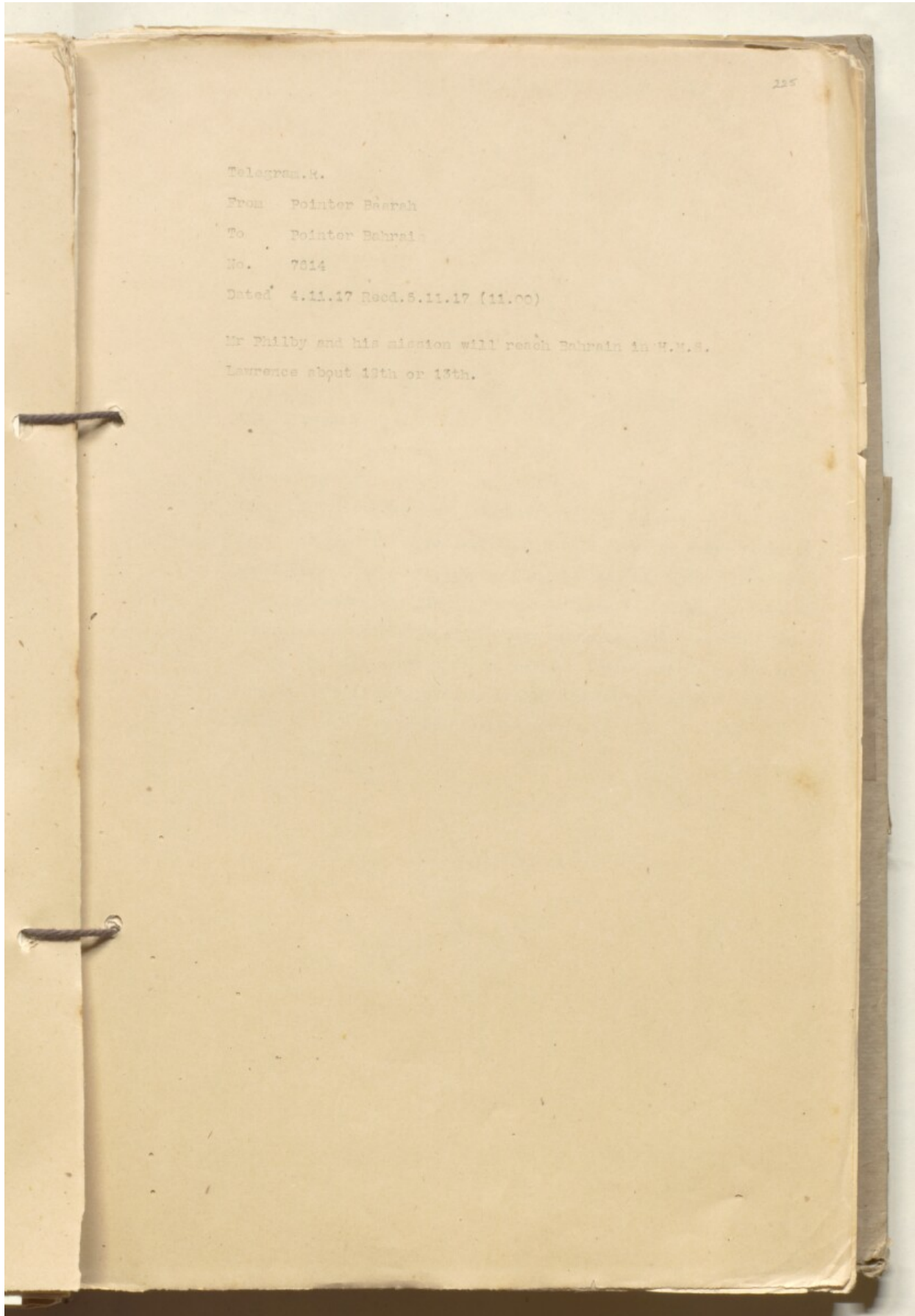


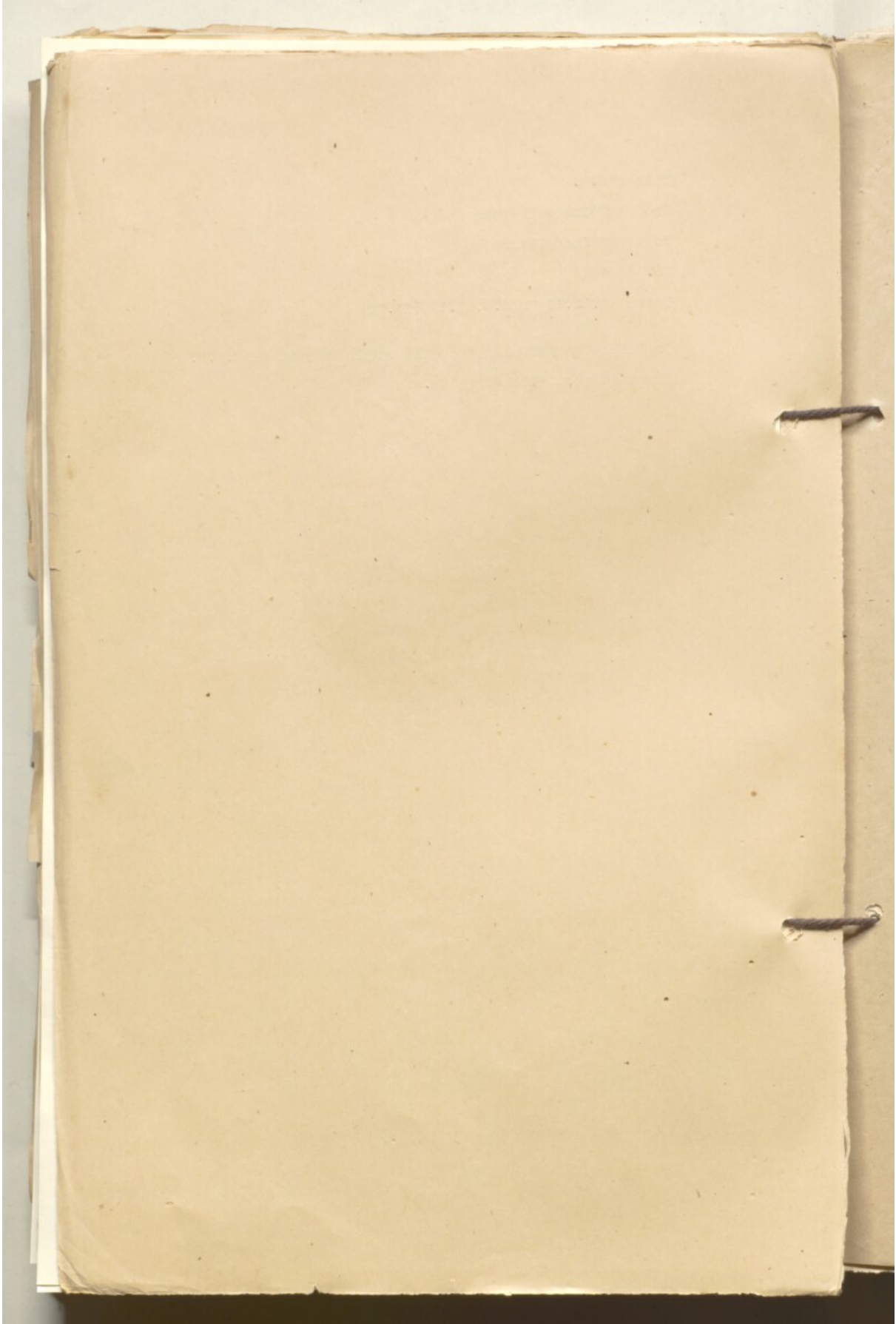
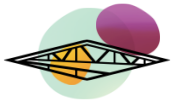


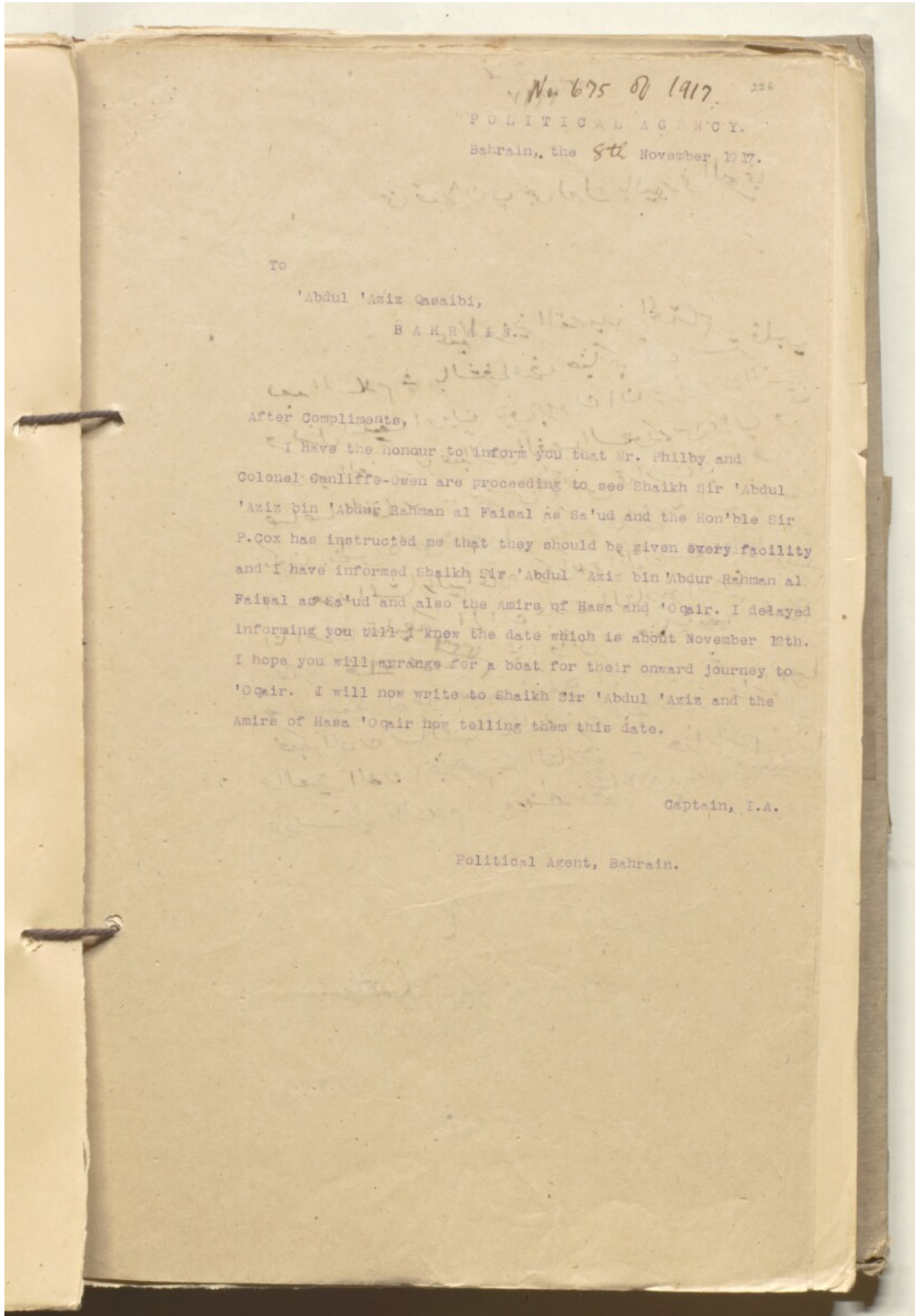


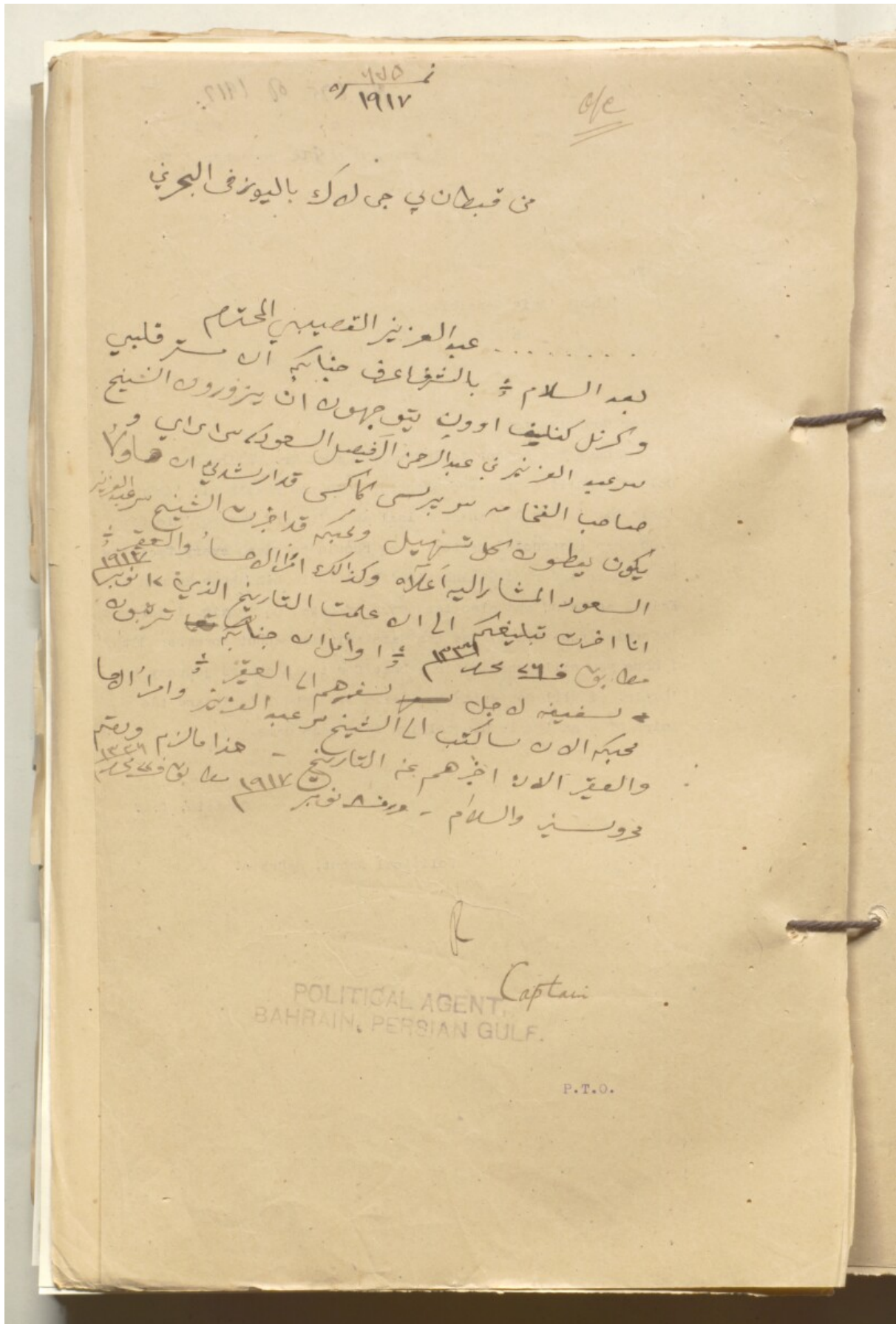


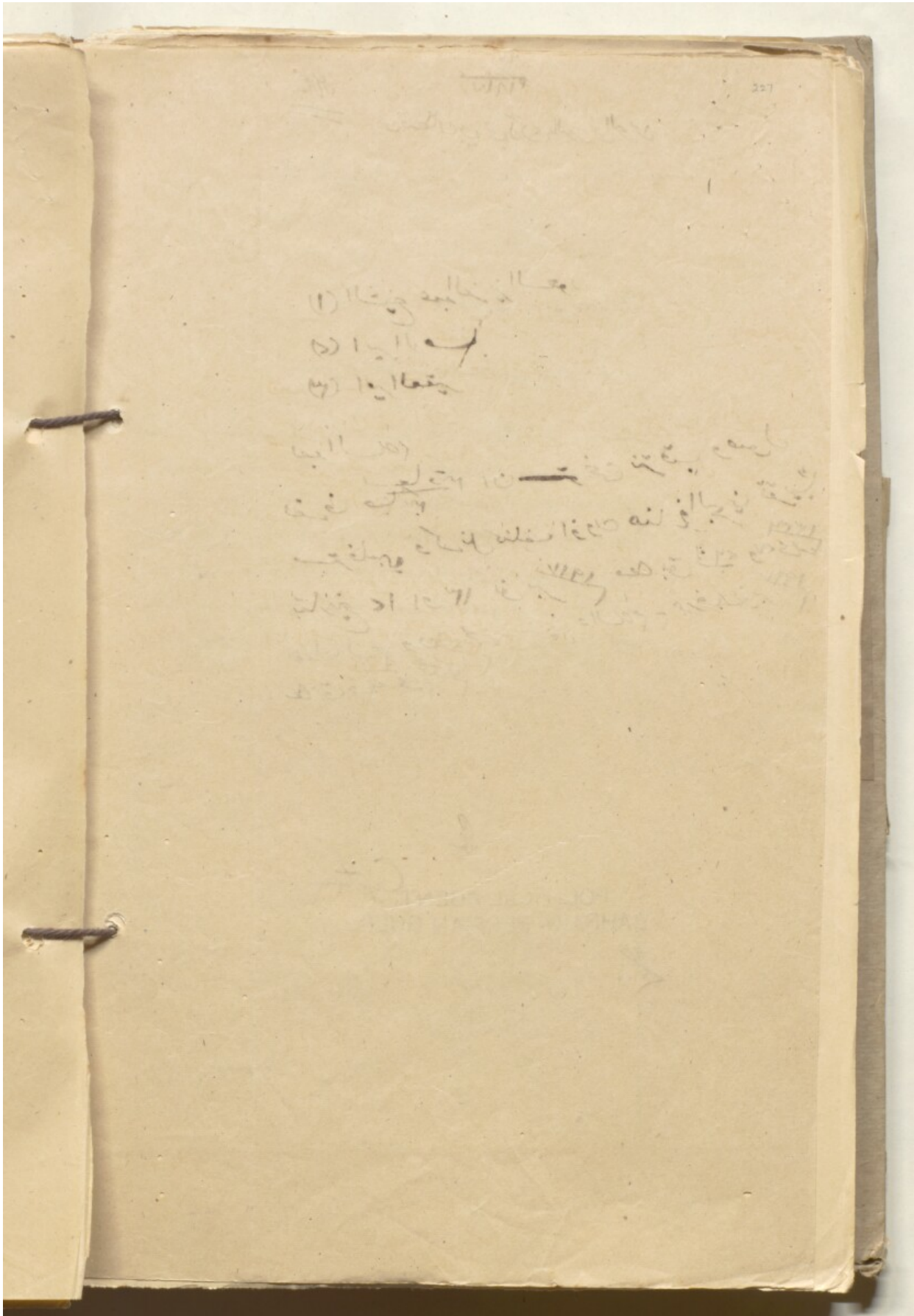


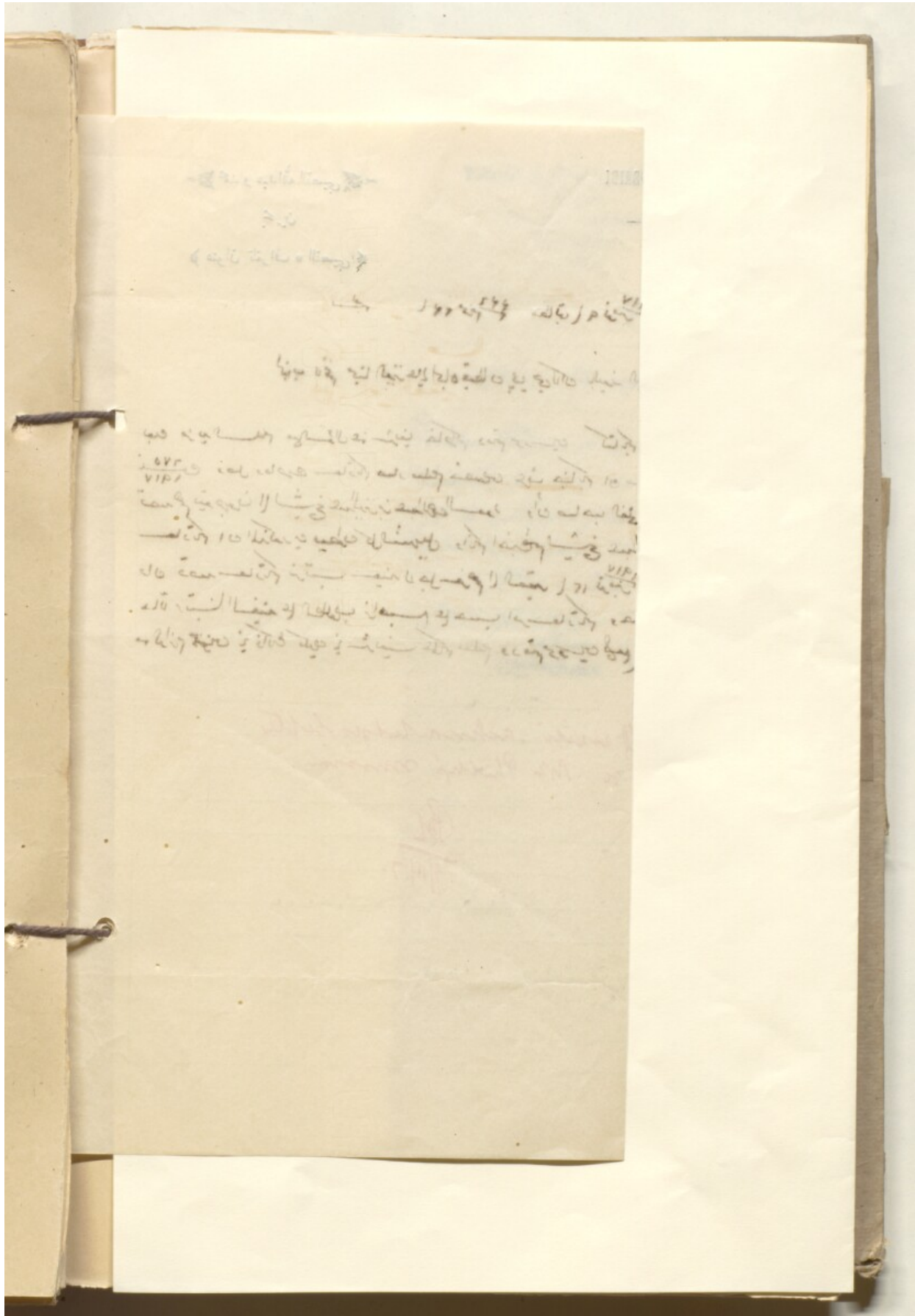
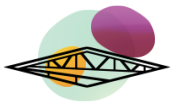


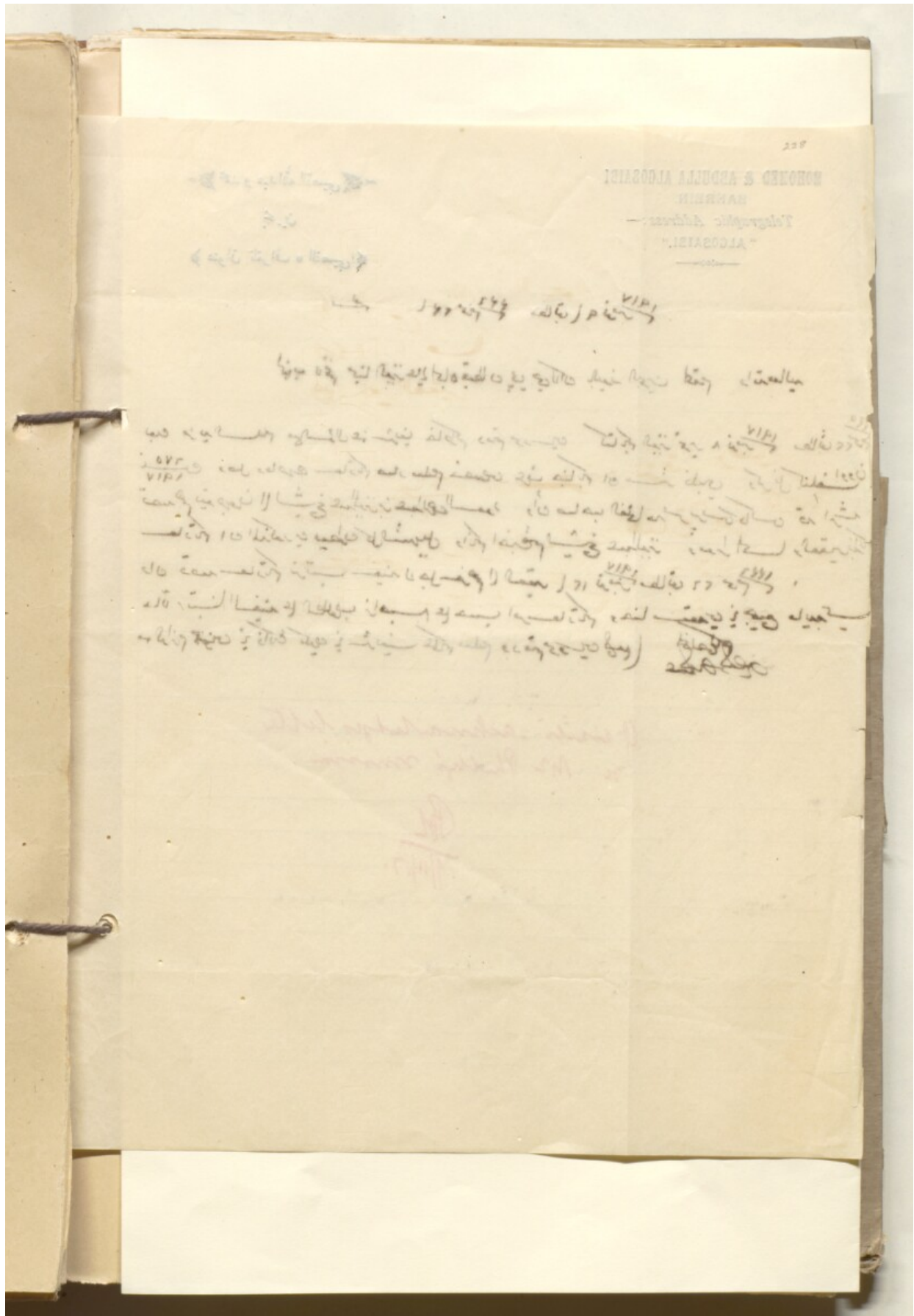


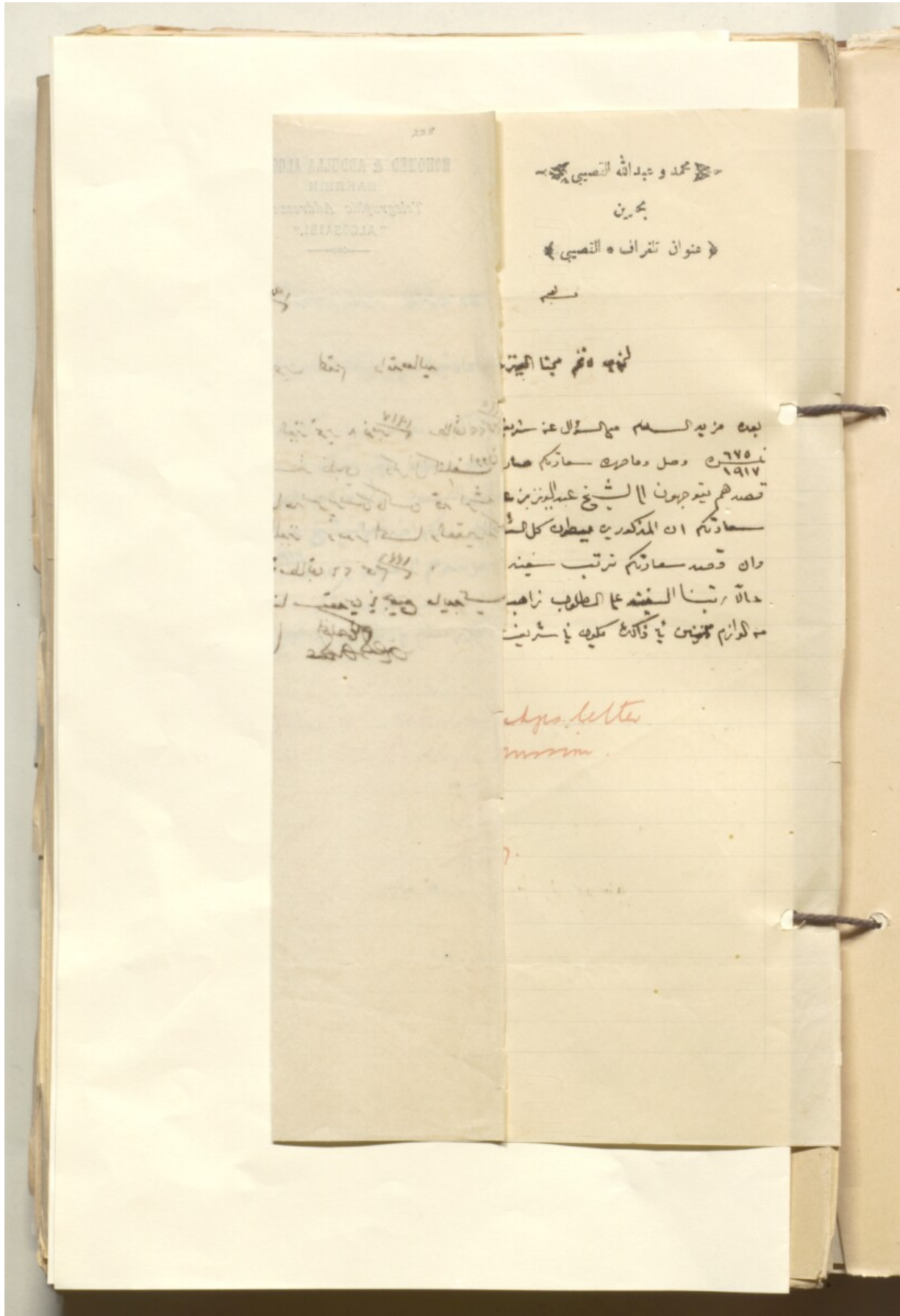
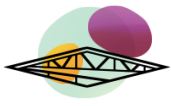


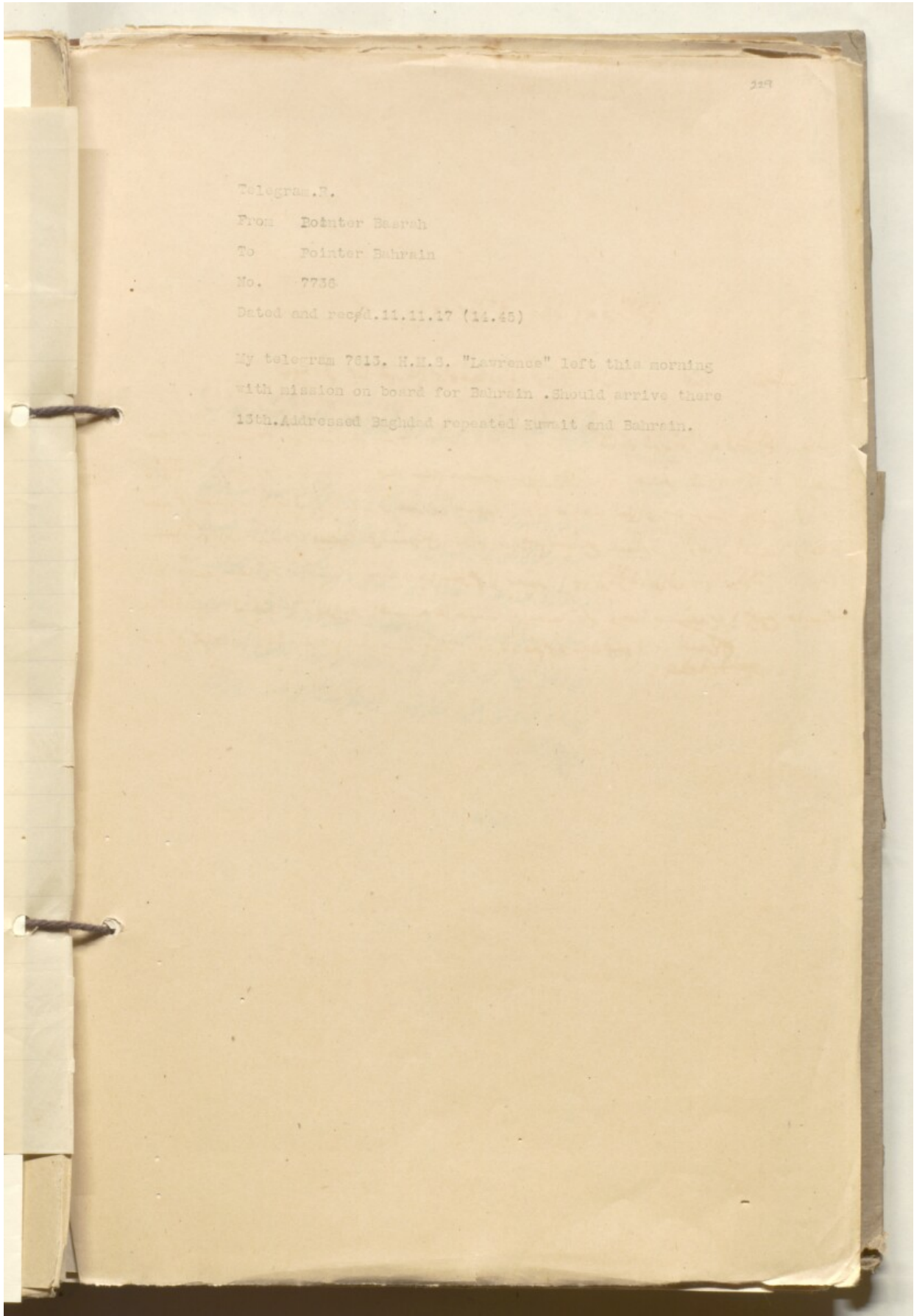


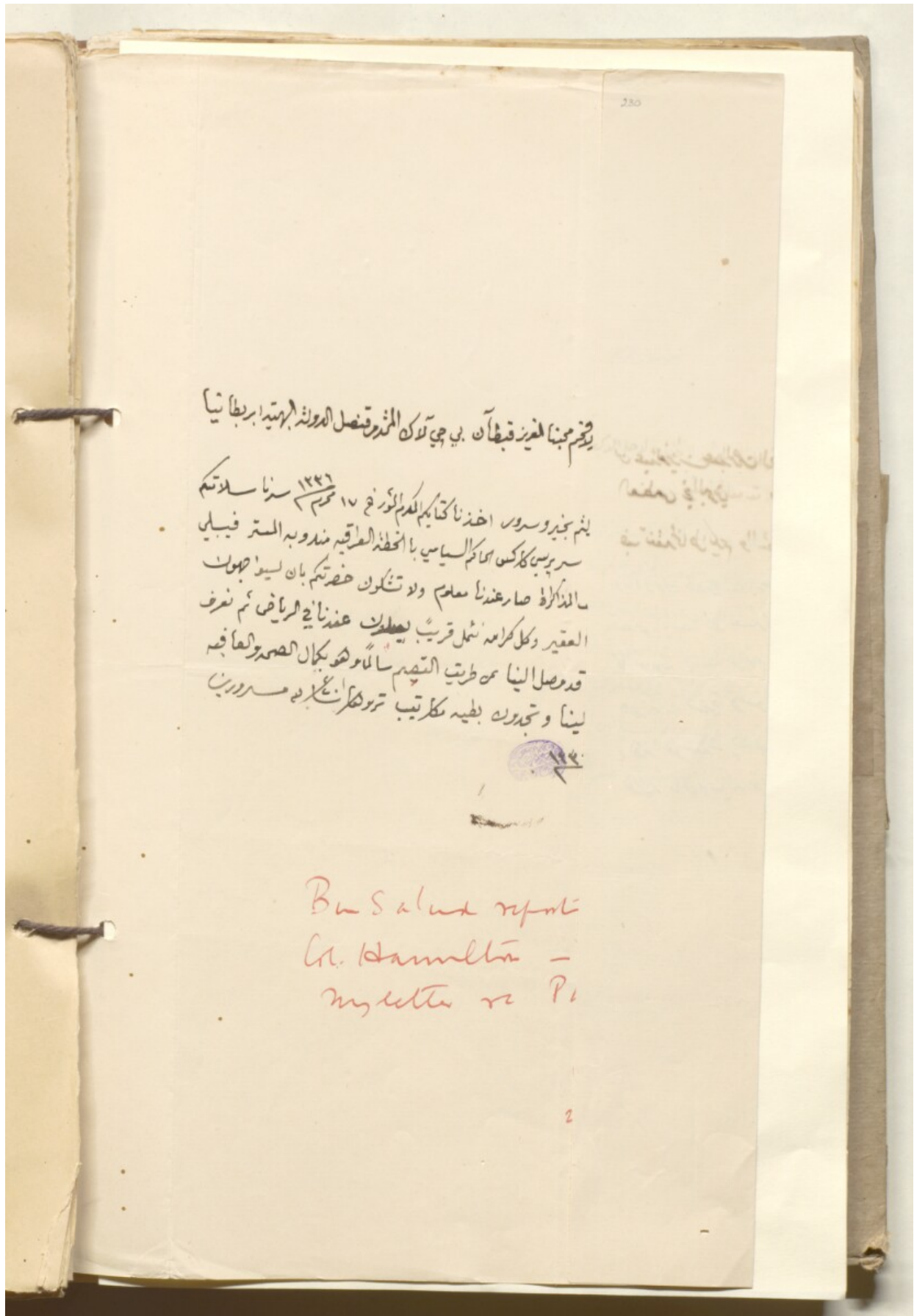












يختم من قبلنا لغير قبطان بي جي لوك المندوق فصل الدولة لبريتانيا
 ليتم بخبر وسور اخذنا كتابكم المذموم في ١٧ محرم ١٢٤٦ سنة سلاستكم
 سر برين كل كس اناكم السياسي باخذنا العارقيم مندوبه المستر فيبلي
 سالذا لوك صار عندنا معلوم ولا تشكون خضرتكم بان سيد جبول
 العقير وكل كرامه نمل قريب يعلل عفتنا في الرياض ثم نعرف
 قد وصل اليها من طريقتي التميم سالوا هو بكان الصمد والعا فيه
 لينا وتجدون بطيه مكرتوب تروكنا في بلاد مسرورين

B. Salua report
 Lt. Hamilton -
 my letter re P.



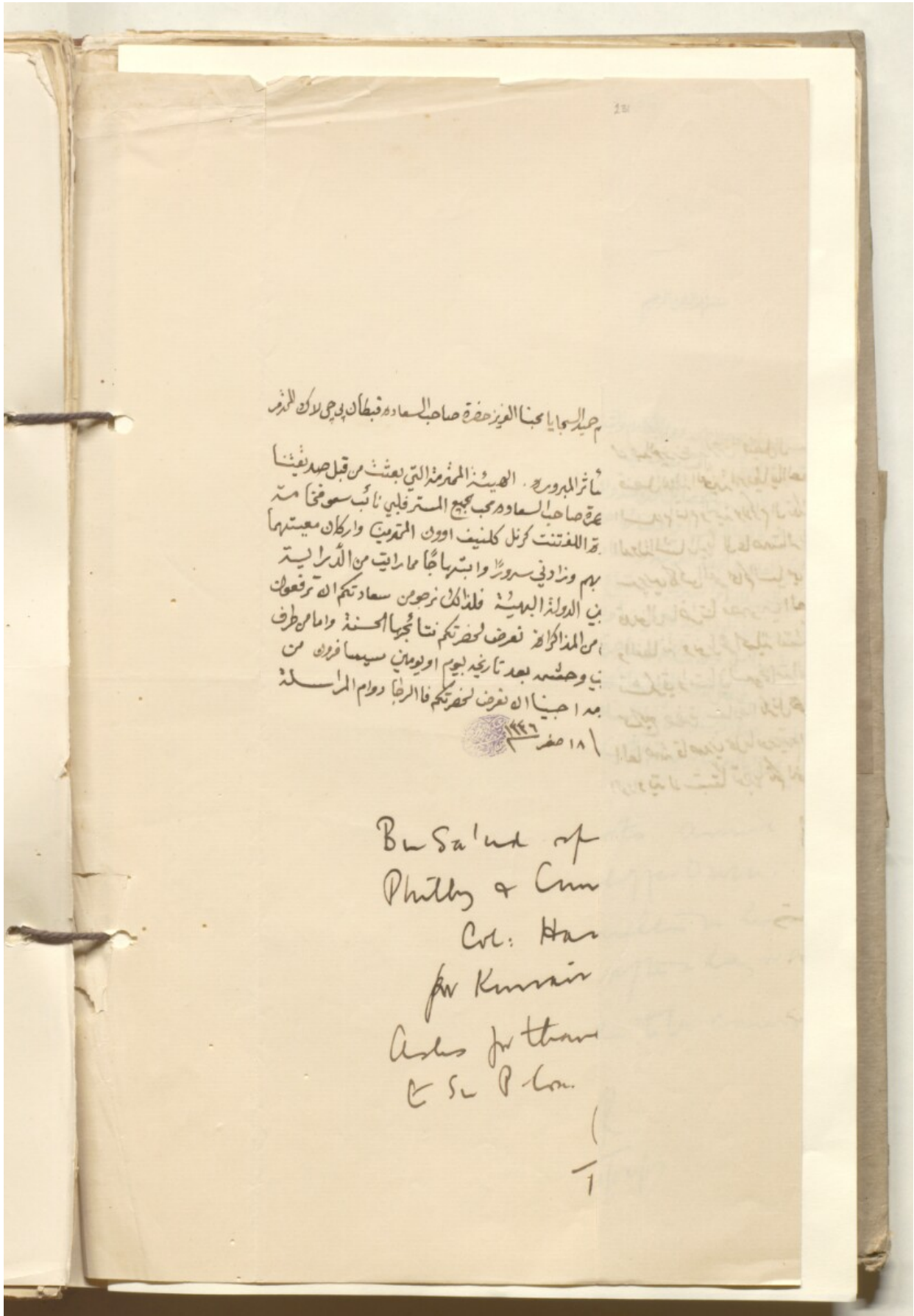
بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

من عبد العزيز بن عبد الرحمن الفيصل آل سعود واهله
العظمى في البوينا ذات معاليه
فب تنفذنا طاهيكم والسؤال عن زفاهية الزاج السليم نزلتم بخير وسرور اخذنا كتابكم المودع في ١٧ محرم ١٢٢٦ سنا سلامكم
وما ذكرتم من خصوص ارسال صاحب النخامة الميج جنرال سر يسير كركس انكم السياسيين بالخطبة العرقية مندوبه المستر فيسلي
محموداً بالفضاء بطا العسكري كونل كيف اكون لاجل بعض المذكرات صار عندنا معلوم ولا تكون حضرتكم بان ليو جهات
كل سدوله في اثنا طريقهم من مائورينا في الاحساء والعقير وكل كرامته نمل قريب يعطون عندنا في الرياض ثم نعرف
حضرتكم حفرة قوسول الكونل لك ملتوك قد وصل النيا مع طريقت التقيم سالوا هو بكيال الصمد ولعافيه
وهذا هو عندنا لينظر قدوم وفد انكم السياسيين النيا وتجدره بطيه مطر تيب تروكرا نكرا مبرورين
هكذا ماله ميانه ورتهم سالي مريضاً، صف ١٢٢٦

Bu Salwa reports arrival of
Lt. Hamilton - & acknowledges
my letter re Philly & Lt. Owen.

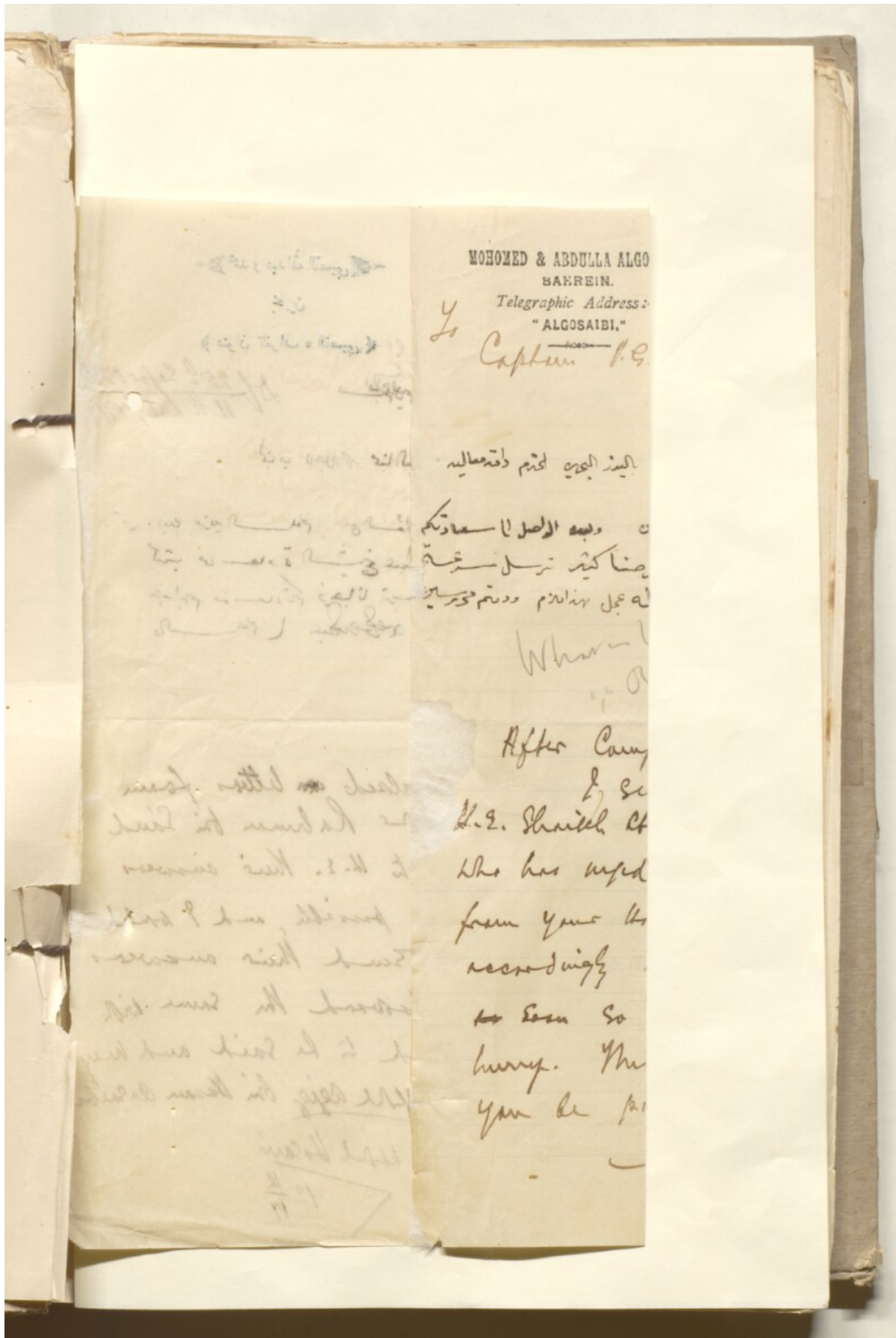
24/11/17

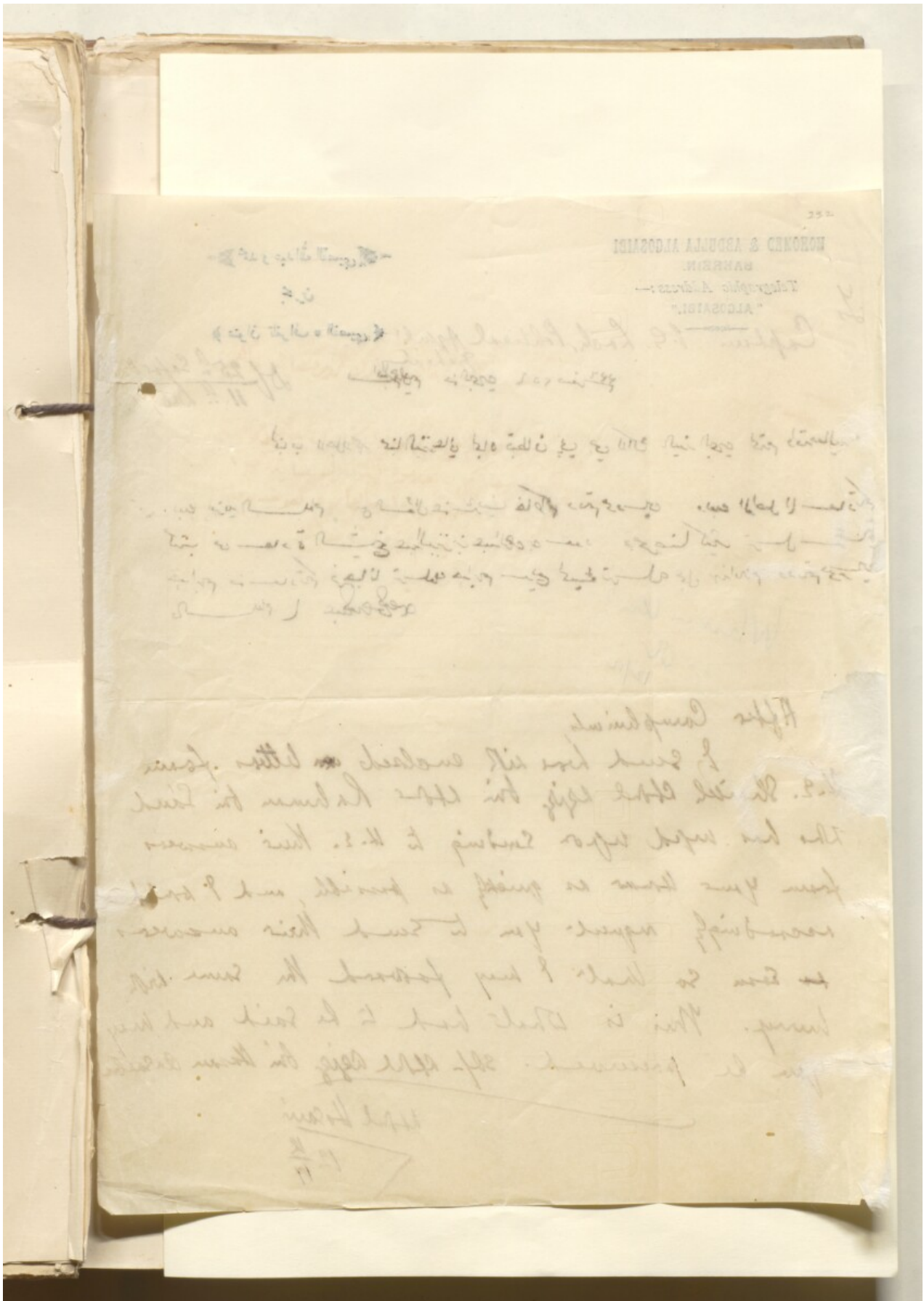
E8 III

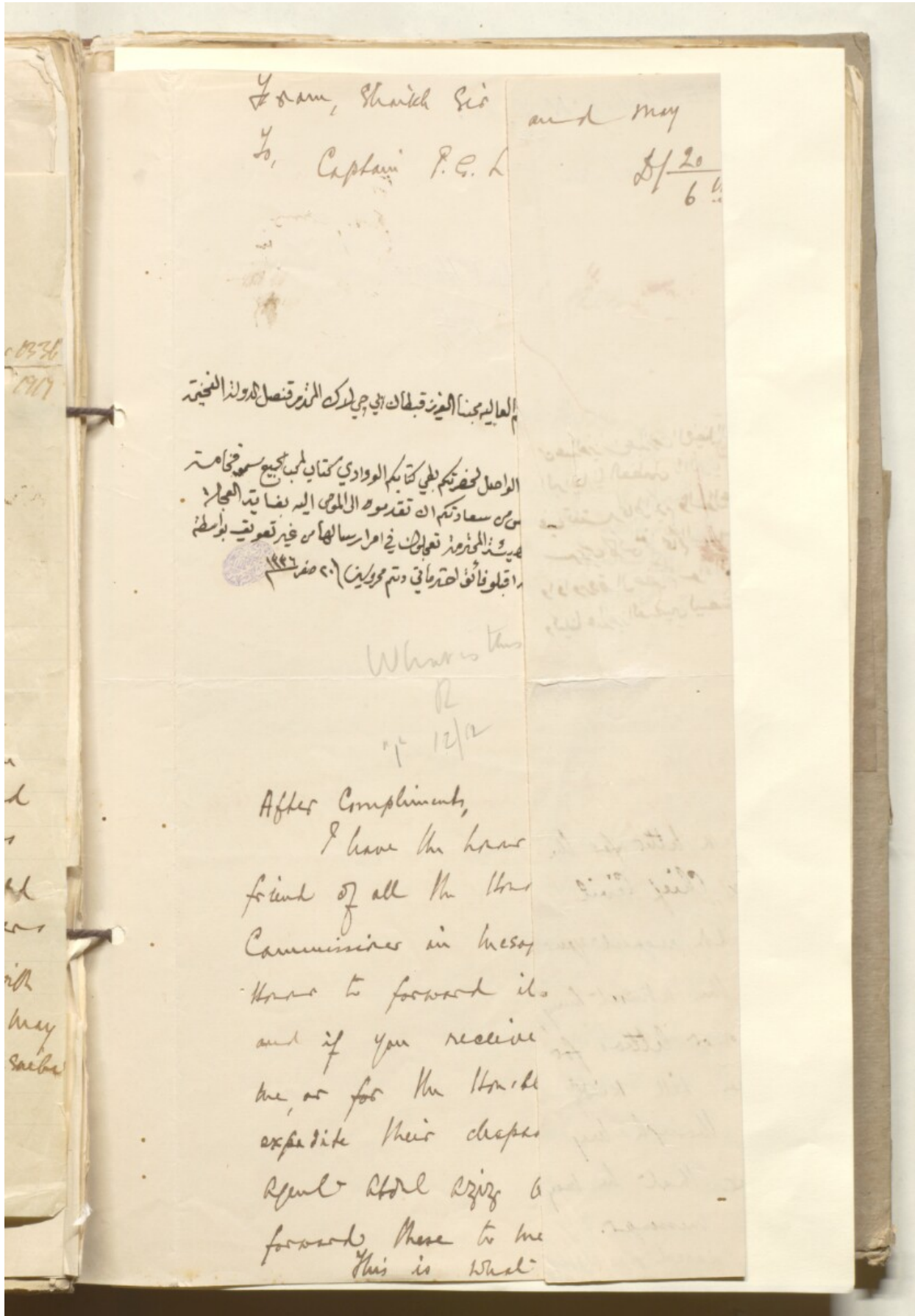


٢٣١
 هم خير السوايا يا محبا العزيزة صاحب السعادة فبطان يدي لك الحمد
 ما تراه في هذه الهيئة المحترمة التي بعثت من قبل صدقنا
 محبة صاحب السعادة ومحب جميع المسترقلين نائب سوفي من
 قد الفتنت كزتل كل سيف اوون المتدين واركان معيتمها
 بهم وزاد في سرور وابتهجا ما رايت من الدراية
 بين الدولة البهية فلذلك نرغب من سعادتك ان ترفعون
 من المذاكره فغرض لخصرتكم نتاجها احسنه واما من طرف
 بن وحسنه بعد تاريخه يوم اويومين سيسافرون من
 به اجبا ان تعرف لخصرتكم فالرجاء دوام المراسلة
 ١٨١ هـ

Be Saluted of
 Phylly & Cunn
 Col: Has
 for Kurrain
 Asks for them
 E S P. Lm.









To, Hon. Sheikh Sir Abdul Aziz ^{as usual} K. O. P. E. Rules of Najd.
To, Captain P. G. Loch, Political Agent, Bahrain.

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

من عبد العزيز بن عبد الرحمن الفيصل آل سعود
البريد يا العظمى يا البدر
غيب تغيب لنا طائرنا الميم والسؤل عن رفاهية المزاج سليم بعد الواصل تحضركم على كتابكم الوادي كتاب لمب جميع سمو فخامة
سريين كركن المنهج العالم السليم الملك العام بالخط العرفية ملقن من سعادتهم ان تقدروا الى الملوك الى نفاية العمار
واذا وروا الى حضرتكم سواء البرقية او المكتوبة لنا وقد عضا الهيئته المزمرة تعاون في امر رساله من غير تعويق بل وسط
وكيلنا عبد العزيز الفيضي ليعبثه النامع راعي خصوص هذا لان رباينه اقبلوا في احد راي و تم تحويله (٥٠) صفحة

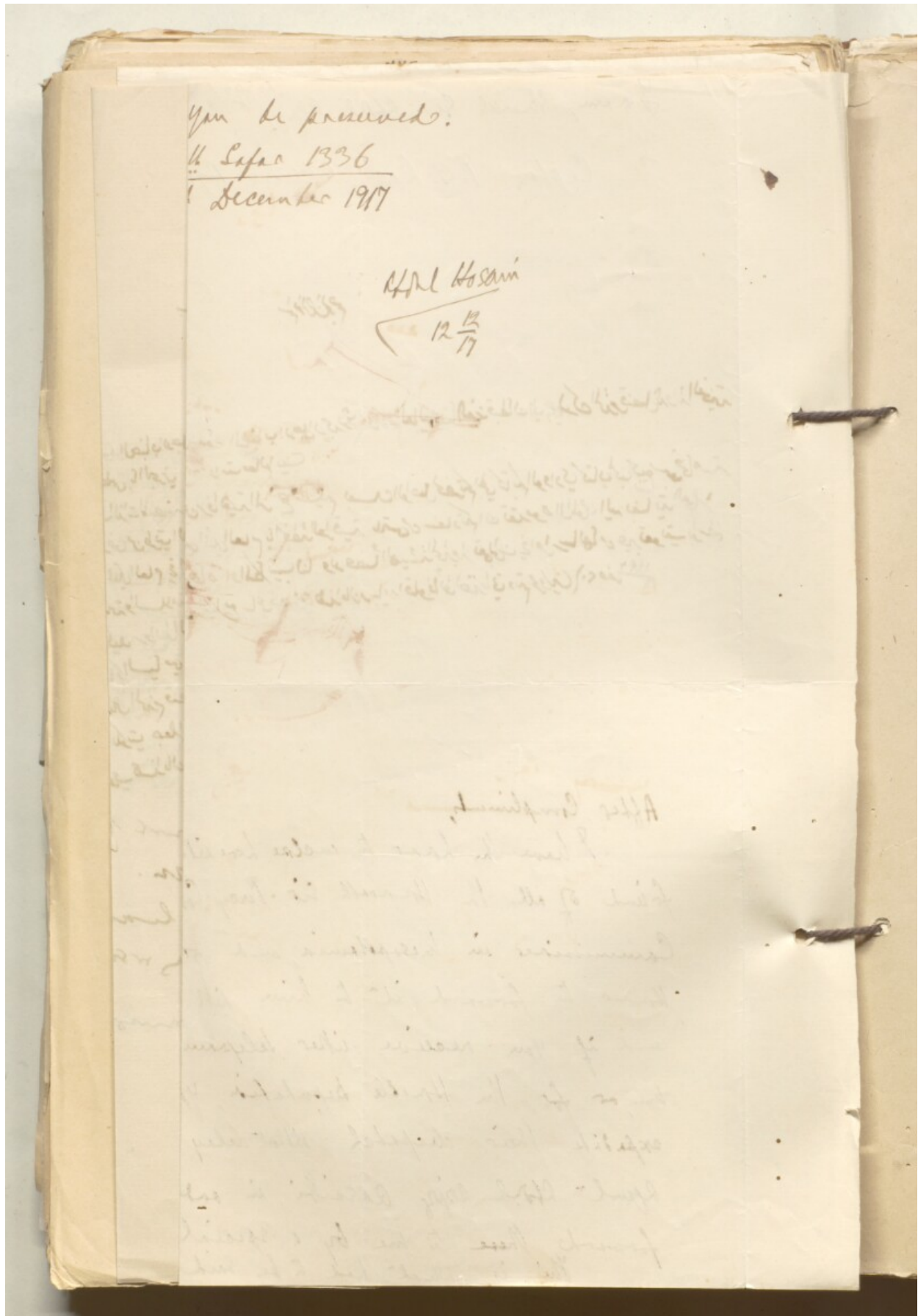
What is this?

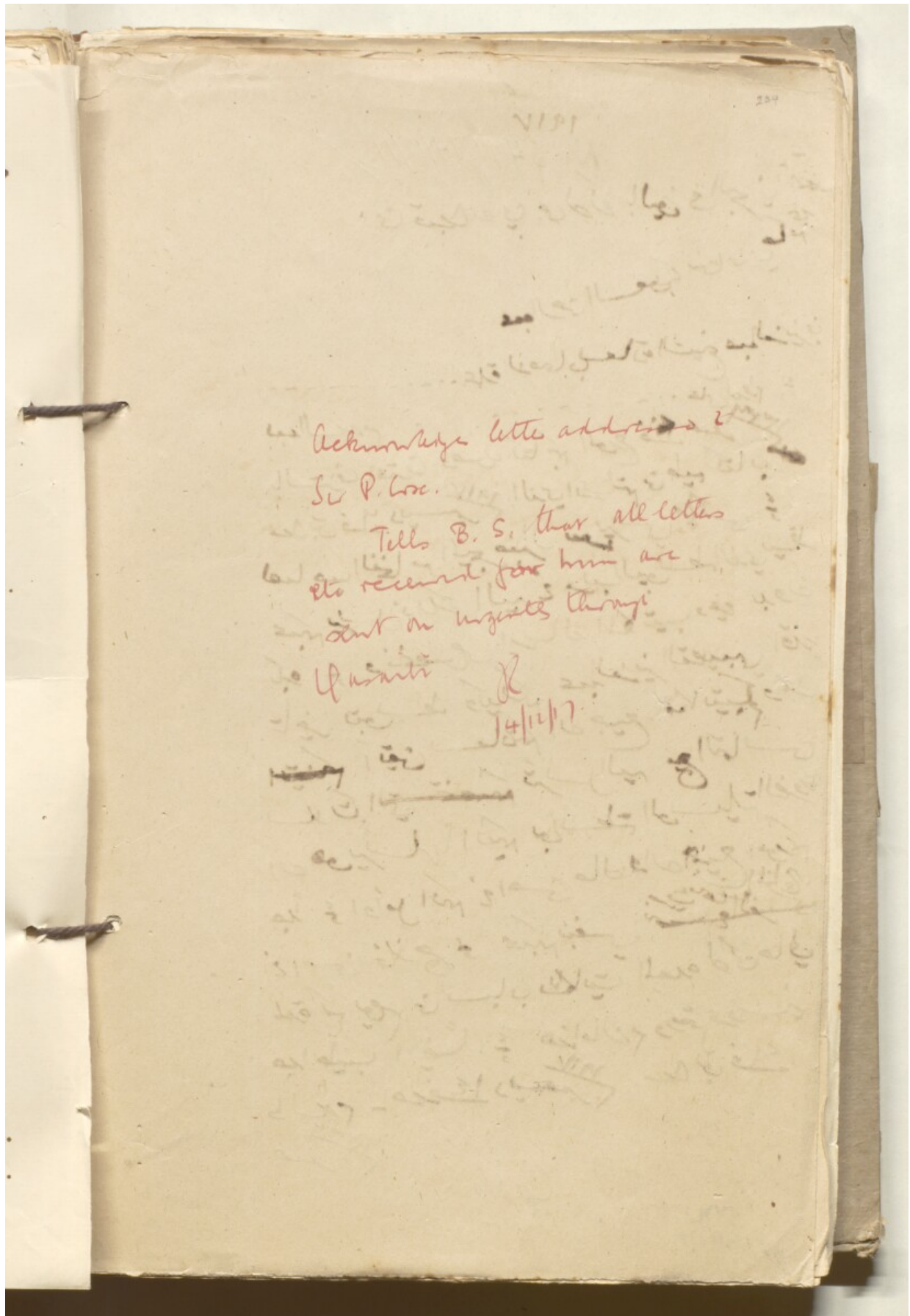
12/12

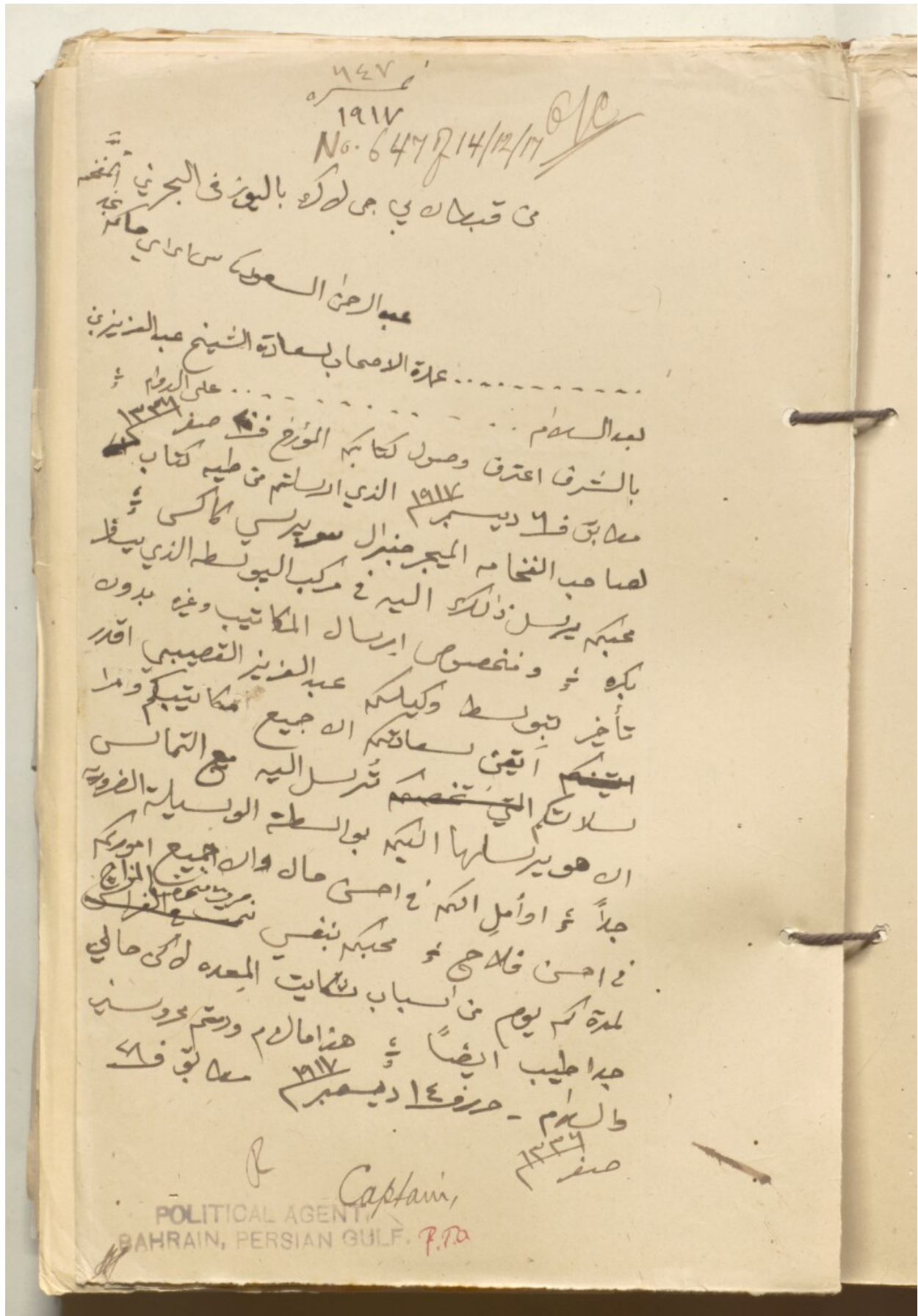
After Compliments,

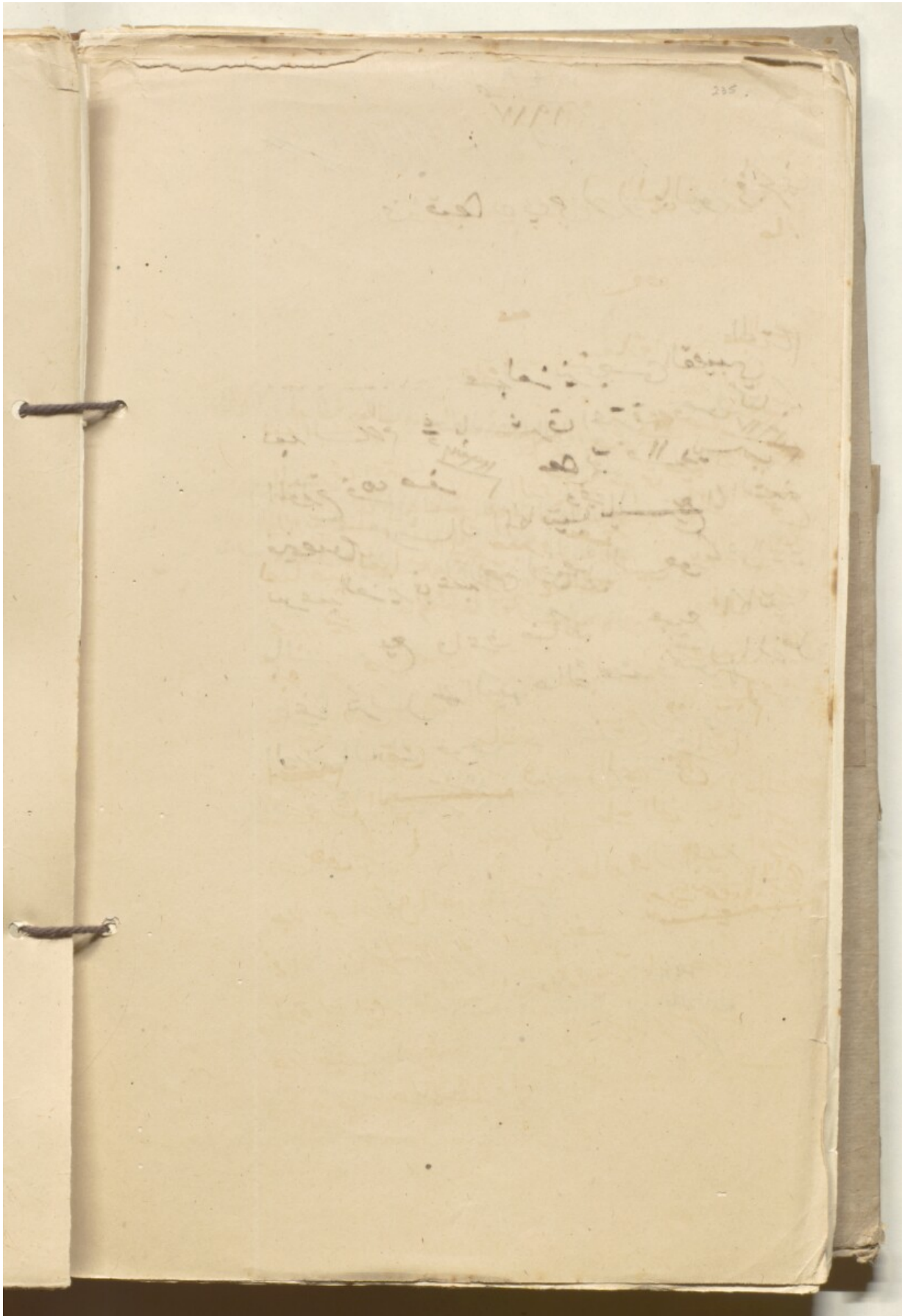
I have the honor to enclose herewith a letter for the friend of all the Honorable Sir Percy Cox, Chief Civil Commissioner in Mesopotamia, and would request your honor to forward it to him with the utmost hurry, and if you receive either telegrams or letters for me, or for the Honorable Deputation, you will kindly expedite their despatch without delay, through my Agent Abdul Aziz Qasabi, in order that he may forward them to me by a special messenger.

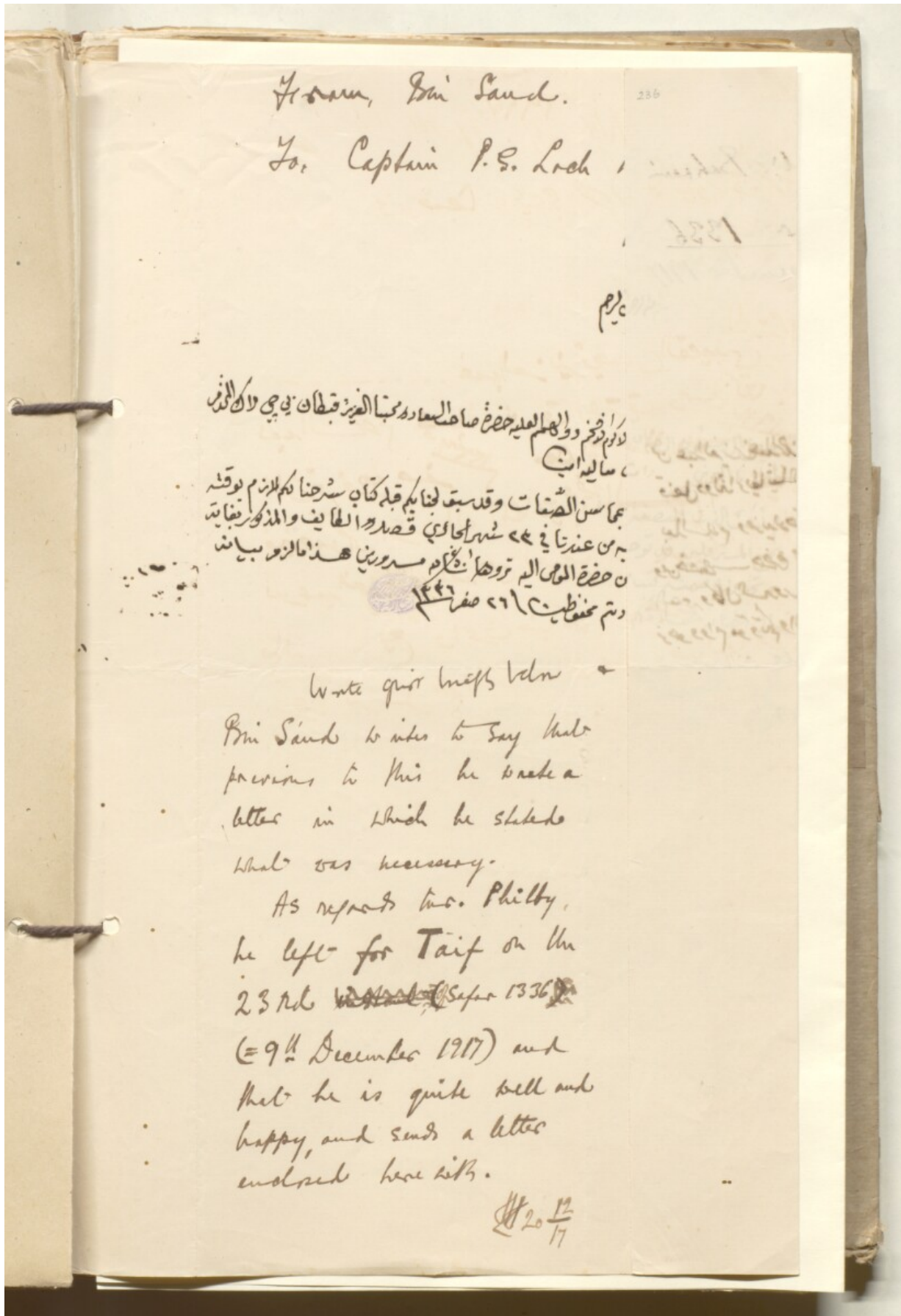
This is what had to be said, except my respects











From, Bin Saud.

To, Captain P. S. Loch

بسم

لأول مرة في تاريخنا العريق
سأكتب إليك رسالة
بما سنأخذ من قديمنا
من سنن الصناعات
وقد سبق لنا أن كتبنا
سيرةنا في هذا الشأن
من عندنا في شهر الحادي
عشر من هذا الشهر
نحفظه المولى اليه
رستم محفوظاً
١٤٤٦

Wrote your letter below

Bin Saud writes to say that
previous to this he wrote a
letter in which he stated
what was necessary.

As regards Mr. Philby,
he left for Taif on the
23rd ~~March~~ (Sep 1336)
(= 9th December 1917) and
that he is quite well and
happy, and sends a letter
enclosed here with.

20/17



Yoram, Bin Sand.

236

To: Captain P.S. Loch Political Agent, Bahrain

١٢ ١١ Safar 1336

12 11 December 1917

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

من عبد العزيز بن عبد الرحمن الفيصل آل سعود
 قنصل دولتنا في طرابلس العظمى بالبحرين
 بعاد السلام ومزيد احترام تلك الذات المتفخمة بما سن الشفقات وقد سبق لنا انك قد كتابت سرنا انكم لا ترون
 ومن خصم حفره بمناجيع المستغلبين قد توجه من عندنا في شهر اكتوبر قصدا الى الطائف والمذكير بقايد
 الصبر وكان لمرور وتجدد فضله كتب من حفره المولى اليه تروها فيكم مسروني هذا ما لزم بياننا
 نرجو ودام مودتكم والتصال اخبار سلامتكم دتم مخفطين ١١ صفر ١٣٣٦

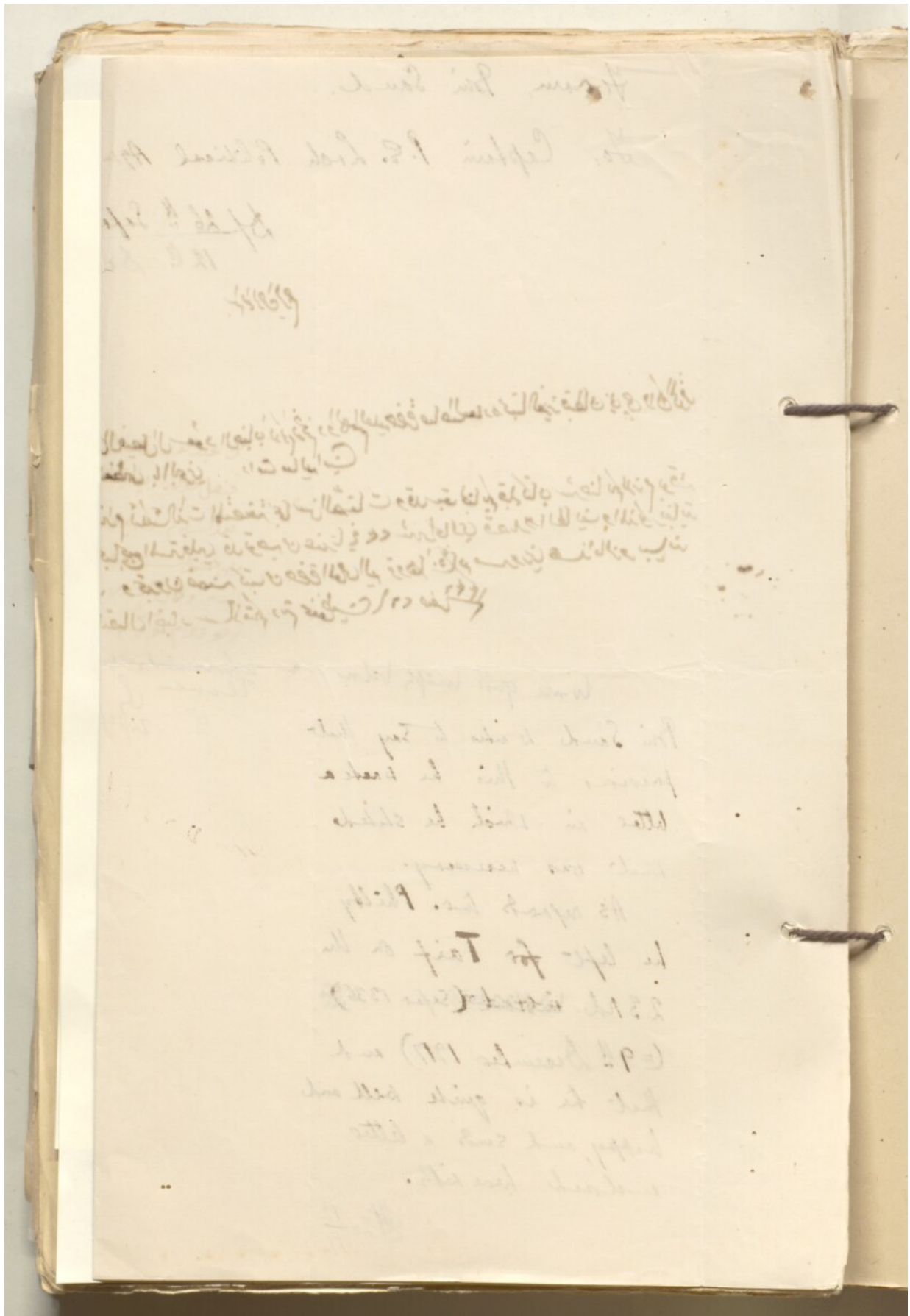
Write your letter to the administrator with
 Thanks

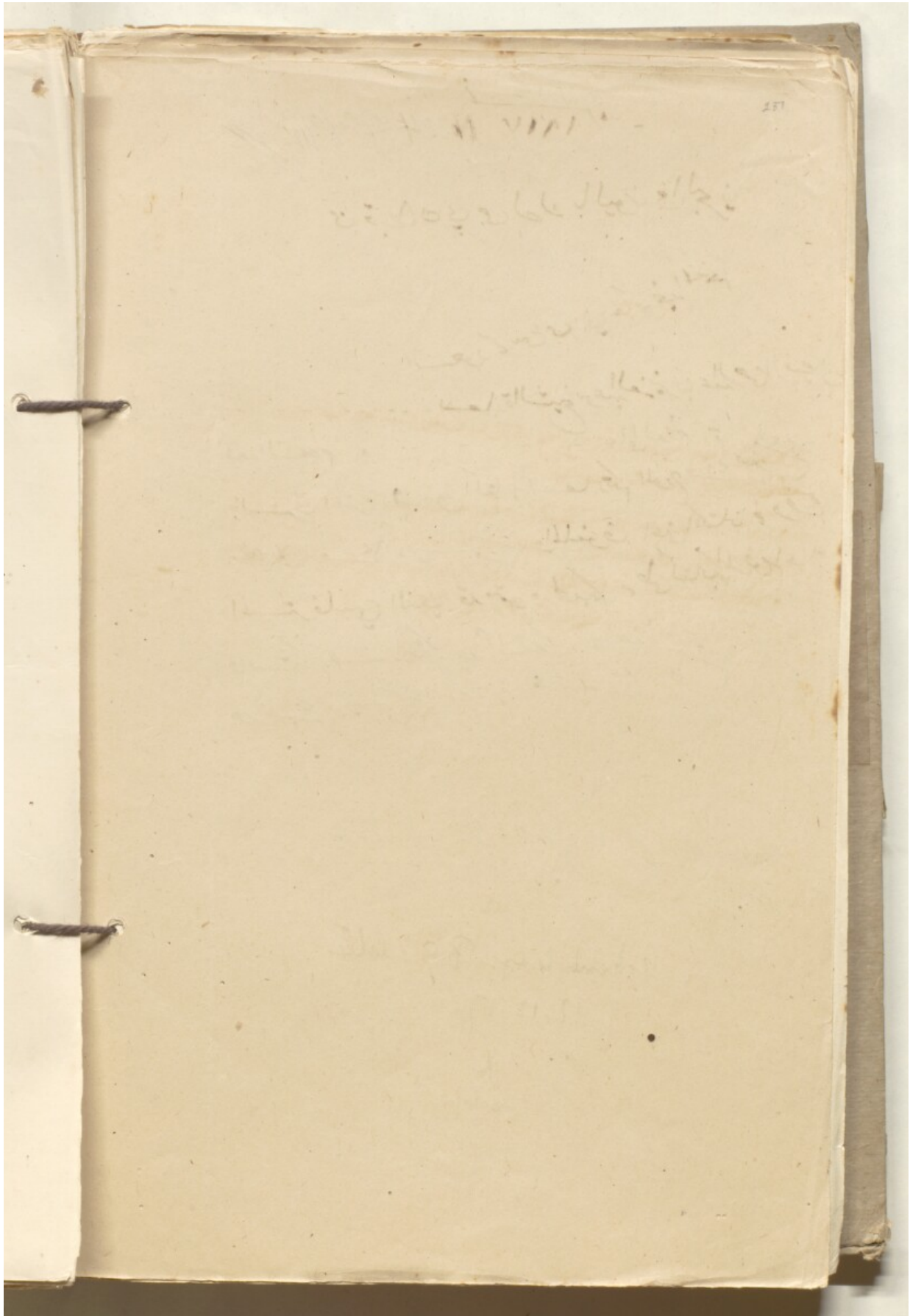
20/12/17

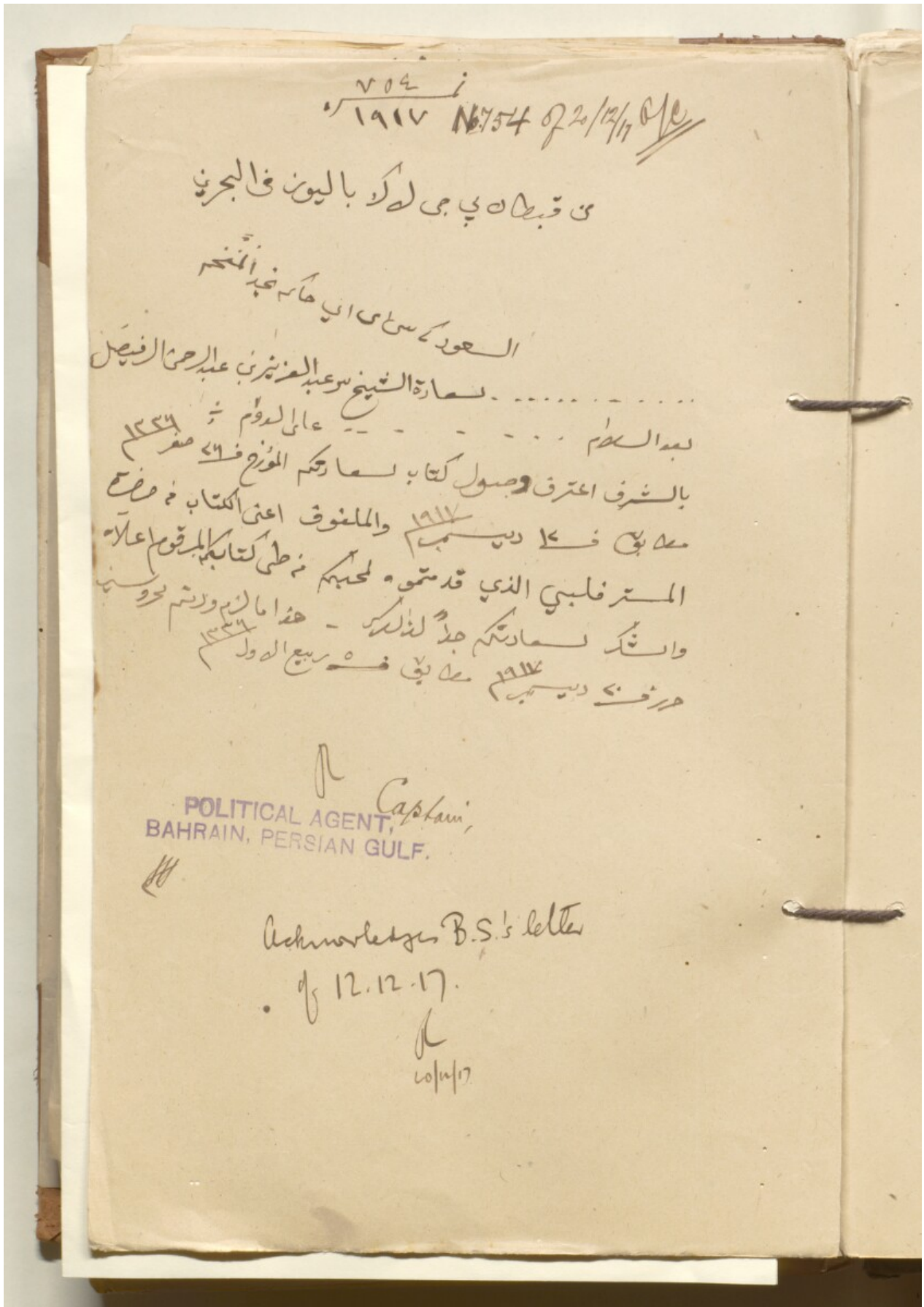
Bin Sand writes to say that
 previous to this he wrote a
 letter in which he stated
 what was necessary.

As reports two. Philby,
 he left for Taif on the
 23rd ~~of~~ (Safar 1336)
 (= 9th December 1917) and
 that he is quite well and
 happy, and sends a letter
 enclosed here with.

20/12/17







٧٥٤
١٩١٧ N. 754 of 20/12/17

من قبيلتي بن جى لى كى باليون فى البحرين

السعودى بن جى لى كى باليون فى البحرين

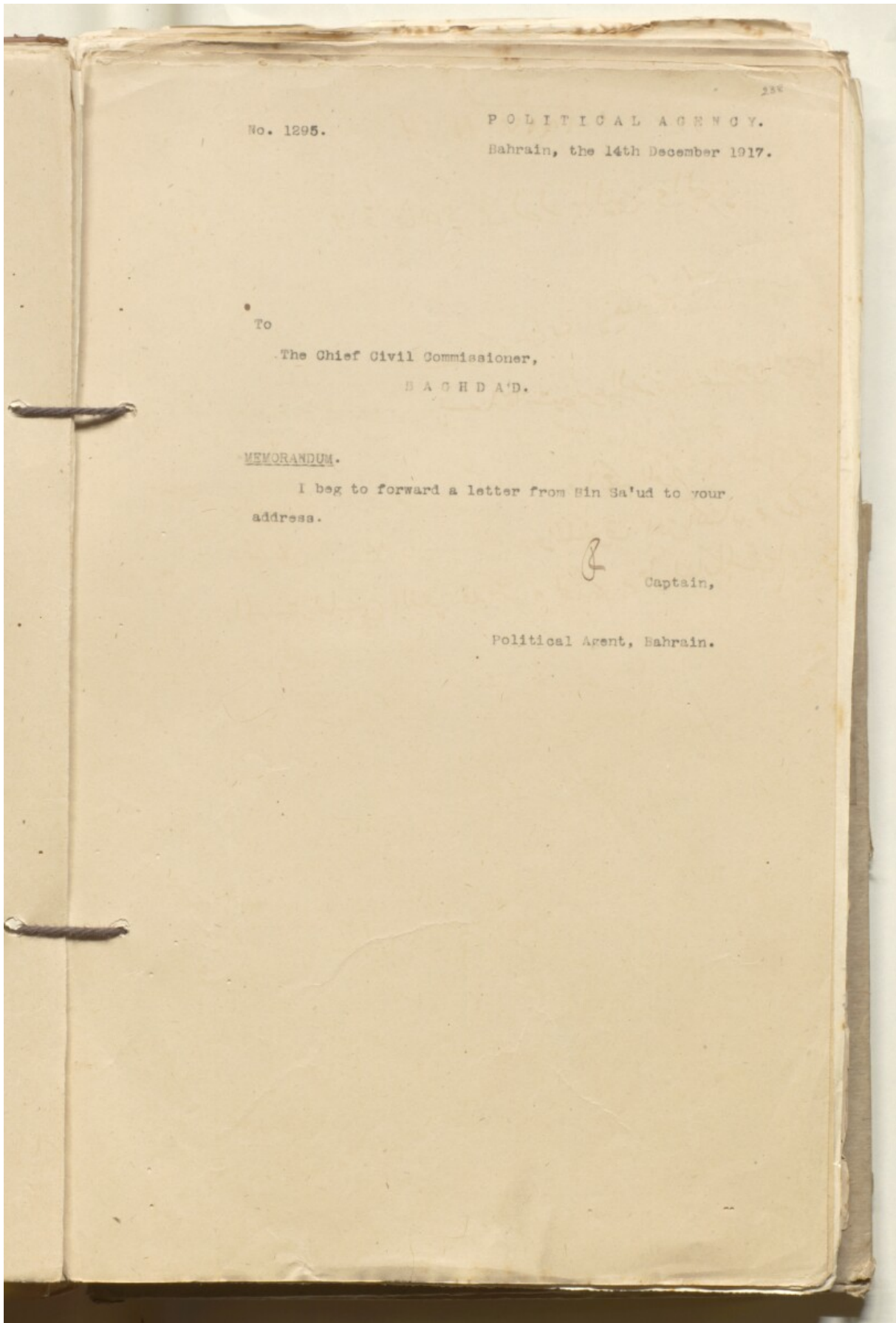
بعد السلام
بالشرف اعترق وصول كتابكم الموقر فى ١٢/١٢/١٧
مع بقى فلا ريب من ان كتابكم الموقر اعنى كتابكم
المستفلبى الذى قد تموه لمحبكم فى طي كتابكم الموقر اعلاء
واشد سعادتكم جد لذكركم - هذا ما انتم ورسلكم
مرفق به ريب من ان كتابكم الموقر اعلاء

Captain,
POLITICAL AGENT,
BAHRAIN, PERSIAN GULF.

Acknowledges B.S.'s letter

of 12.12.17.

10/12/17



No. 1295.

POLITICAL AGENCY.
Bahrain, the 14th December 1917.

To

The Chief Civil Commissioner,
BAGHDAD.

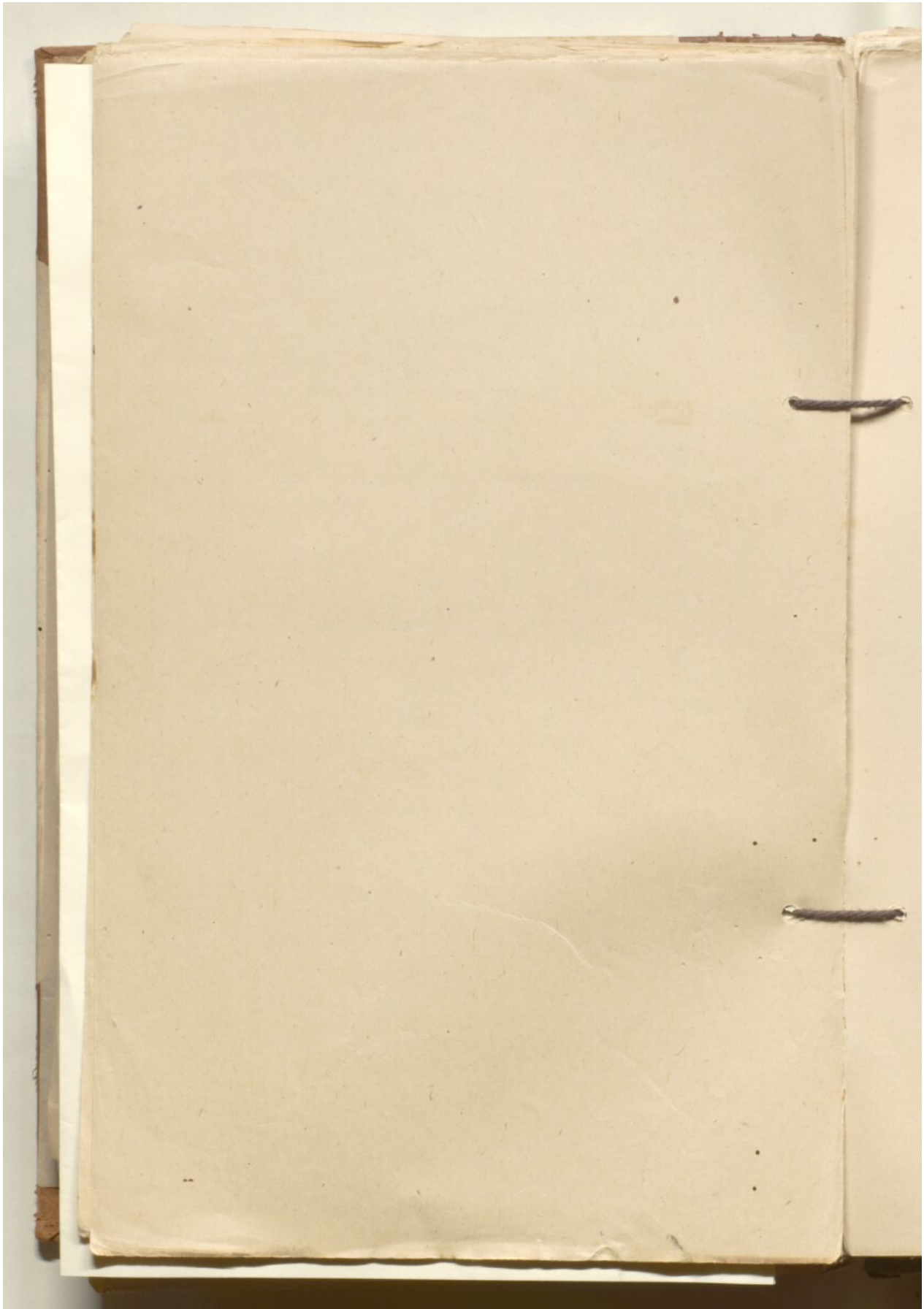
MEMORANDUM.

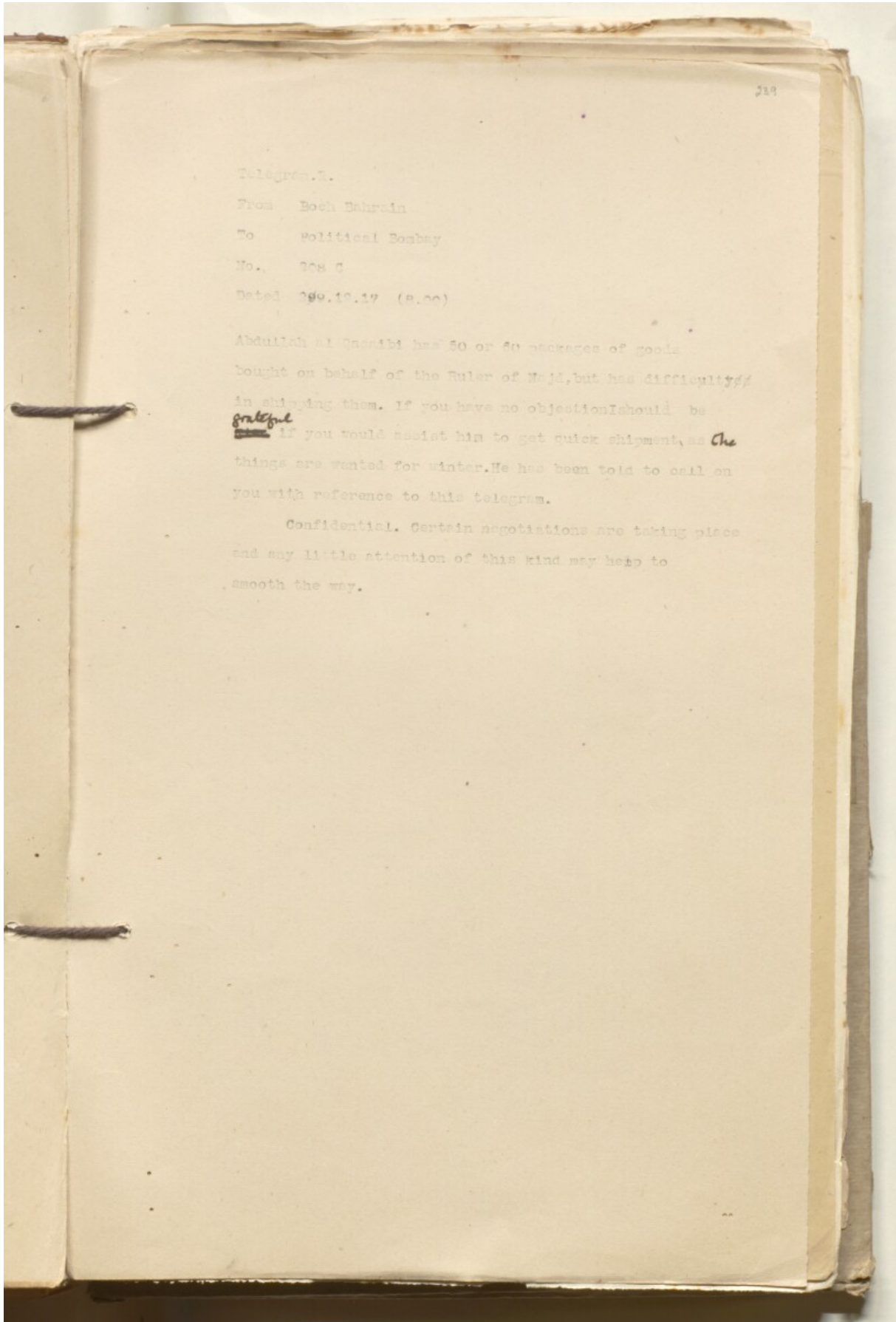
I beg to forward a letter from Bin Sa'ud to your
address.

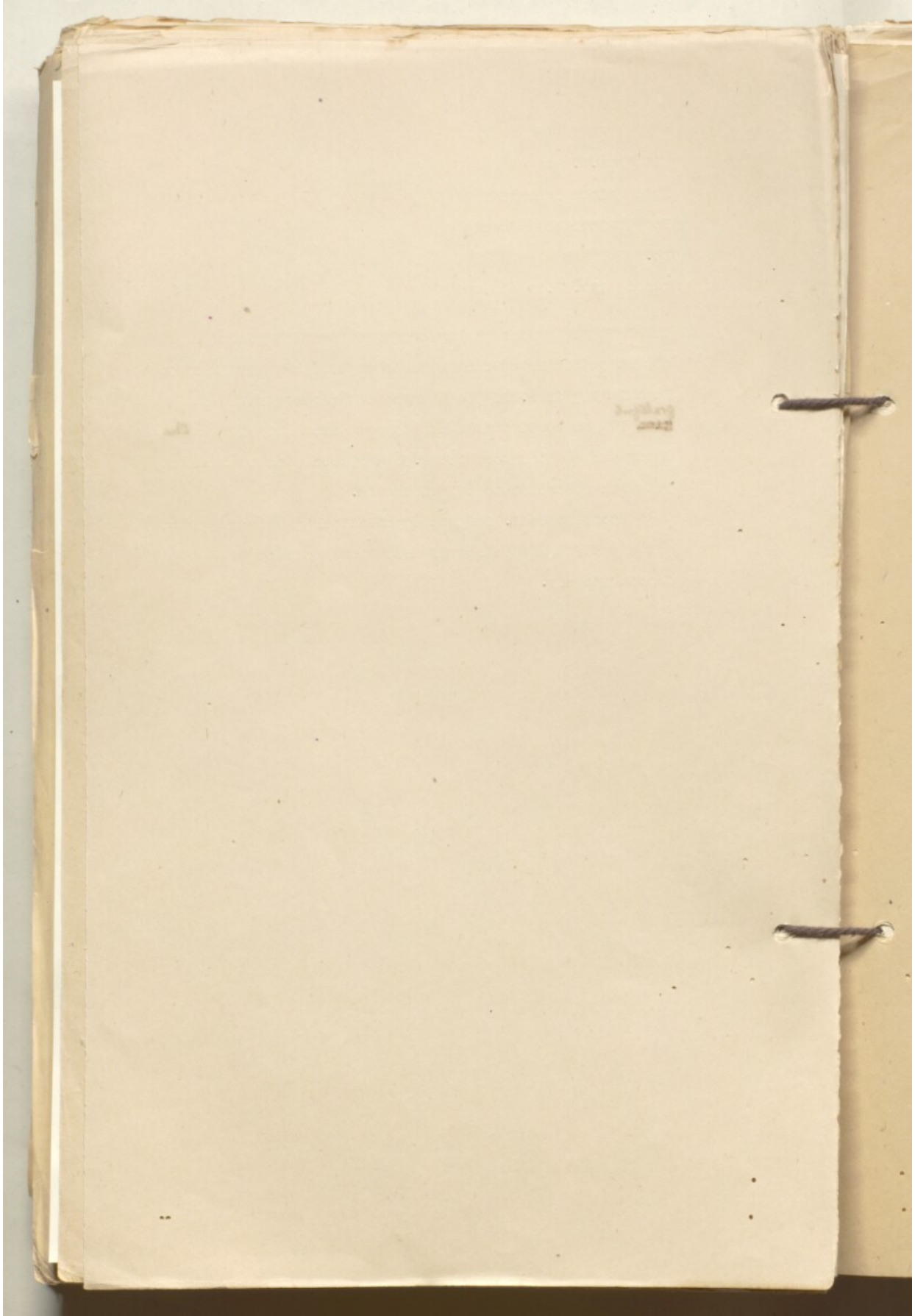
C

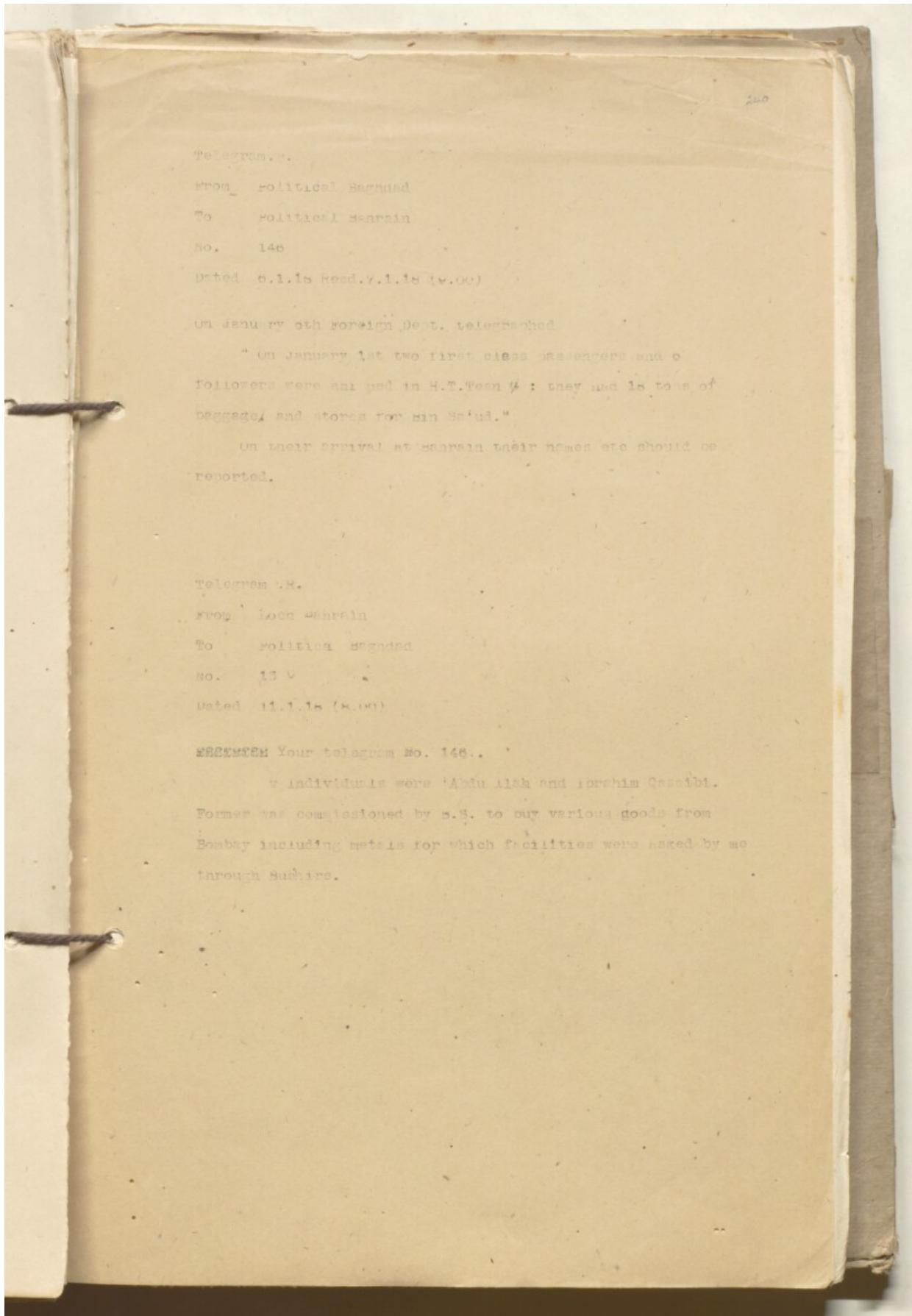
Captain,

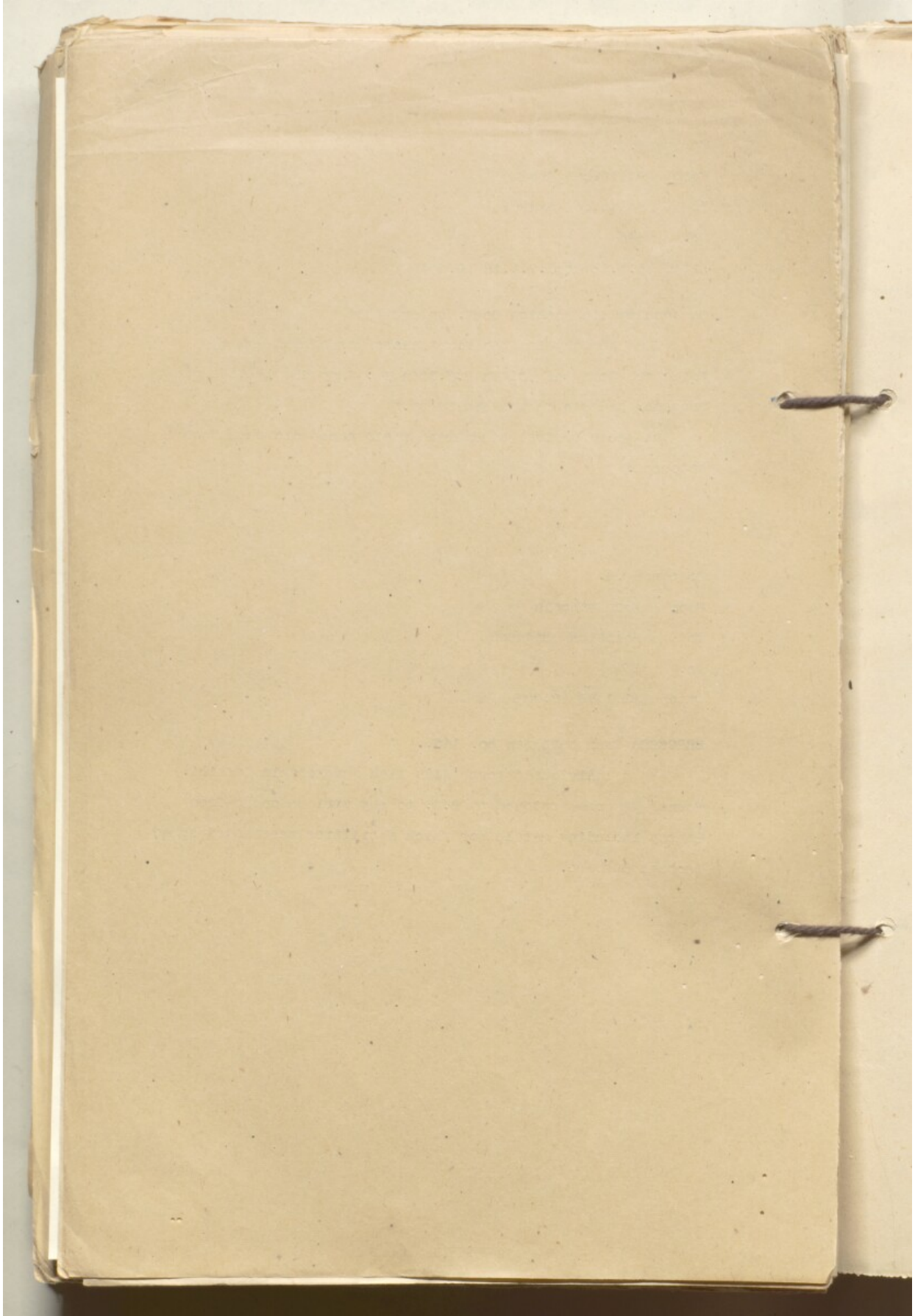
Political Agent, Bahrain.

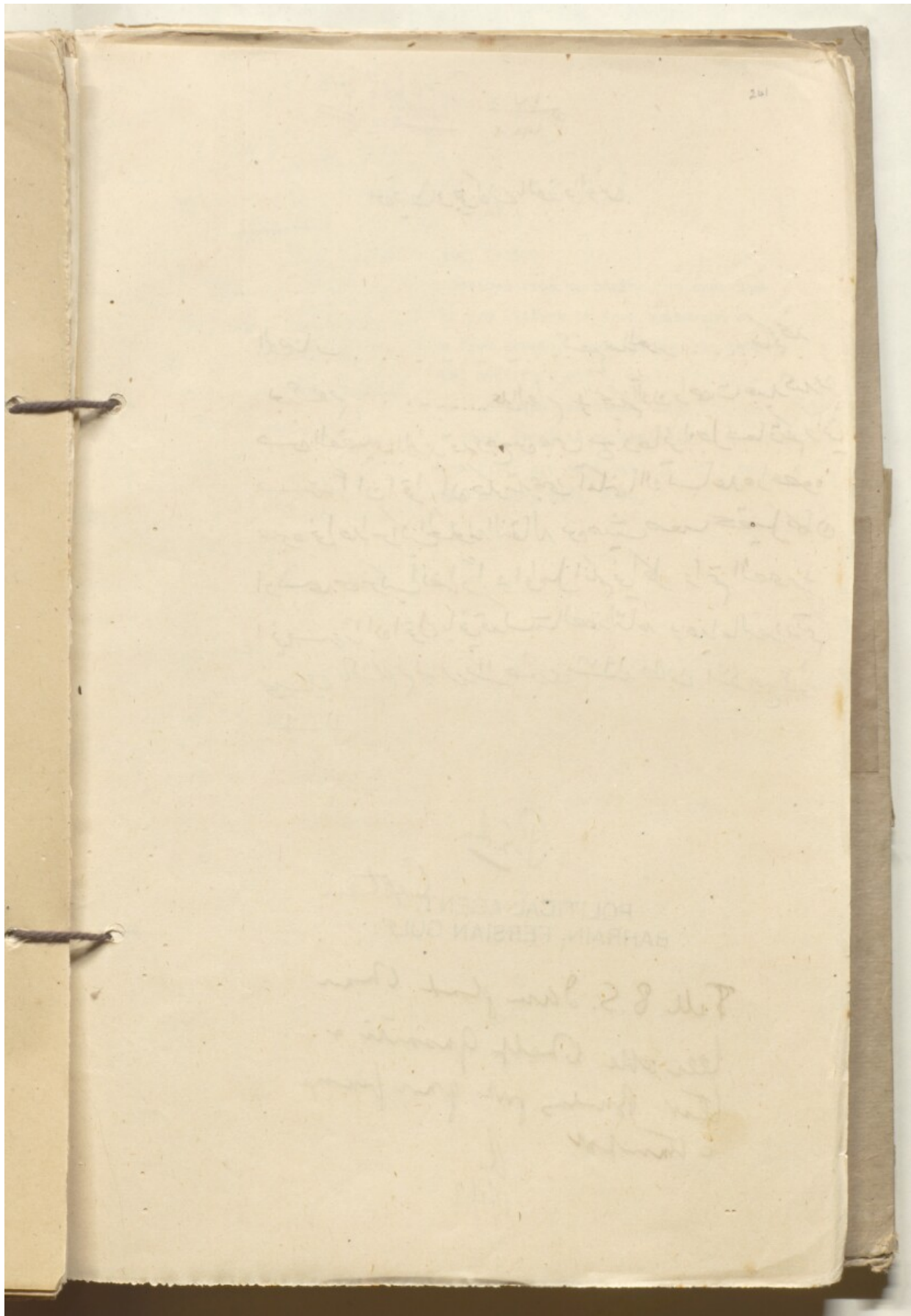


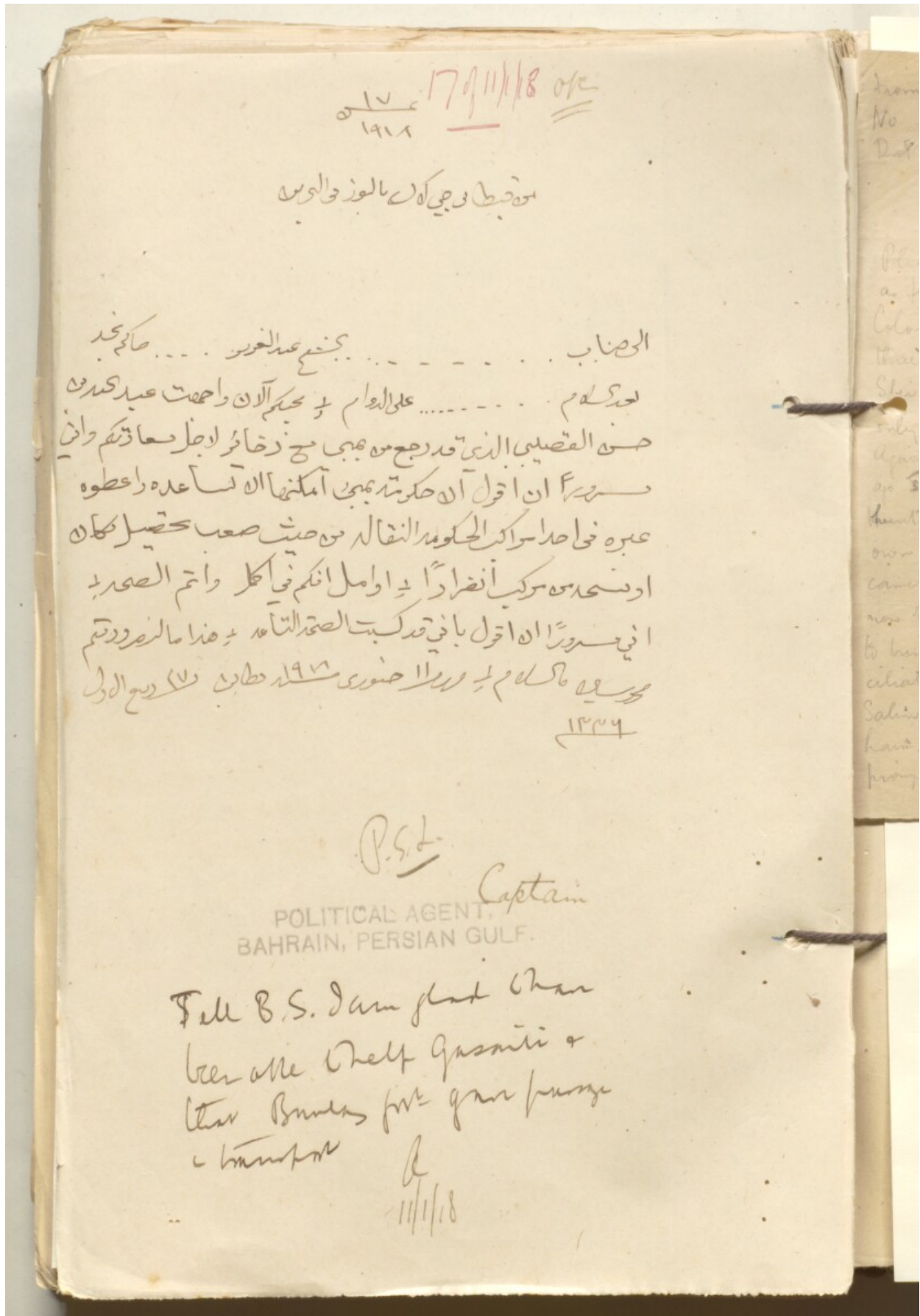












١٧٩١/١١/١٨
١٩١١

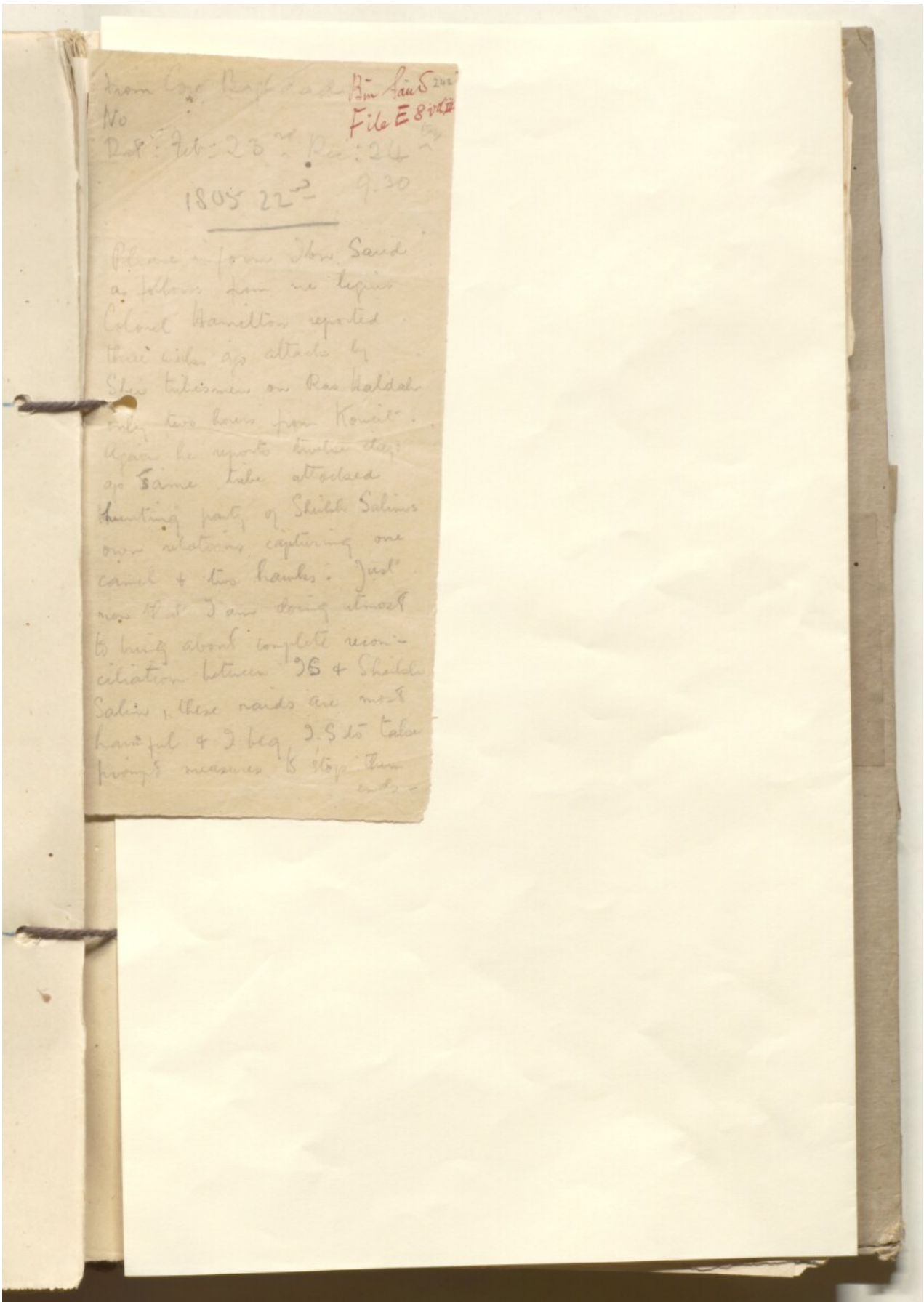
مقتضى ديوانه بالعدل والعدل

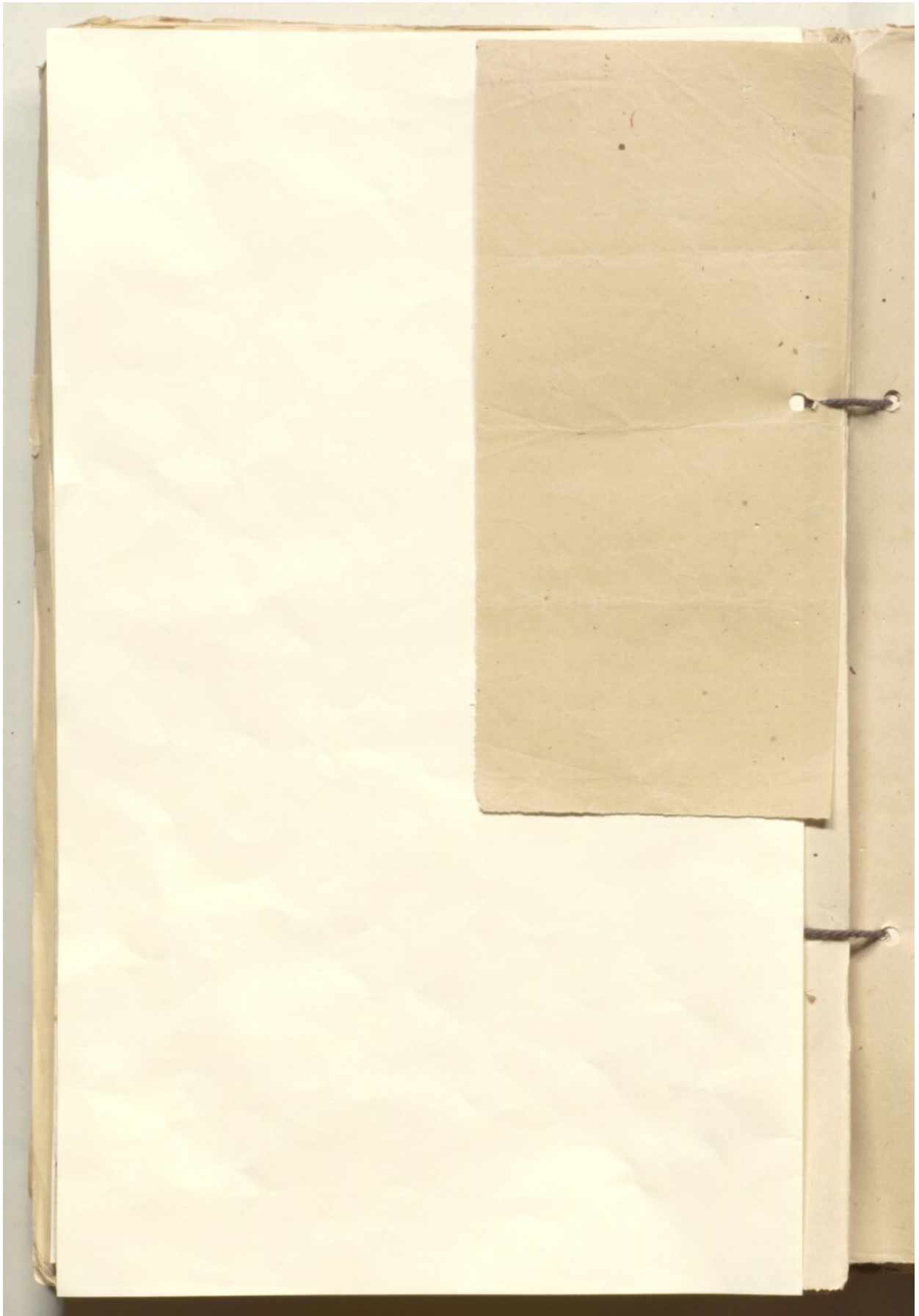
الضباب بنسختي من الغيرة حاكم خلد
لعمري لم على الروام واحمدت عبد الله
حسنه القصدي الذي قد رجعت من ههنا مع زخائر ابل معاذتكم وان
سعداء ان اقول ان حكومتكم ههنا آملتها ان تساعدوا عطفه
عبره في احاد سواك الحكومة النفاذ من حيث صعب تحقيقه كان
او منحه من سركب انضاراً في او امل انكم في اكل وانتم الصعد
اني سروراً ان اقول بافي قد كتبت الصلة التامة في هذا ما لم يردتكم
موسم ما لم يردتكم في ربيع الاخير في سنة ١٩١١ م
١٣٣٩

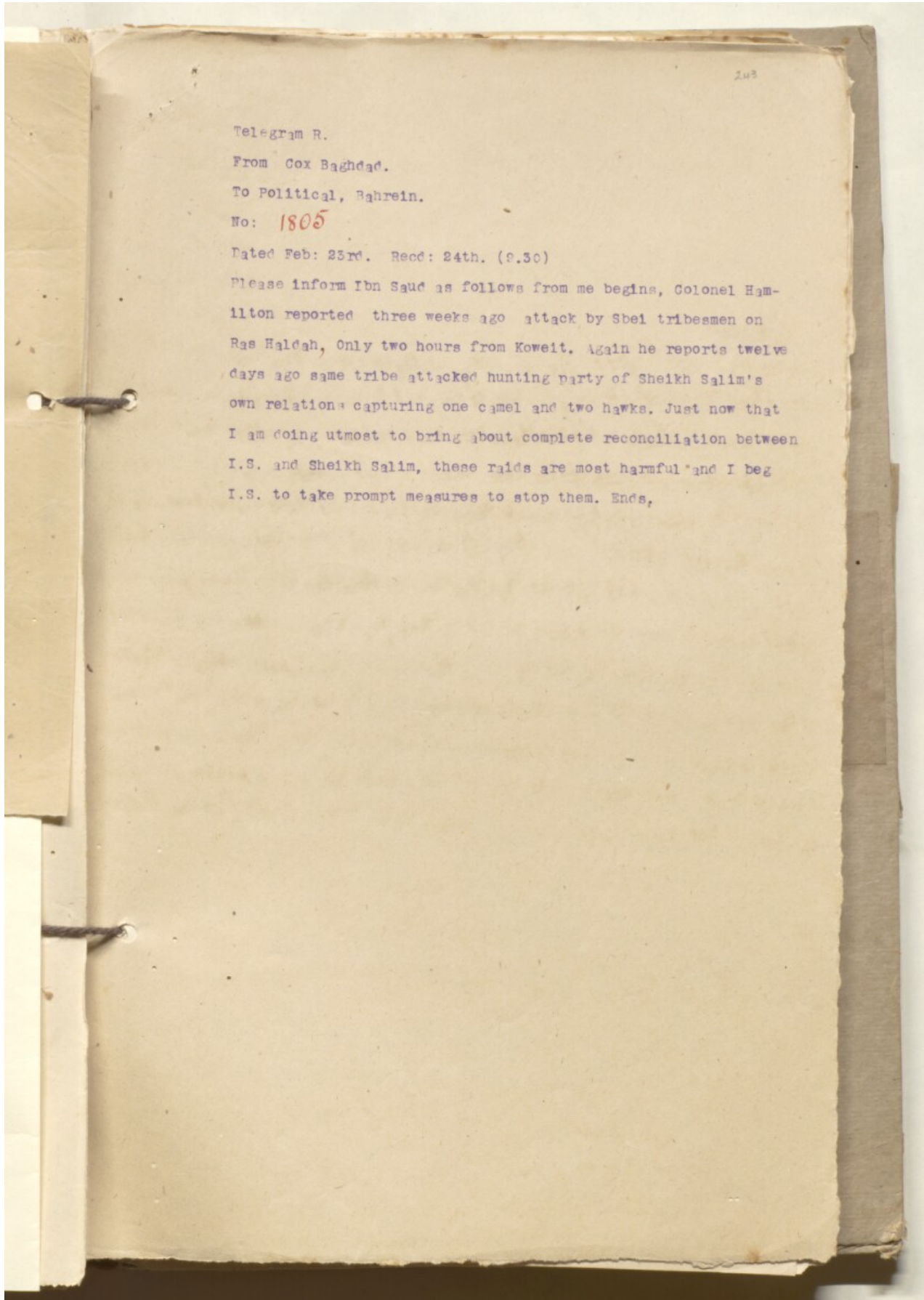
P.S. Captain
POLITICAL AGENT,
BAHRAIN, PERSIAN GULF.

Tell B.S. I am glad that
you are well and happy &
that you are for your people
& country

١١/١/١٨







Telegram R.

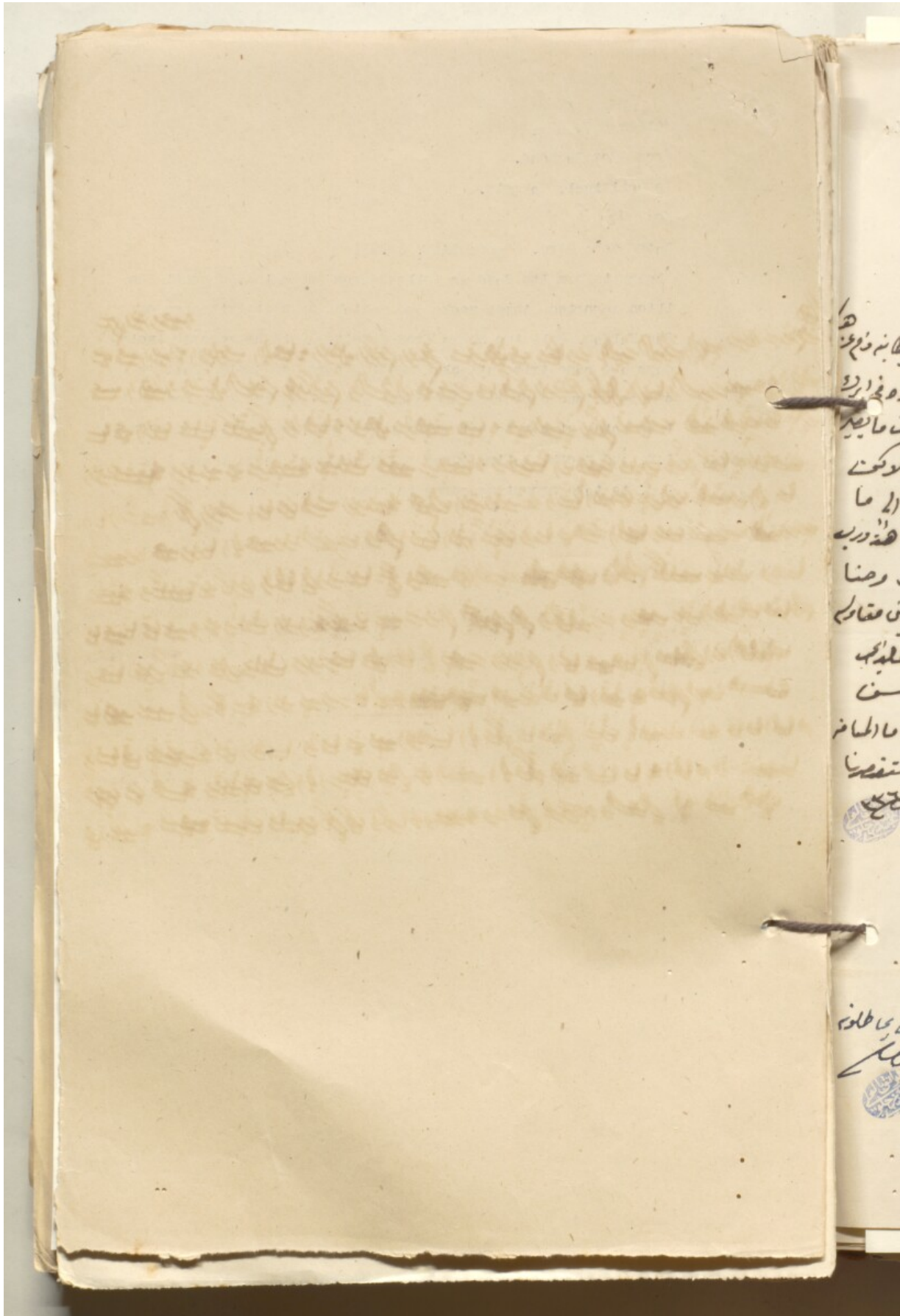
From Cox Baghdad.

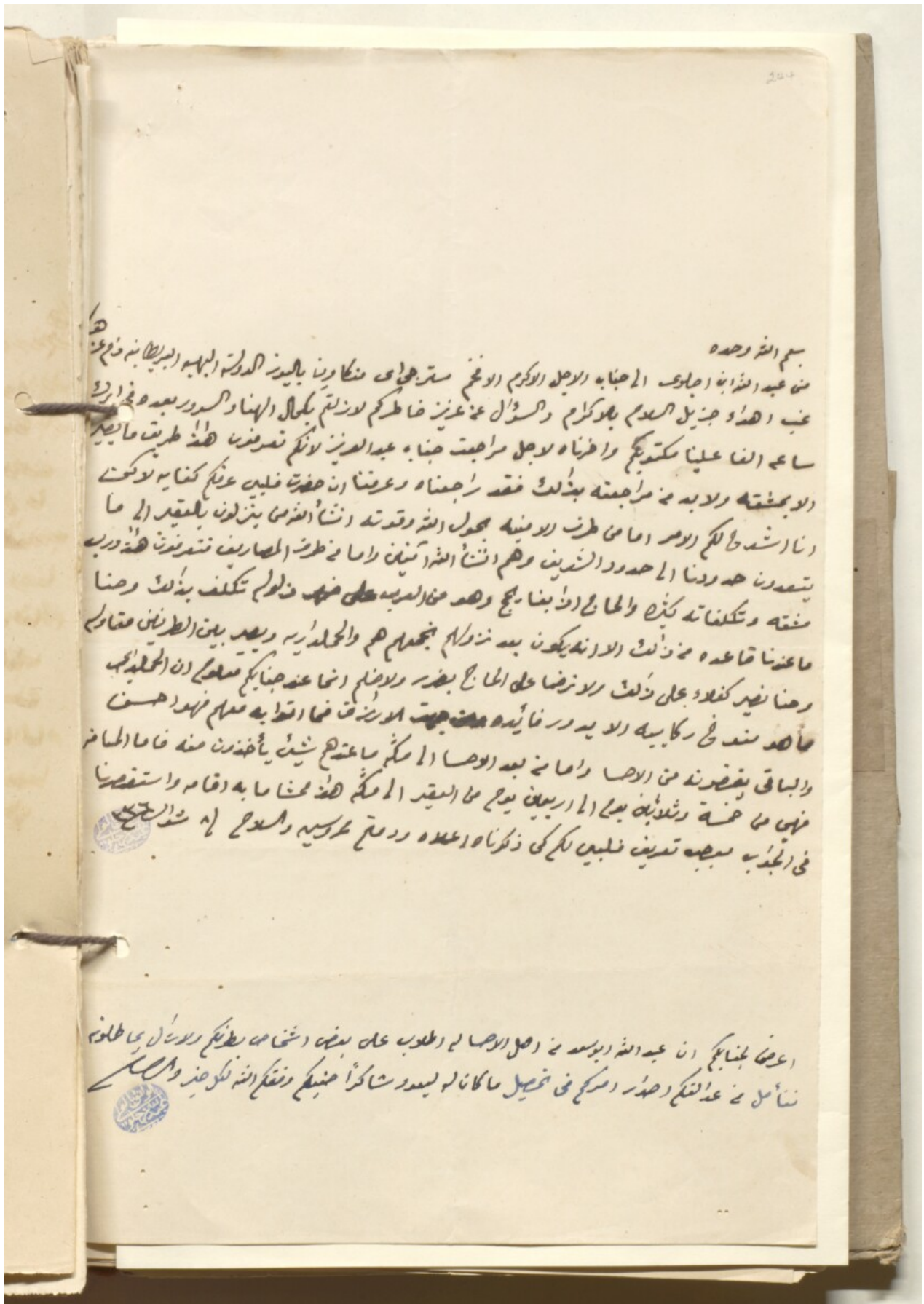
To Political, Bahrain.

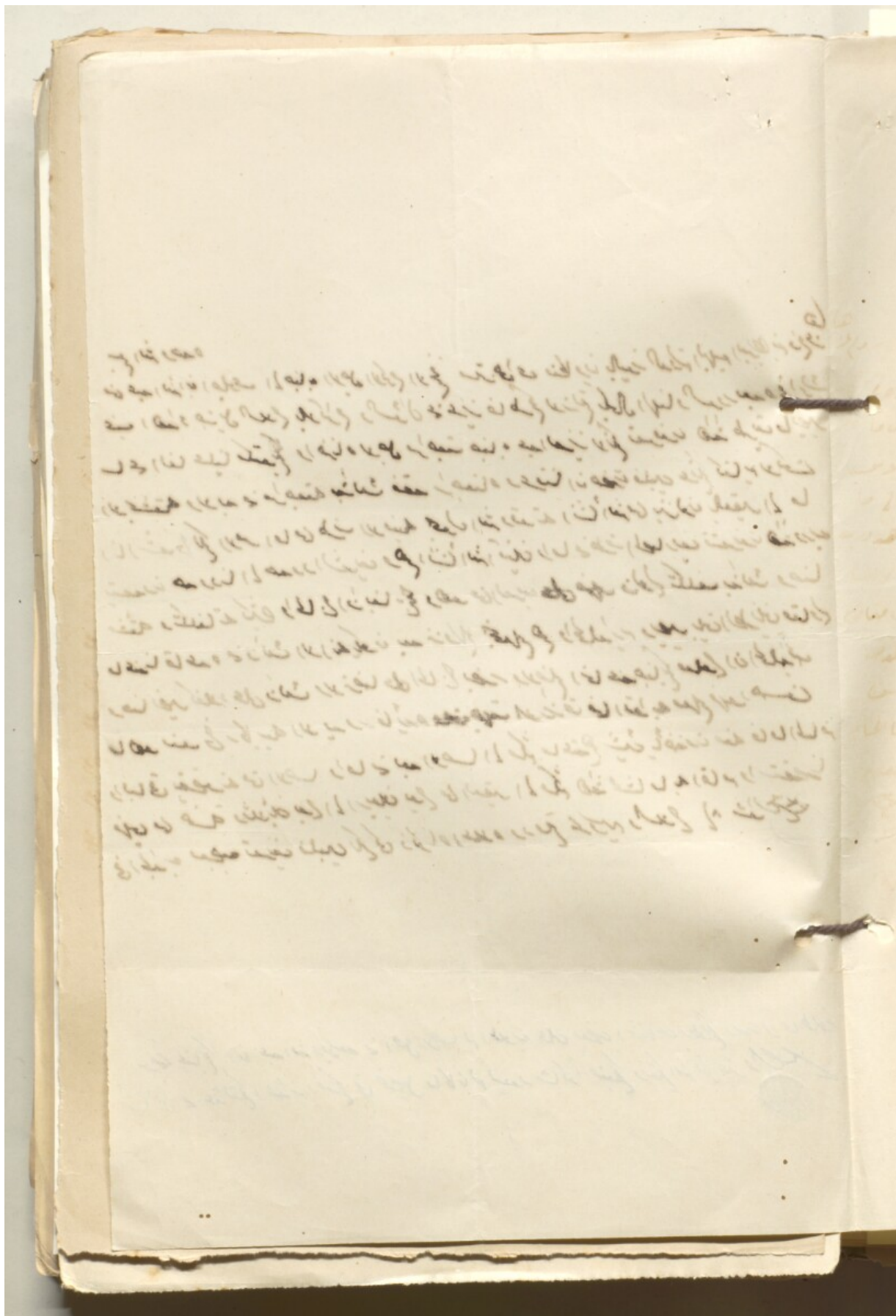
No: 1805

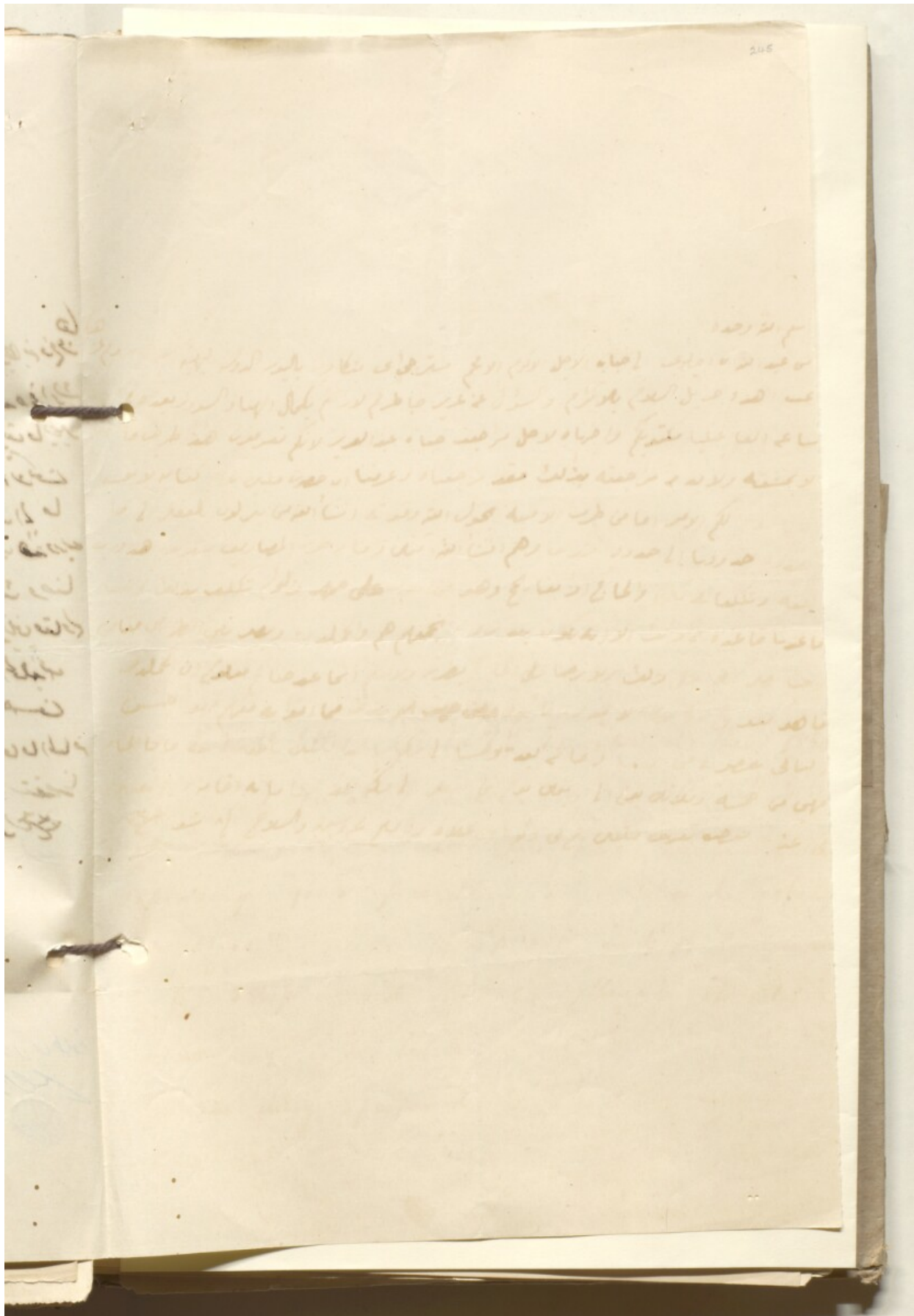
Dated Feb: 23rd. Recd: 24th. (9.30)

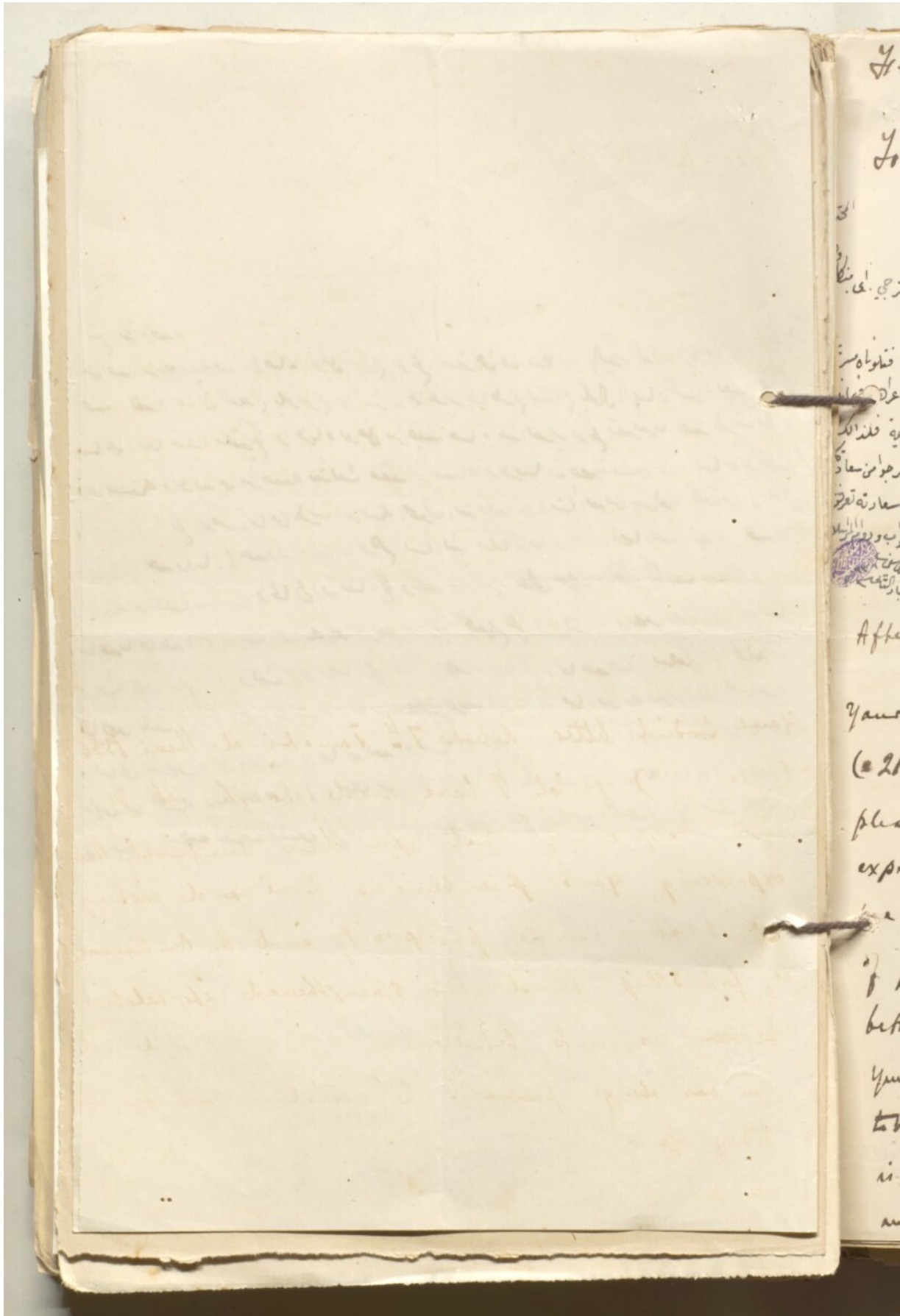
Please inform Ibn Saud as follows from me begins, Colonel Hamilton reported three weeks ago attack by Sbei tribesmen on Ras Haldah, Only two hours from Koweit. Again he reports twelve days ago same tribe attacked hunting party of Sheikh Salim's own relations capturing one camel and two hawks. Just now that I am doing utmost to bring about complete reconciliation between I.S. and Sheikh Salim, these raids are most harmful and I beg I.S. to take prompt measures to stop them. Ends,

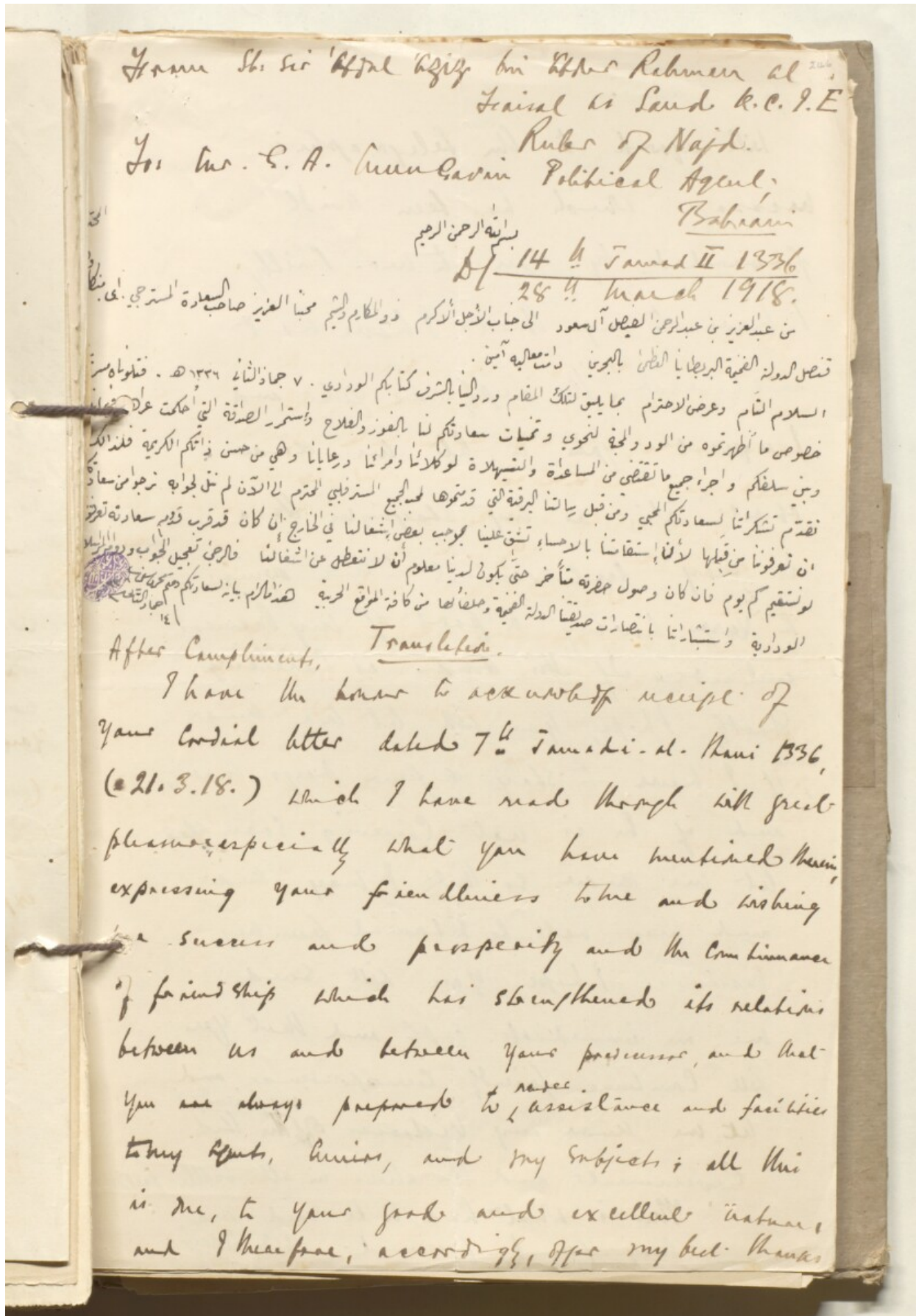
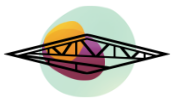












Yusuf ibn 'Abd al-Rahman al-Faisal al-Saud K.C.P.E.
Ruler of Najd.
Mr. S. A. Munir Political Agent,
Bahran.

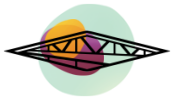
بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

14th Tammuz 1336
28th March 1918.

من عبد العزيز بن عبد الرحمن الفيصل آل سعود إلى جناب الأبرار الأكرام ووالكم الموقر محمد العزيز صاحب السعادة المستر جي. بي. بي. في
قصر الدولة الفقيه البريطاني بالبحرين دستغاثه آمين.
السلام التام وعرض الاحترام بما سبق لتلك المقام ورد اليها بالشرف كتابكم الوداعي ٧ جماد الثاني ١٣٣٦ هـ. فقلوبنا ممتنة
خصوصاً ما أظهرتموه من الود والخير ونحوه وتمنيات سعادتنا بالخير والصلاح واستمرار الصلة التي أحلت علينا
وبين سلفكم واجراء جميع ما تقتضي من المساعدة والتسهيل لوكلائنا ورجالنا واهل من حسن ذلتكم الكريمة فذلك
نقدتم تشكرنا لسعادتنا المحي ومن قبل ياتنا البرقة التي قدتموها لمحببنا المستر بي. بي. الذي لم يزل لجوابه زجوا من سعادتنا
ان نعرفنا من قبلها لذل استقامتنا بالاحسان تن علينا بموجب بعض اشغالنا في الخارج ان كان قد قرب فقم سعادتنا تعز
لنستقيم كم يوم فان كان وصول حفرة متأخر حتى يكون لدينا معلوم ان لا نعطى من اشغالنا فالرجى تبين الجواب وودنا
الوداية واستقامتنا بصحة الدولة الفقيه ومصلحتها من كافة المواقف الحزينة فهداكم بآية سعادتنا جميعكم من
الوداية

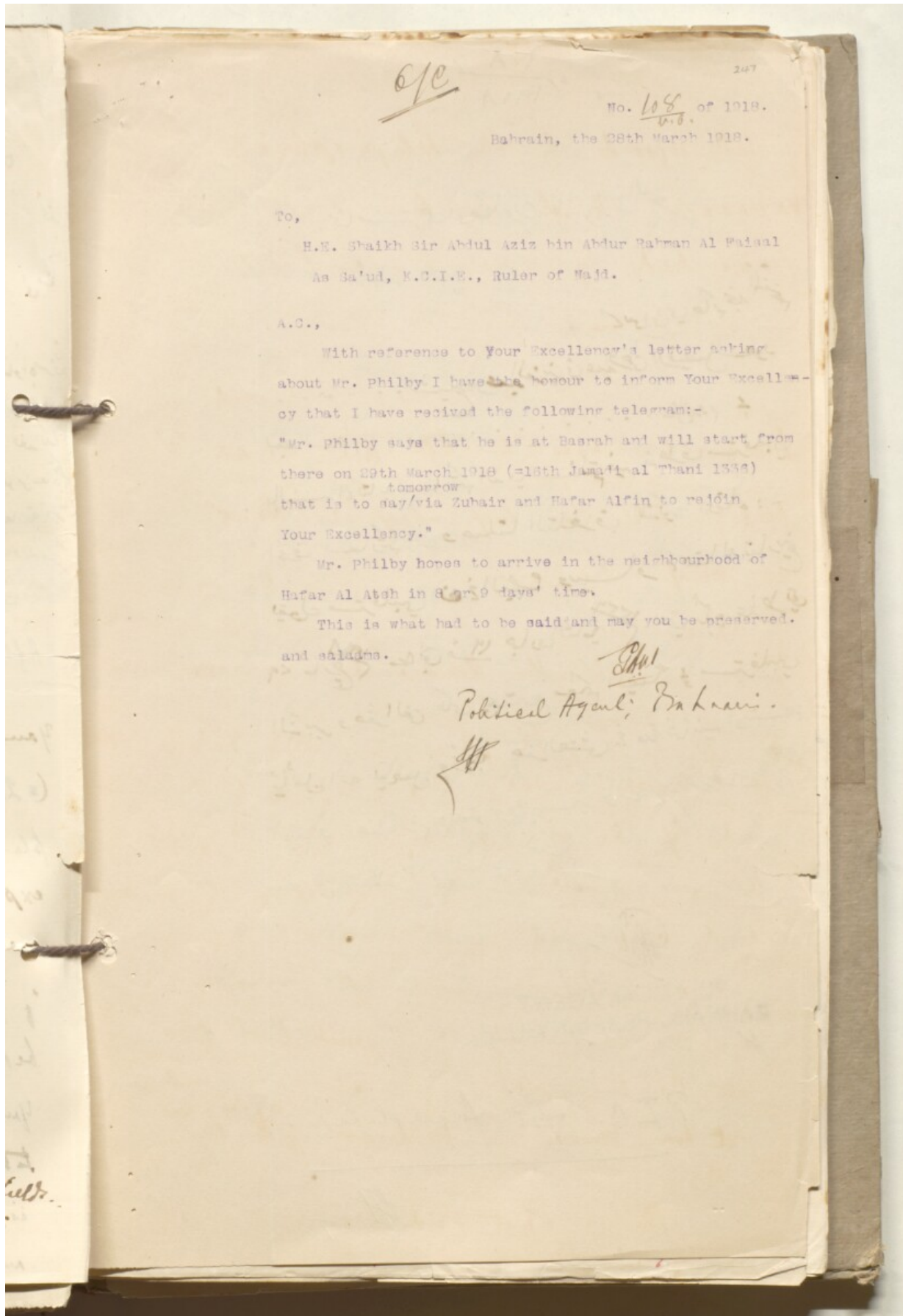
After Compliments, Translation.

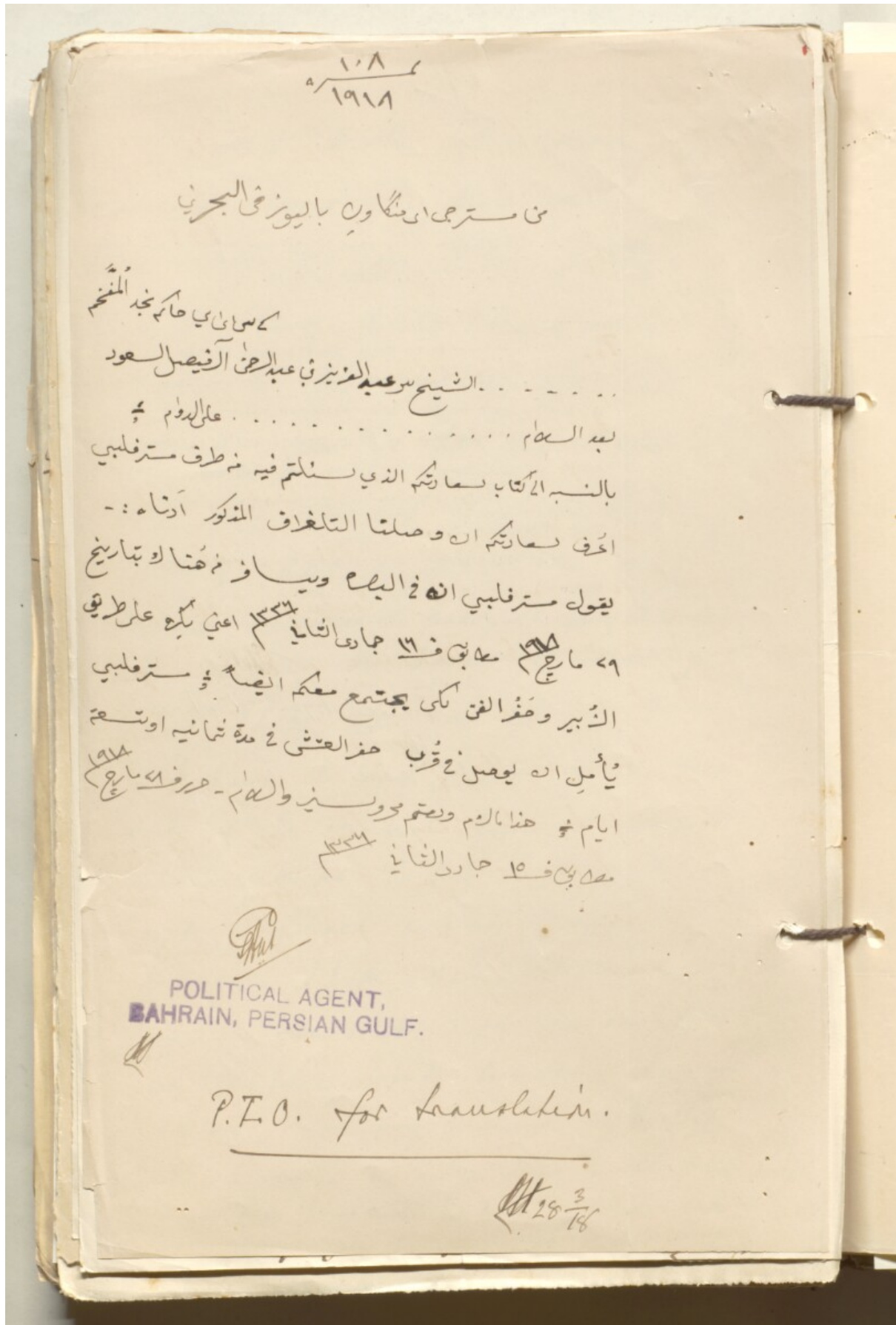
I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of
Your cordial letter dated 7th Tammuz al-Hani 1336,
(= 21.3.18.) which I have read through with great
pleasure especially that you have mentioned therein
expressing your friendliness to me and wishing
me success and prosperity and the continuation
of friendship which has strengthened its relations
between us and between your provinces, and that
you are always prepared to ^{render} assistance and facilities
to my Agents, Amirs, and my Subjects; all this
is due, to your good and excellent nature,
and I therefore, accordingly, offer my best thanks

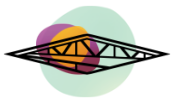


to your honor.

With regard to the telegraphic
message which has been kindly
forwarded by you to Mr. Philby,
I have to say that I have not
received the reply as yet and
I request you to let me know
about it, as my stay in Basra
is very inconvenient to me owing
to my having a part of my business
outside. If Mr. Hume is coming
soon, I hope, you will let me know
if I have to stay a few days more,
and if he is not coming. So also
let me know so that I may know
and may not be detained from my
business. I hope you will send
me an immediate reply and that you
will continue friendly correspondence and
let me know any victories of ^{my friends} the High
Government and the allies in all battle fields.
This is what had to be said and
may you be preserved. H. H. H. H. H.







Following message to be forwarded by ~~our~~ ²⁴⁸ telegraph.

Dated Hafuf 3rd Tammuz al-akbar
1336

14th March 1918.

From. Abdul Aziz bin Abdul Rahman
al-Faisal as Sands.

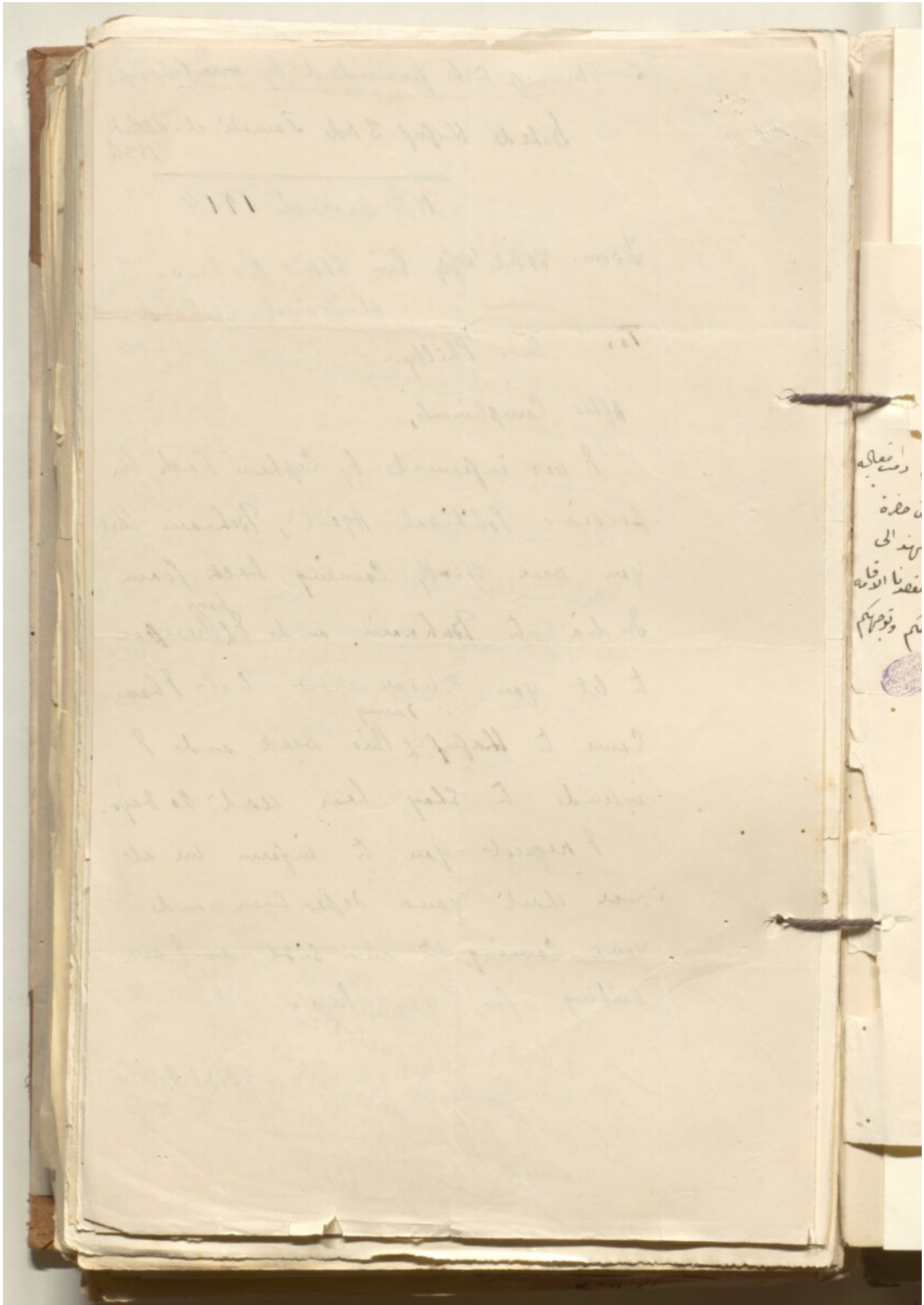
To, Mr. Philby.

After Compliments,

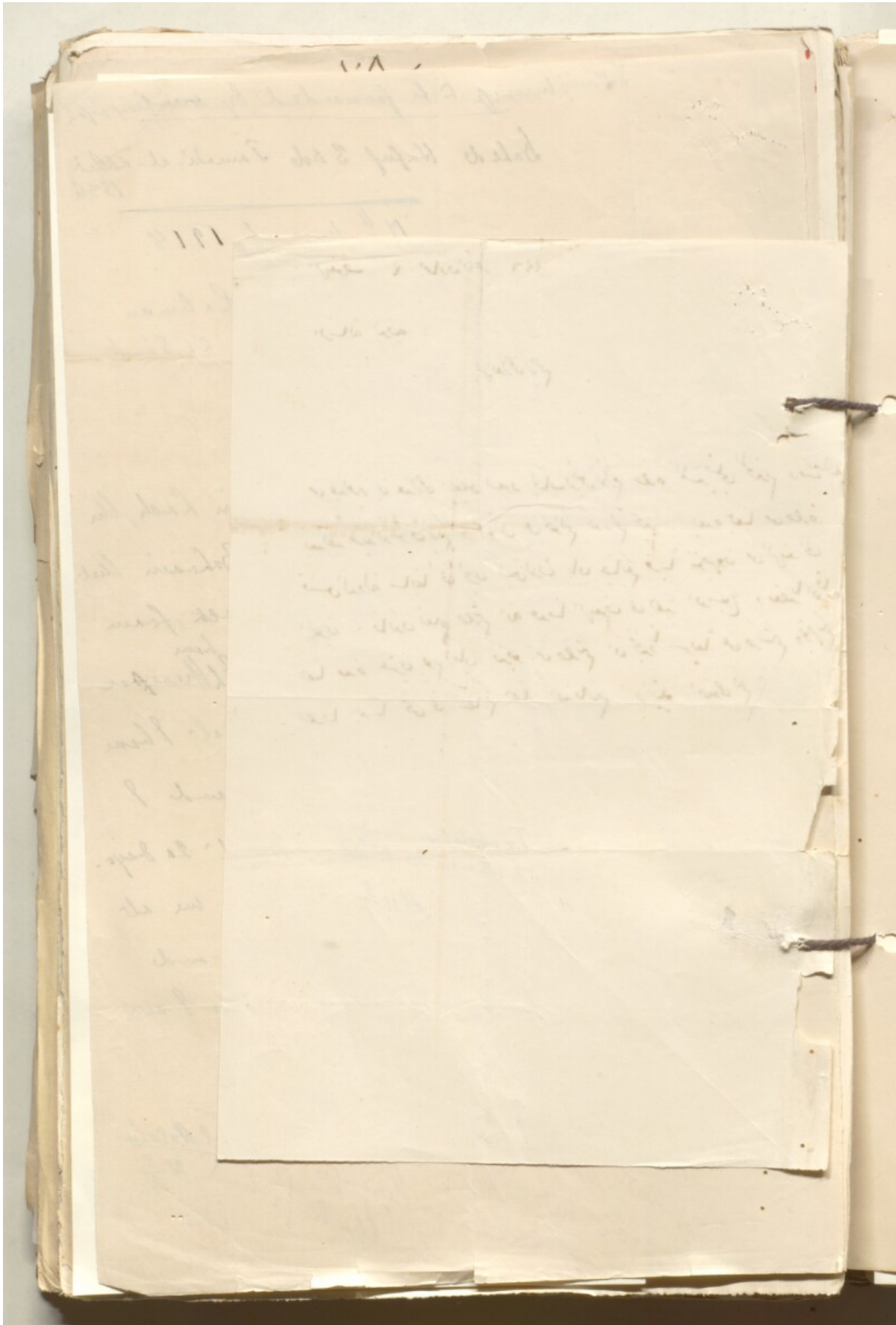
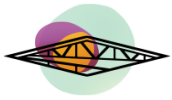
I was informed by Captain Lash, the
Provisional Political Agent, Bahrain that
you were shortly coming back from
India to Bahrain, and I therefore
to let you know now that I have
come to Hafuf ^{during} this week, and I
intend to stay here about 20 days.

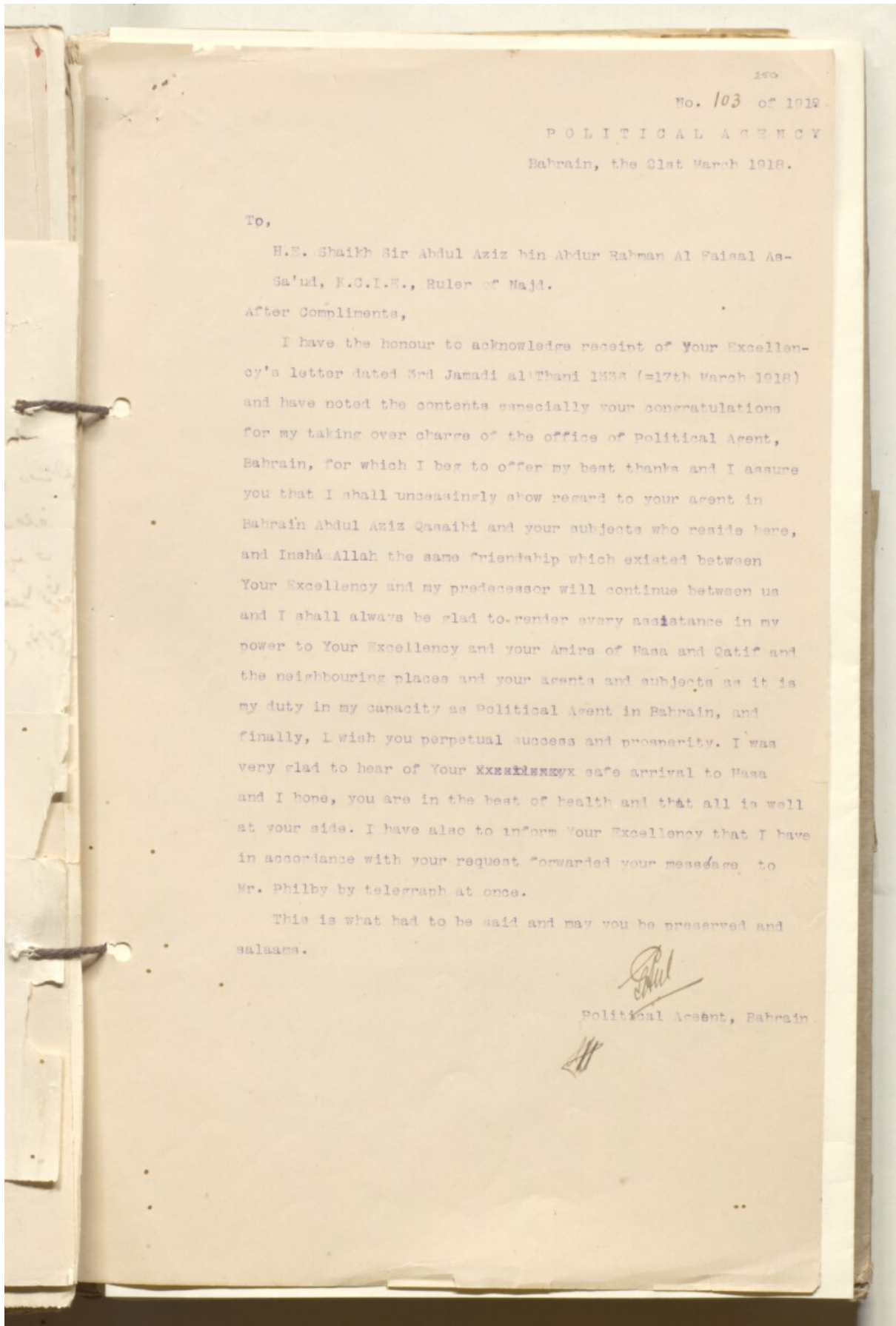
I request you to inform me at
once about your departure and
your coming to our side as I am
waiting for you here.

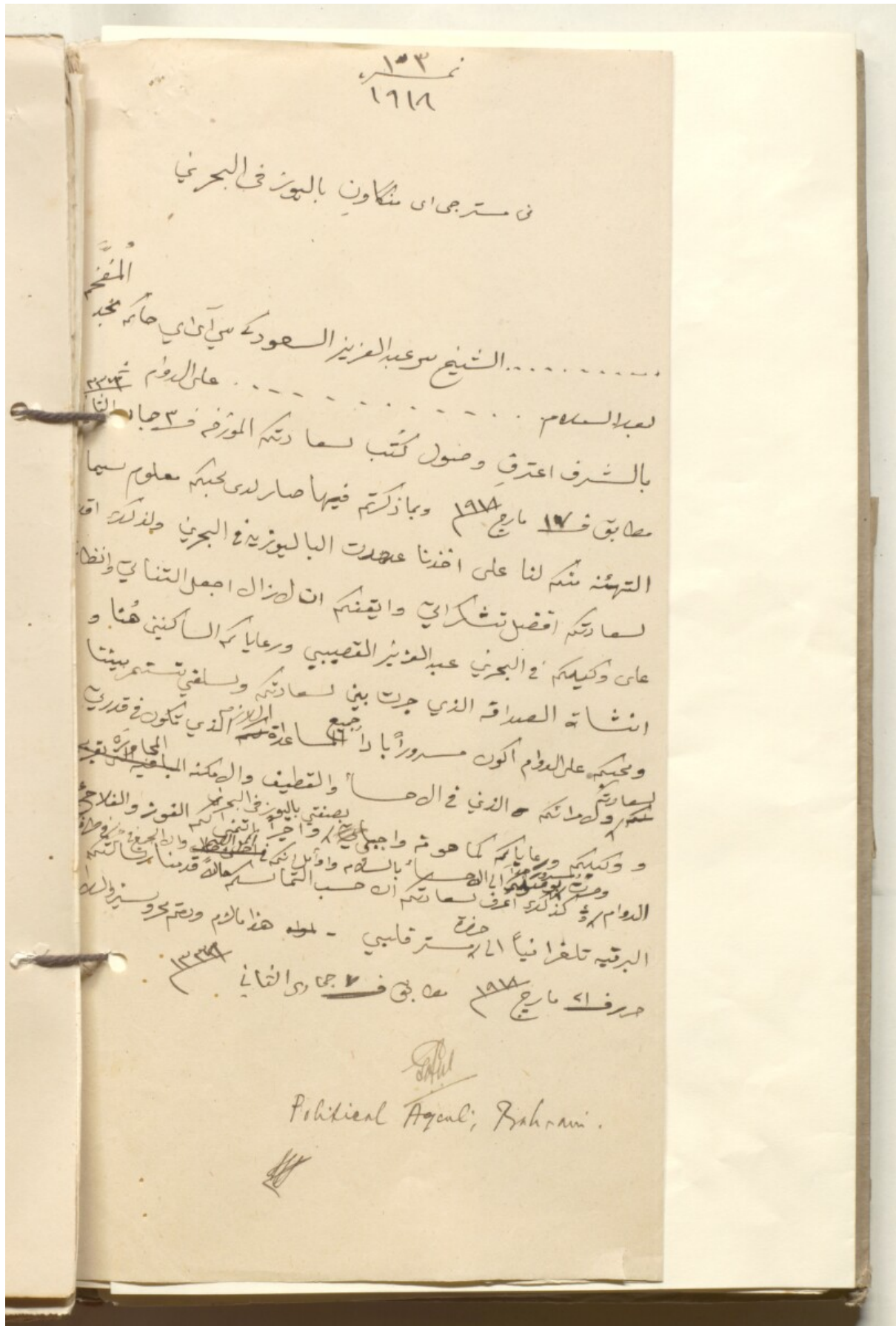
Type copy of this
and enclose in envelope
for Mr. Philby who might be
passing through Bahrain
by train from
24.3.18

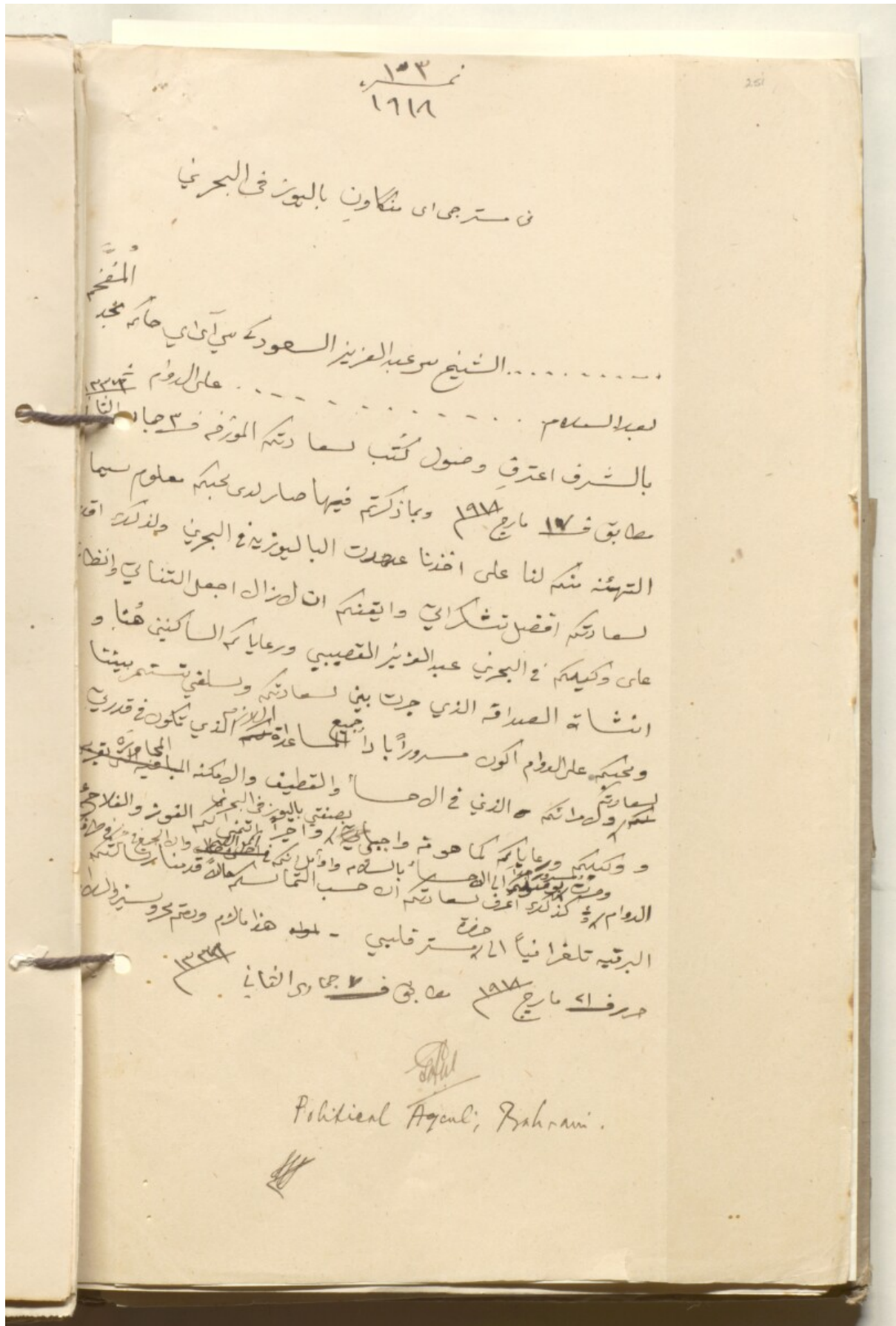




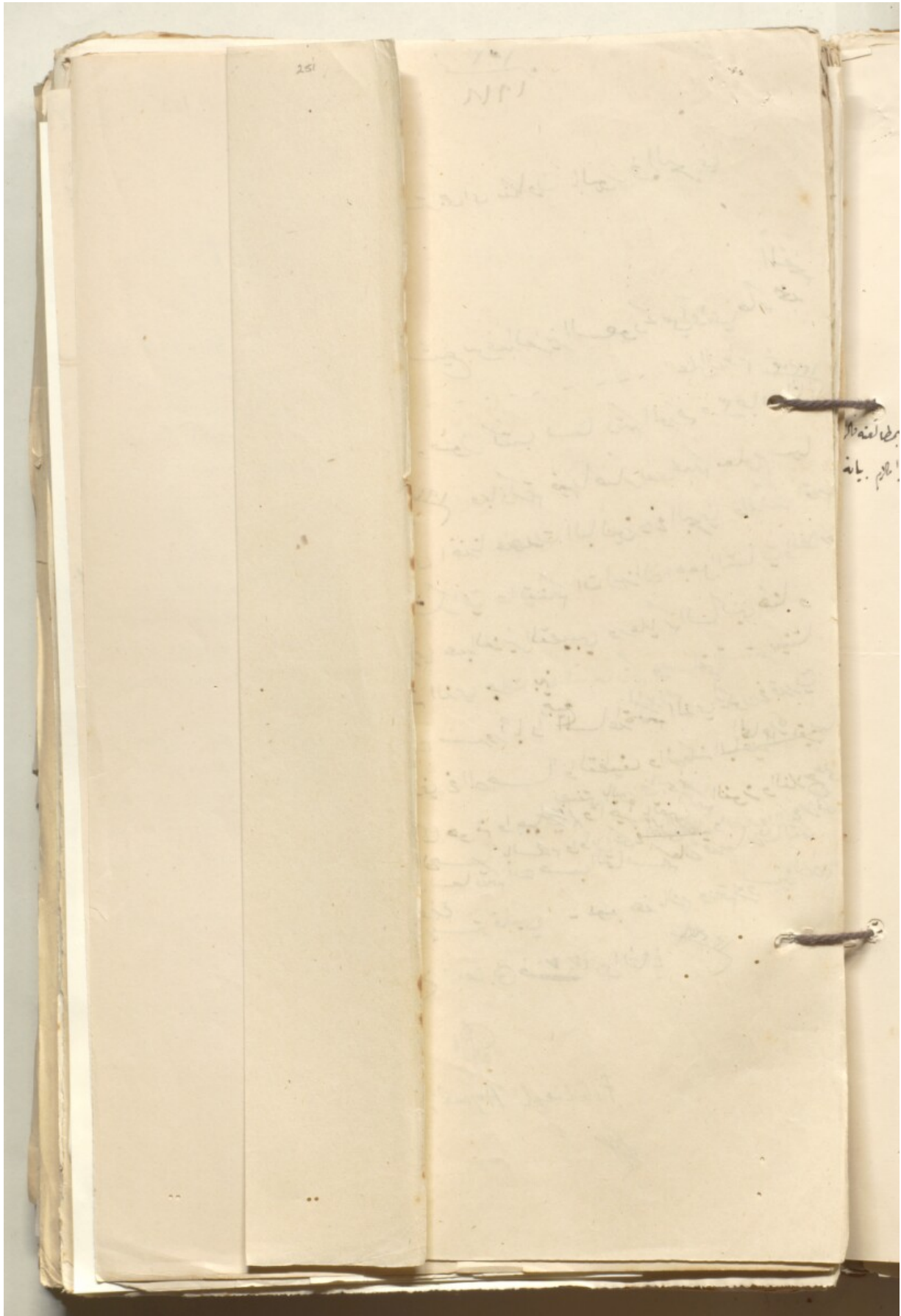


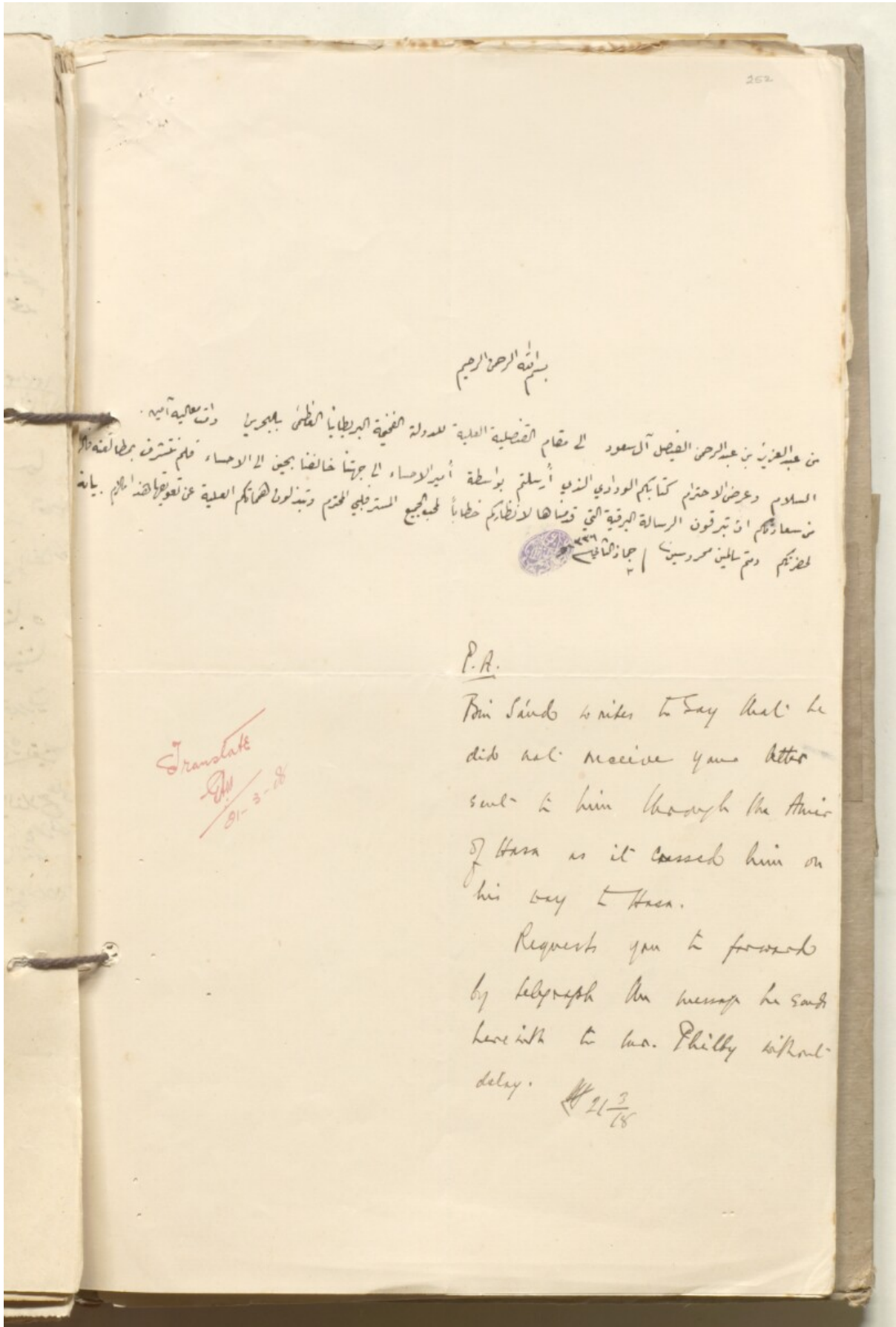






Political Agent, Bahrain.





بسمه الرحمن الرحيم

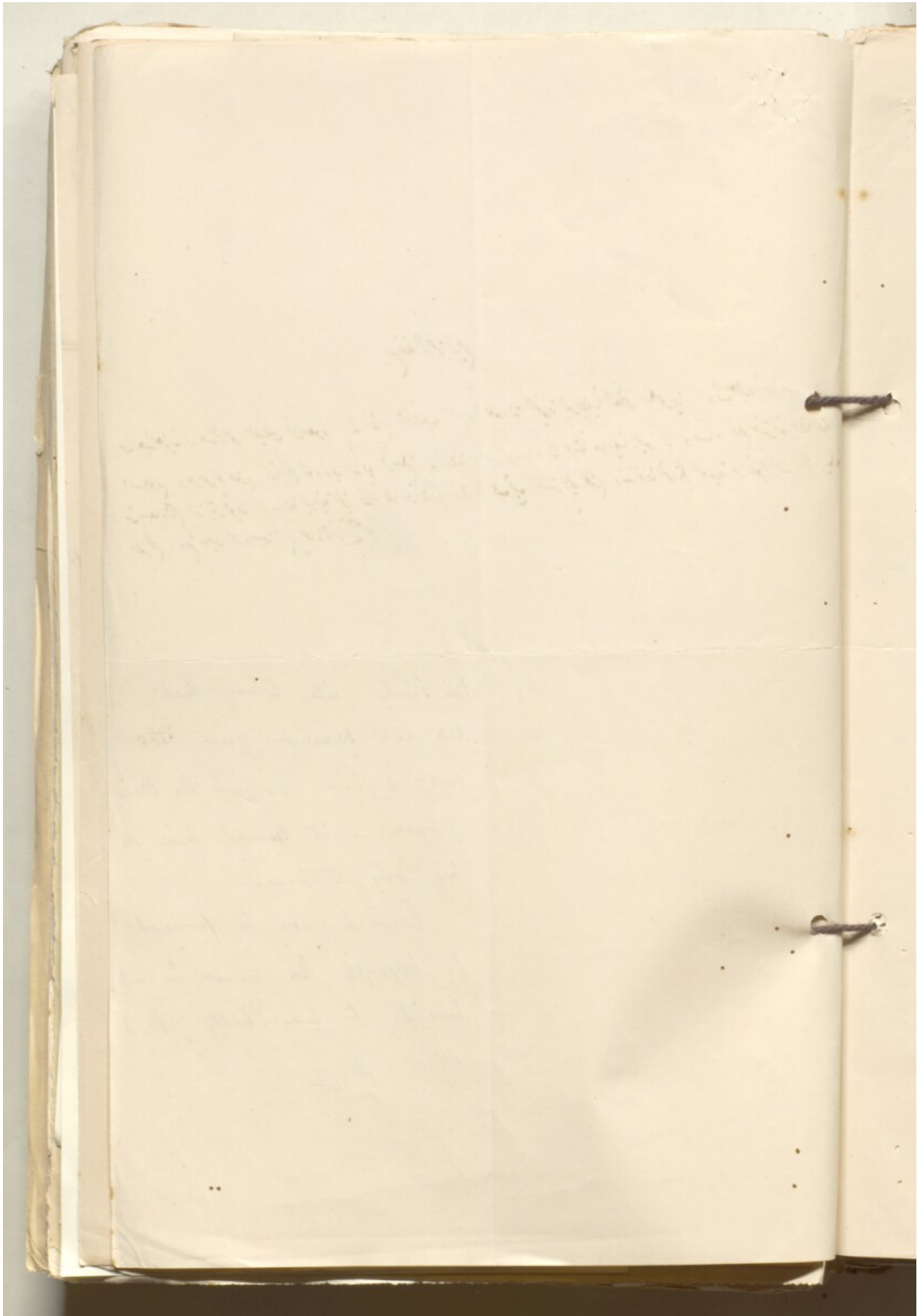
من عبد العزيز بن عبد الرحمن الفيصل آل سعود إلى مقام القنصلية العلية للدولة العثمانية البريطانية المقيم في جدة
السلام وعرض الاحترام كتابكم المؤدّي الذي أرسلتم بواسطة أمير الوصاء إلى جرتنا خالصاً بيمين الأوصاء فلم تشرفوا بطرافته
من سعادتكم أن تبرقون الرسالة البرقية التي قرأناها لأظفاركم خطاباً لجميع المستفيحي المحترم وتبدلون اهتمامكم العلية عن تعويض هذه الأيام بآية
لطفكم وتم سائين محرومين | حجاز الثاني

P.A.

Ben Said writes to say that he
did not receive your letter
sent to him through the Amir
of Hara as it crossed him on
his way to Hara.

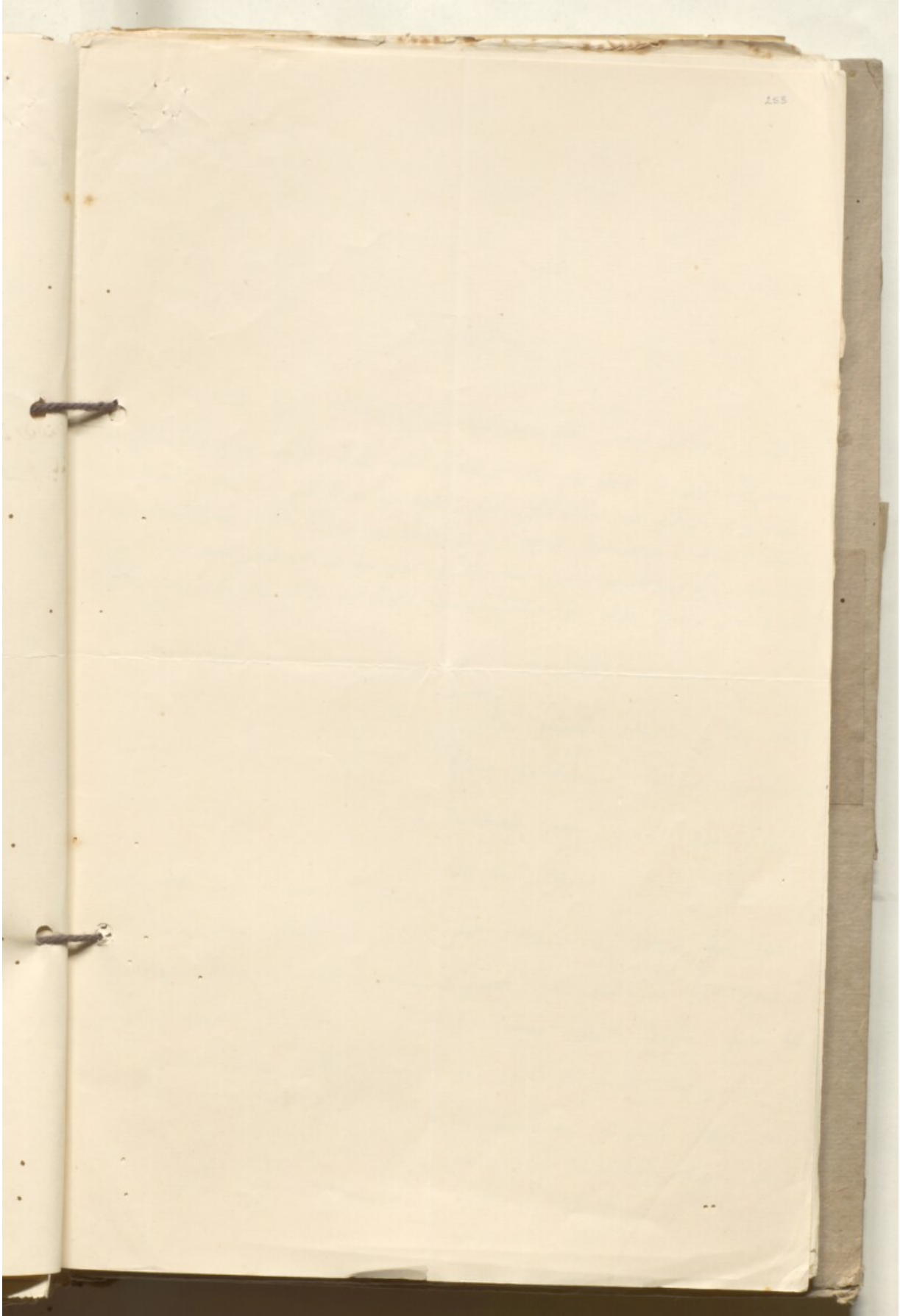
Requests you to forward
by telegraph the message he sent
here with to Mr. Philby without
delay. 21/3/18

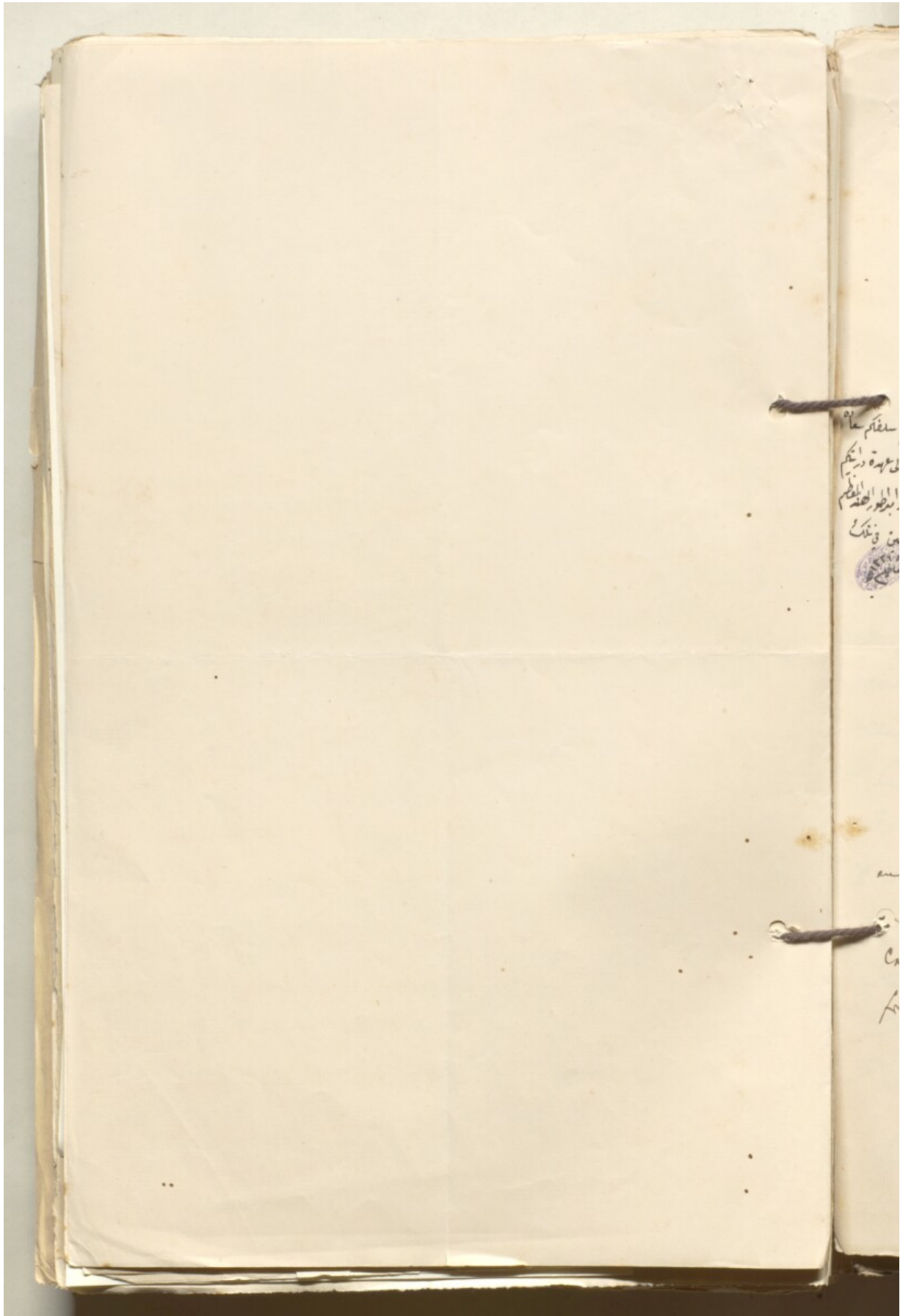
Translate
21-3-18

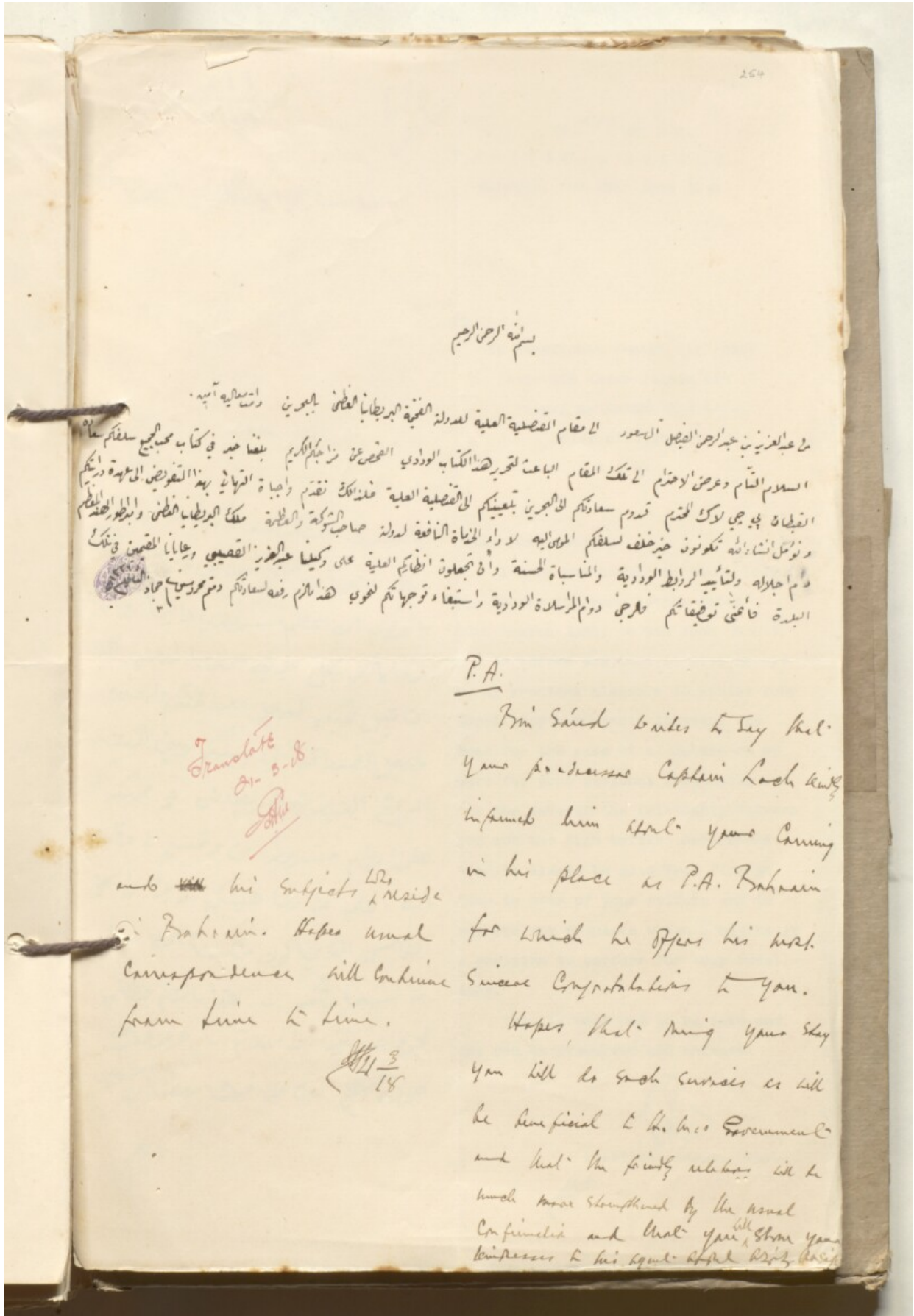




"الملف E 8 المجلد III بن سعود" [٢٥٣ظ] (٥٤٤/٥١٢)







بسم الرحمن الرحيم

من عبد العزيز بن عبد الرحمن الفيصل آل سعود
إلى مقام القنصلية العليا لعدالة الفتية البريطانية في البحرين
السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته
الافتتاح في جدي لكونكم قدوم سعادتكم إلى البحرين بتعيينكم القنصلية العليا
ونأمل أن تكونون خير خلف لسلفكم المخلصين لبلادكم
وأنتم أجلاءه وتأييد الرابطة الوددية والمناسبة السنة وأن تجعلوا أنظمتكم العليا على
البلدة فاعني توفيقكم نلجئ دوماً إلى المساعدة الوددية واستقاء توجهاتكم لغوي
هذا لزمه سعادتكم ودمكم محمد بن حماد

P.A.

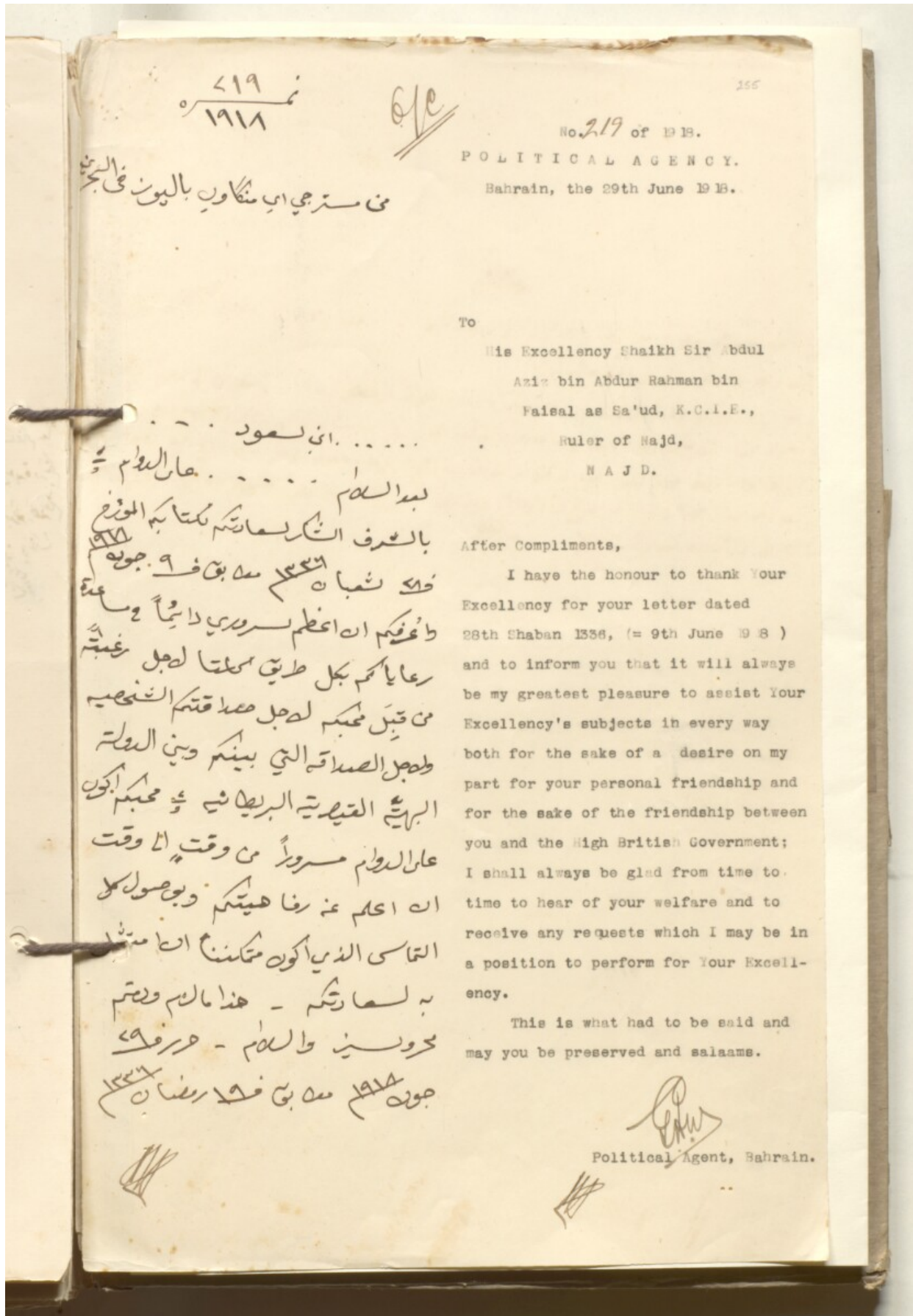
Bin Said writes to say that
your predecessor Captain Lockhart
informed him that your coming
in his place as P.A. Bahrain
Hopes usual for which he offers his most
cordial welcome since your
from time to time.
Hopes that during your stay
you will do much service as will
be beneficial to the two Governments
and that the friendly relations will be
much more strengthened by the usual
confidence and that you will share your
kindness to his agent and staff.

Translating
on 3-18
[Signature]

into his subject's side
Bahrain. Hopes usual for which he offers his most
cordial welcome since your
from time to time.

11/3
18





٢١٩
١٩١٨

٥/٤

255

No. 219 of 1918.

POLITICAL AGENCY.

Bahrain, the 29th June 1918.

من سراجي ابى شكاو باليون في البحر

To

His Excellency Shaikh Sir Abdul

Aziz bin Abdur Rahman bin

Faisal as Sa'ud, K.C.I.E.,

Ruler of Najd,

N A J D.

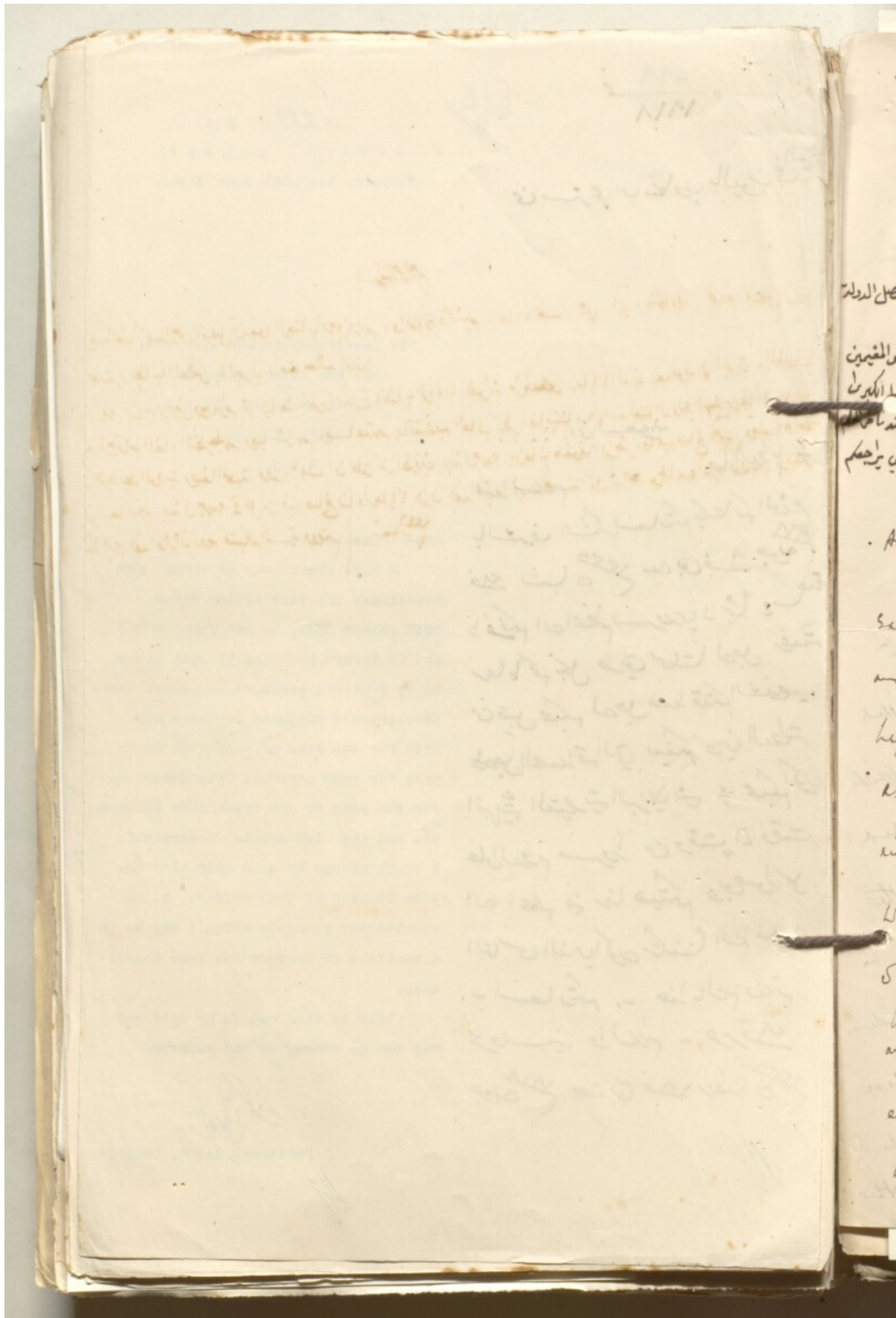
After Compliments,

I have the honour to thank Your Excellency for your letter dated 28th Shaban 1336, (= 9th June 1918) and to inform you that it will always be my greatest pleasure to assist Your Excellency's subjects in every way both for the sake of a desire on my part for your personal friendship and for the sake of the friendship between you and the High British Government; I shall always be glad from time to time to hear of your welfare and to receive any requests which I may be in a position to perform for Your Excellency.

This is what had to be said and may you be preserved and salaams.

Political Agent, Bahrain.

..... ابى سعود
..... على الدوله
بسم الله
بالشرف الشريفة مكتابه المؤرخ
في شعبان الحرام سنة ١٣٣٦
واطمعنكم ان اعظم سروري دائماً ومستمداً
رعايائكم بكل طريق ممكنة لاجل غبطة
من قبل محبتكم لاجل صداقتكم الشخصية
طبع الصداقة التي بينكم وبين الدولة
البريئة القديرة البريئة في محبتكم اكون
على الدوله مسروراً من وقت الى وقت
ان اعلم عن رفا هيئكم وبوصولكم
التامس الذي اكون متمسكاً انما
به لسانكم - هذا ما لكم ورسكم
محروسة والسلام - حرره
جوده على يد بن فلاح رضى الله عنه





His Highness
To P. A. Bahmani

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

من عبد العزيز بن عبد الرحمن الفيصل آل سعود السليم حاكم نجد والشيخ
الشيخ برهان بن العتيق بالبحرين وامن عاليه امين
السلام التام ورضي الله عنهم ثم الباعث لتمييز الحق الكتابي الذي هو من خصصه رعايانا الذين يقدمون الى البحرين والقطيف
فيه نرجوكم القاء النظر عليهم وبعثهم ومساعدتهم بما تقتضيه الحال نظر لما بيننا وبين صديقتنا الدولة اليهتر برعايانا الكثر
من الرابطة الودية وصفا المحبة وودك ان كل من الطرفين ببذل جهده برامات حقوق الآخر ورافقه صالح للجميع وعندنا
ان سعادتهم ببذل جهده في كل امر فيه صالح لنا ولرعايانا دون هذه امن سيرتكم المحنة وندب محوينا عبد العزيز الفيصل يرحمكم
عنا يزم هذه والرحمة ودم كتبكم المسرة والسلام

A.C.

The object in writing this Cordial letter is to say
something about my subjects who visit Bahrain-Samukh
and who reside there and to request you to keep your
highly kind views on them and give them any
assistance of which they may stand in need
in view of the friendship and the friendly relations
which exist between me and the High Government
of Great Britain. No doubt both the Govt.
and myself have been trying our best to assist
each other and work for mutual interests, and any thing in
which there is benefit for all and I am sure



You are doing your best in any thing
concerning the benefit of myself and
my subjects, as ~~that~~ it is your good nature
to do so.

My subject Abdul Aziz told certainly upon
your behalf that the letter of 28th October 1907
Abdul Hsani
21-6-18

Note.

Abdul Aziz Anaisi handed this letter to
P.A. personally this morning when he admitted
the assistance rendered by P.A. to the subjects
of Bin Saud from time to time and added
that ~~he~~ immediately after seeing this letter
which was sent to him in an open cover he
looked and informed Bin Saud of P.A.'s assistance
in every respect. P.A. also mentioned the case
of the Shepherds who were locked by the Sheikh of
Fahran and subject subsequently released by P.A. & other
cases in which real help was rendered. Bin Saud



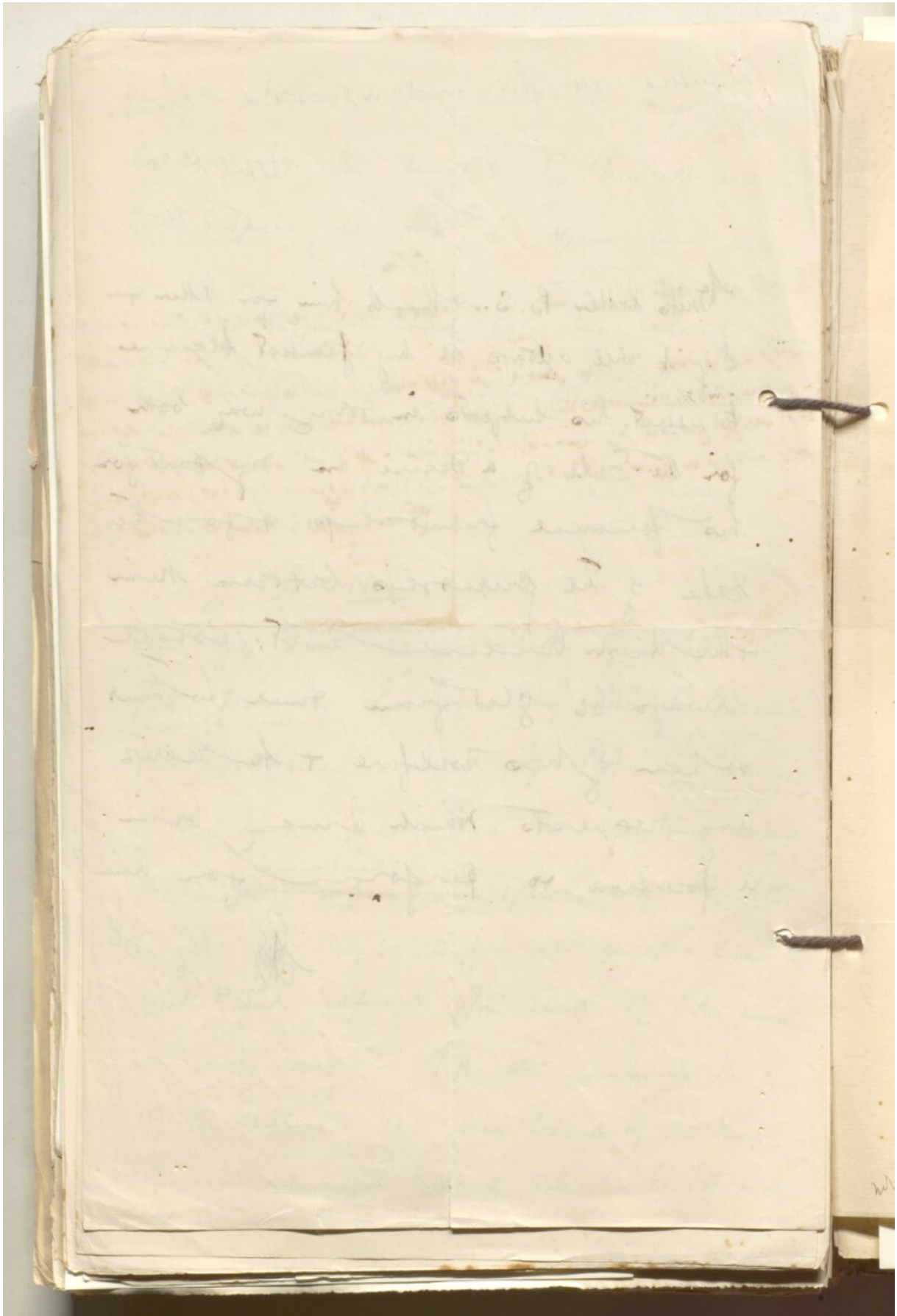
admitted all this and expressed thanks.

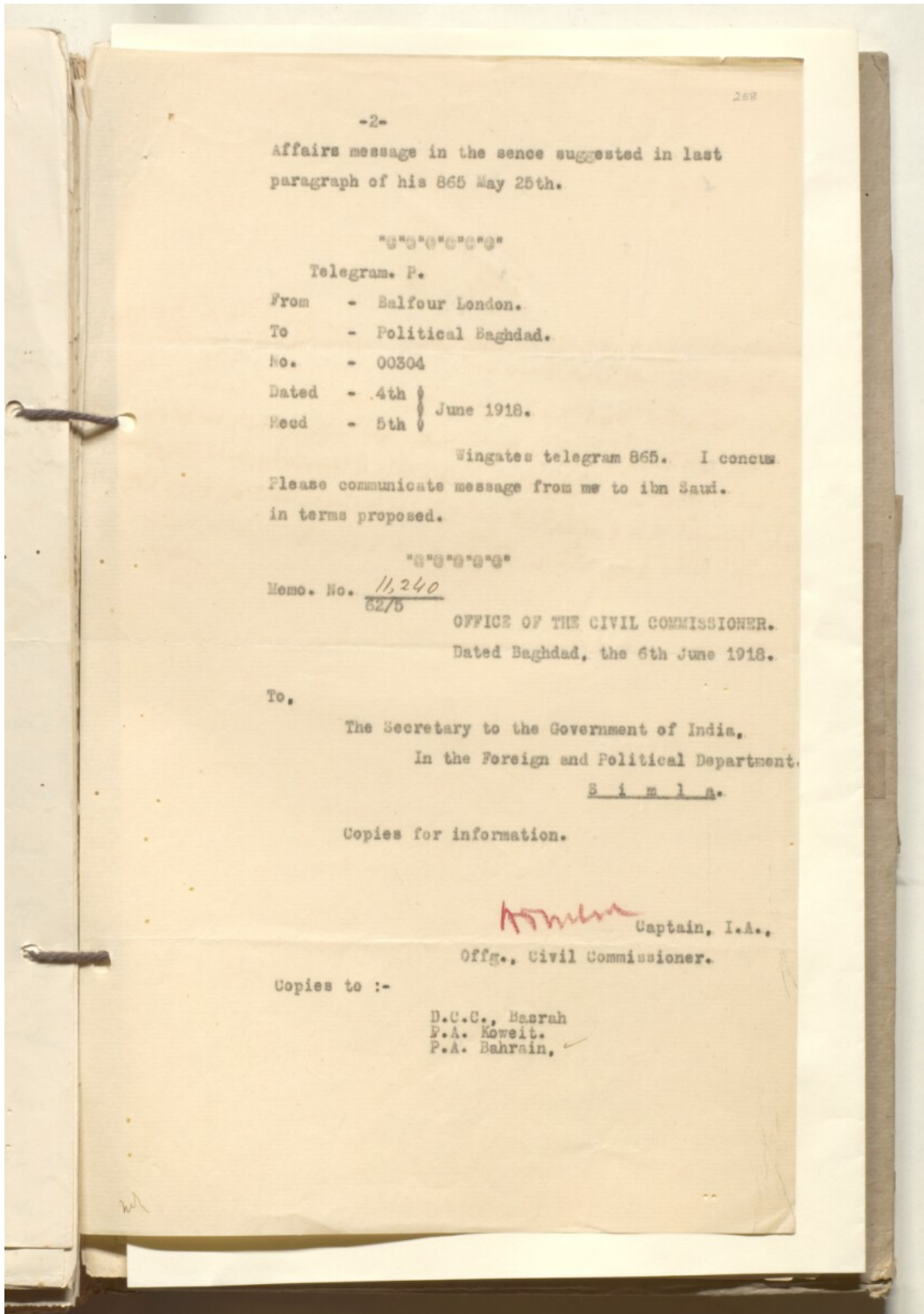
Amal H. Sahn

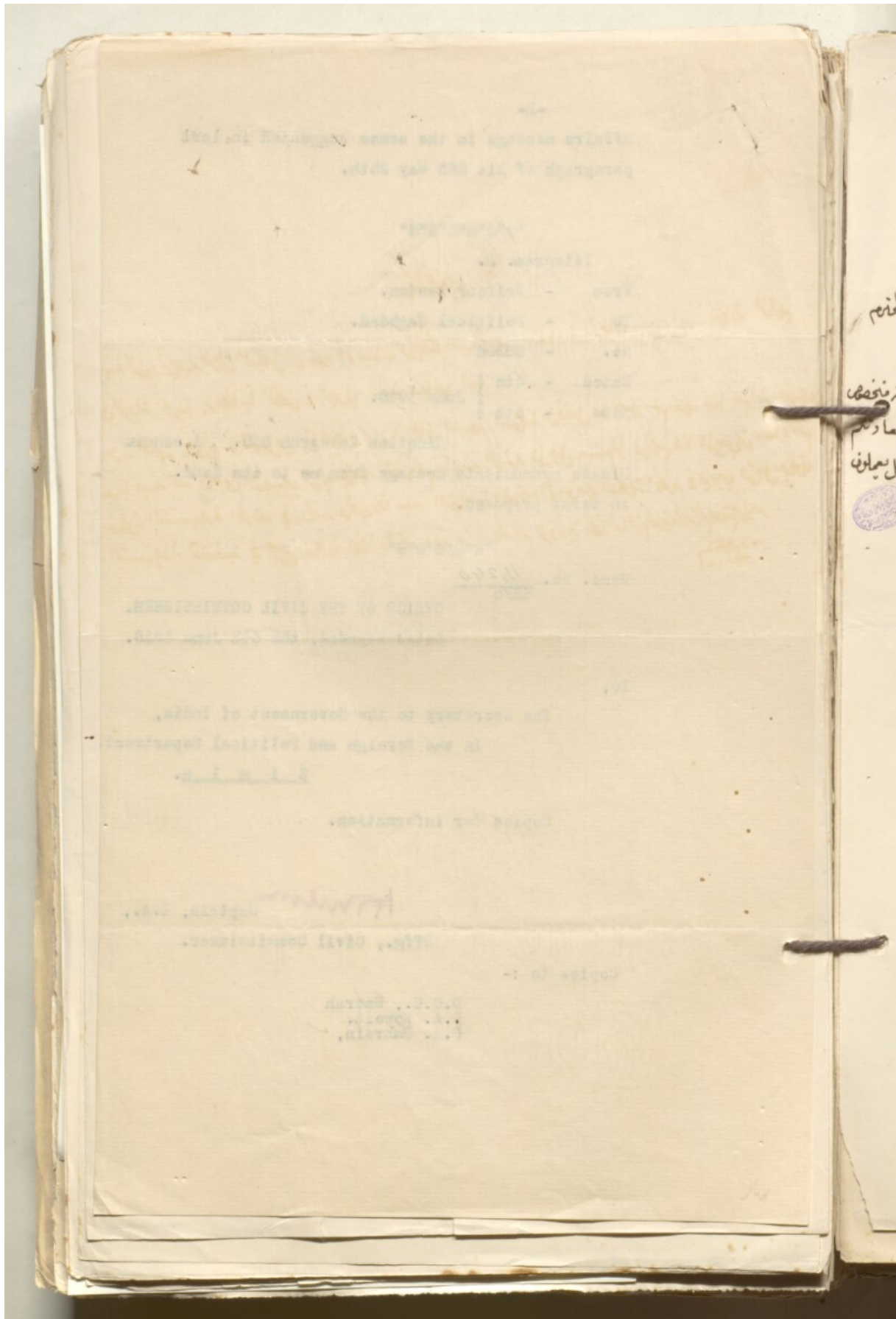
21 $\frac{6}{18}$

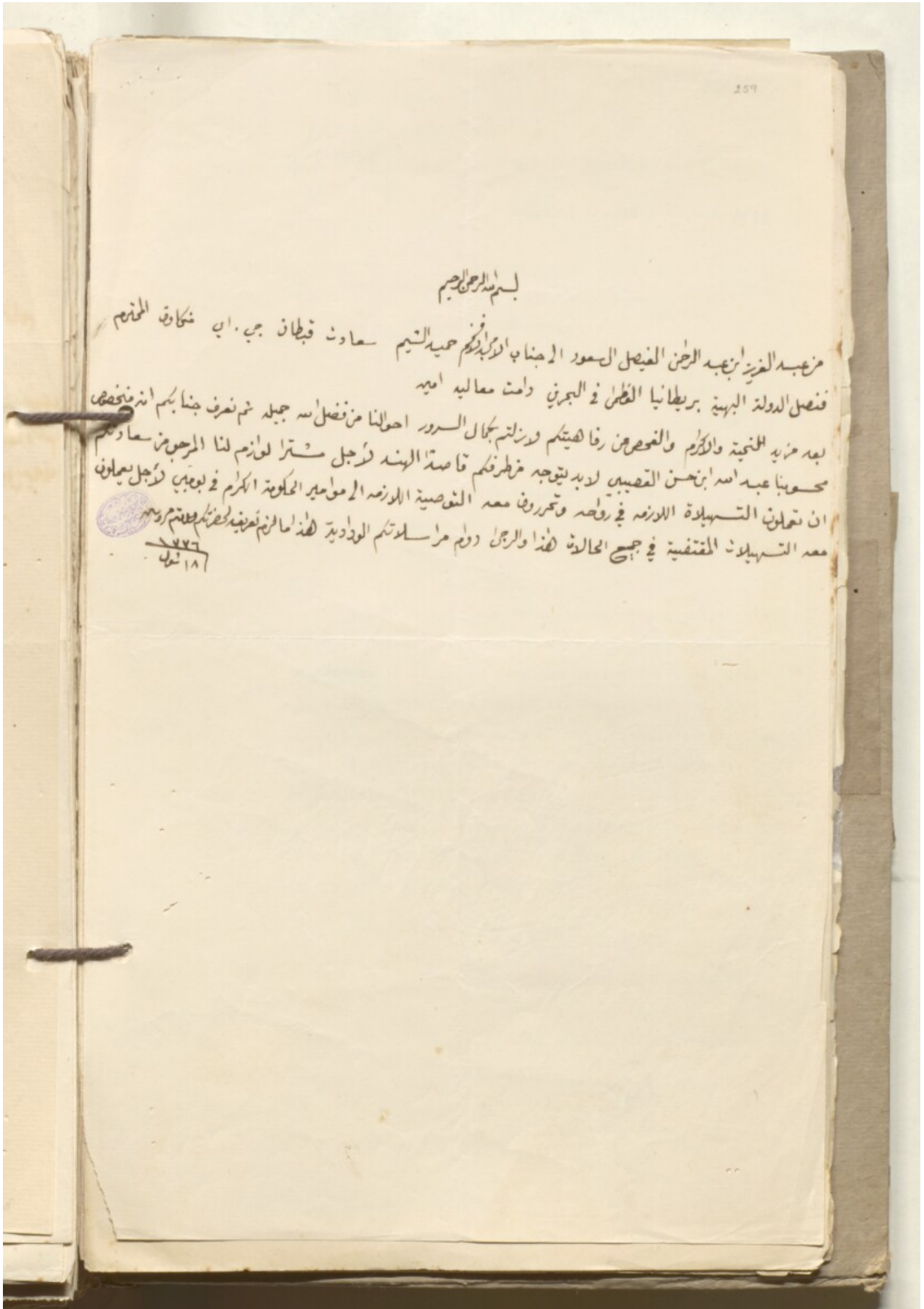
Write letter B.S. + thank him for letter +
say it will always be my greatest pleasure
to assist his subjects in every way both
for the sake of a desire on my part for
his personal friendship + for the
sake of the friendship between him
the High British Govt. I shall
always be glad from time to time
to hear of his welfare + to receive
any requests which I may be in
a position to perform for him

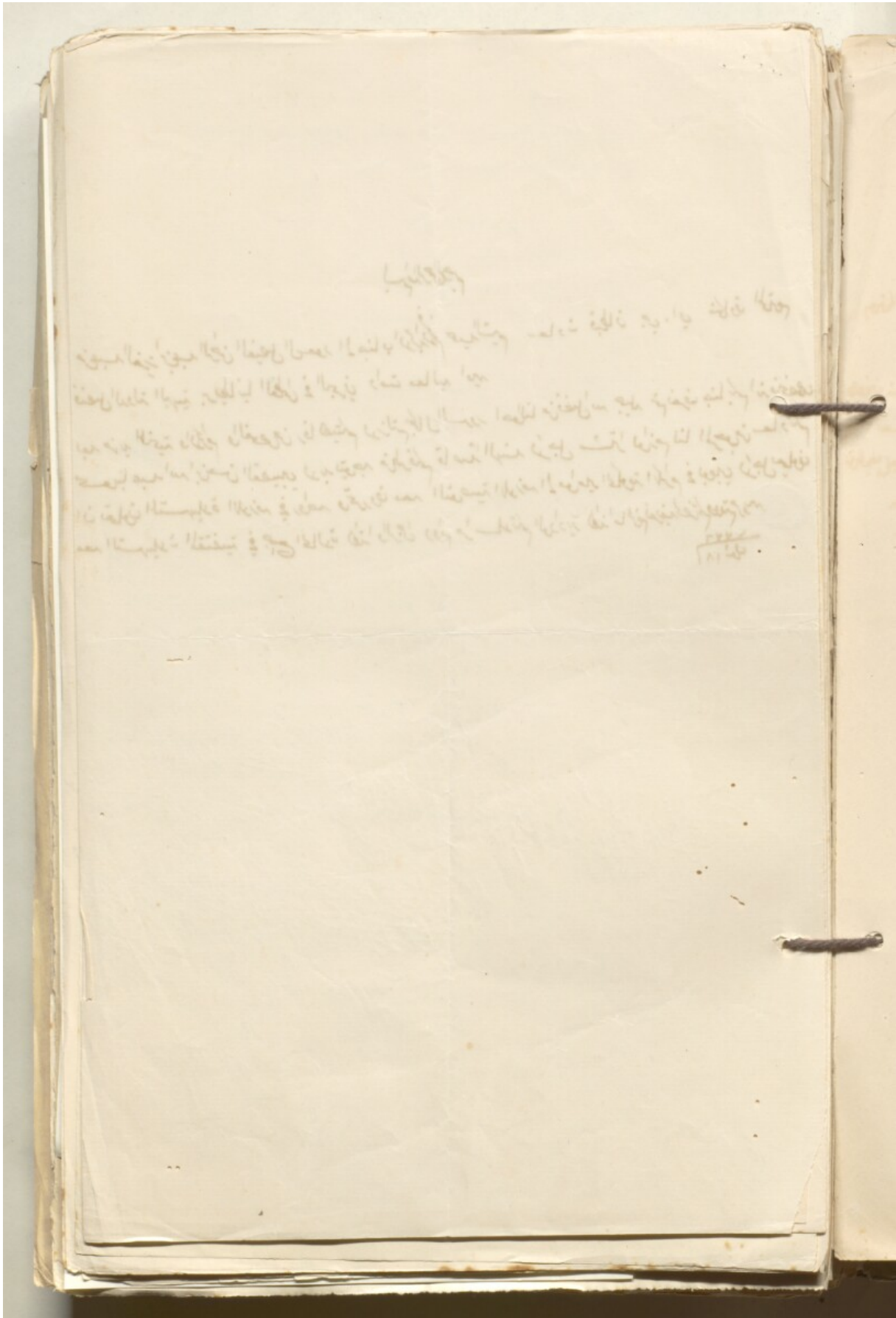
24/6-88

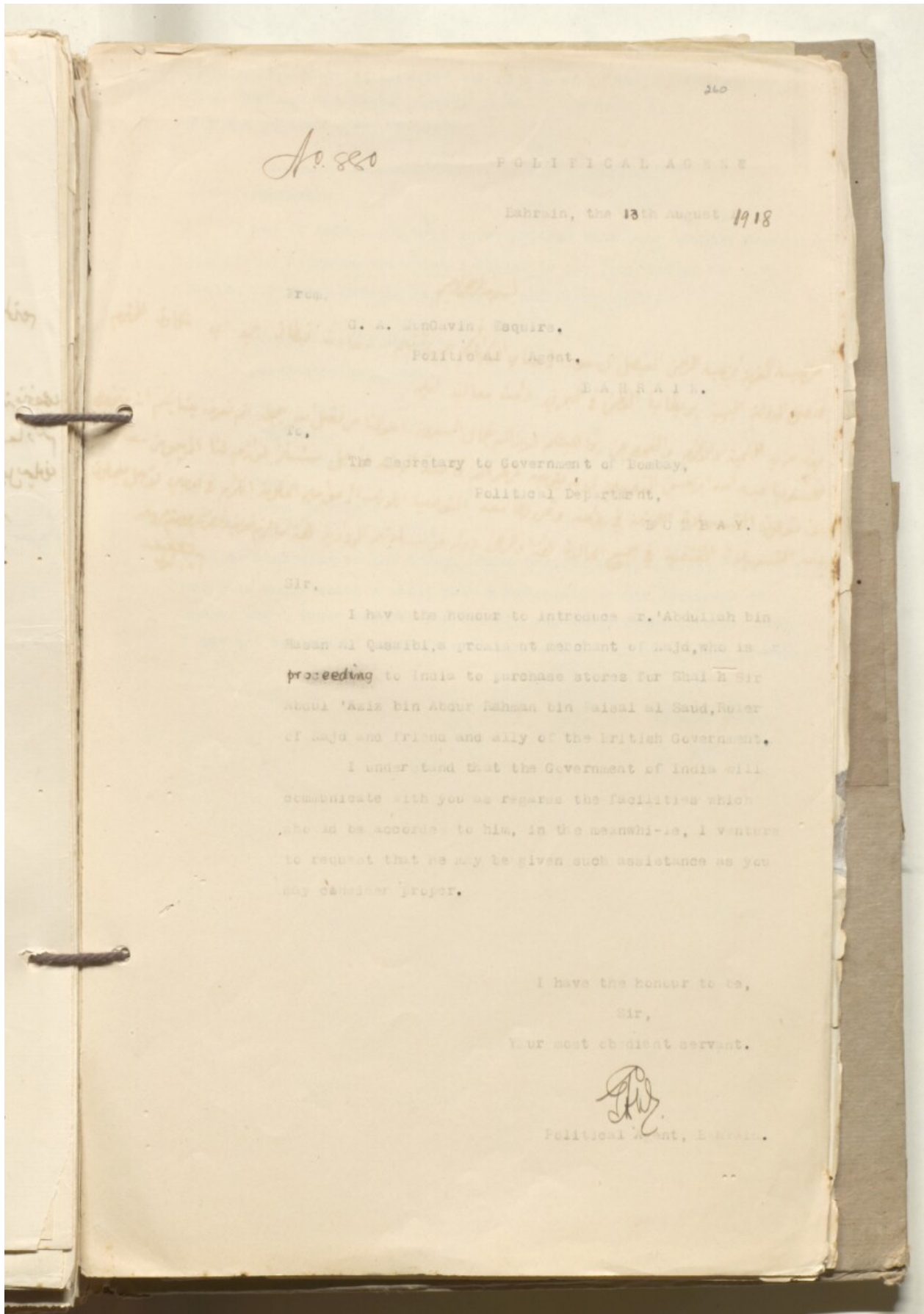


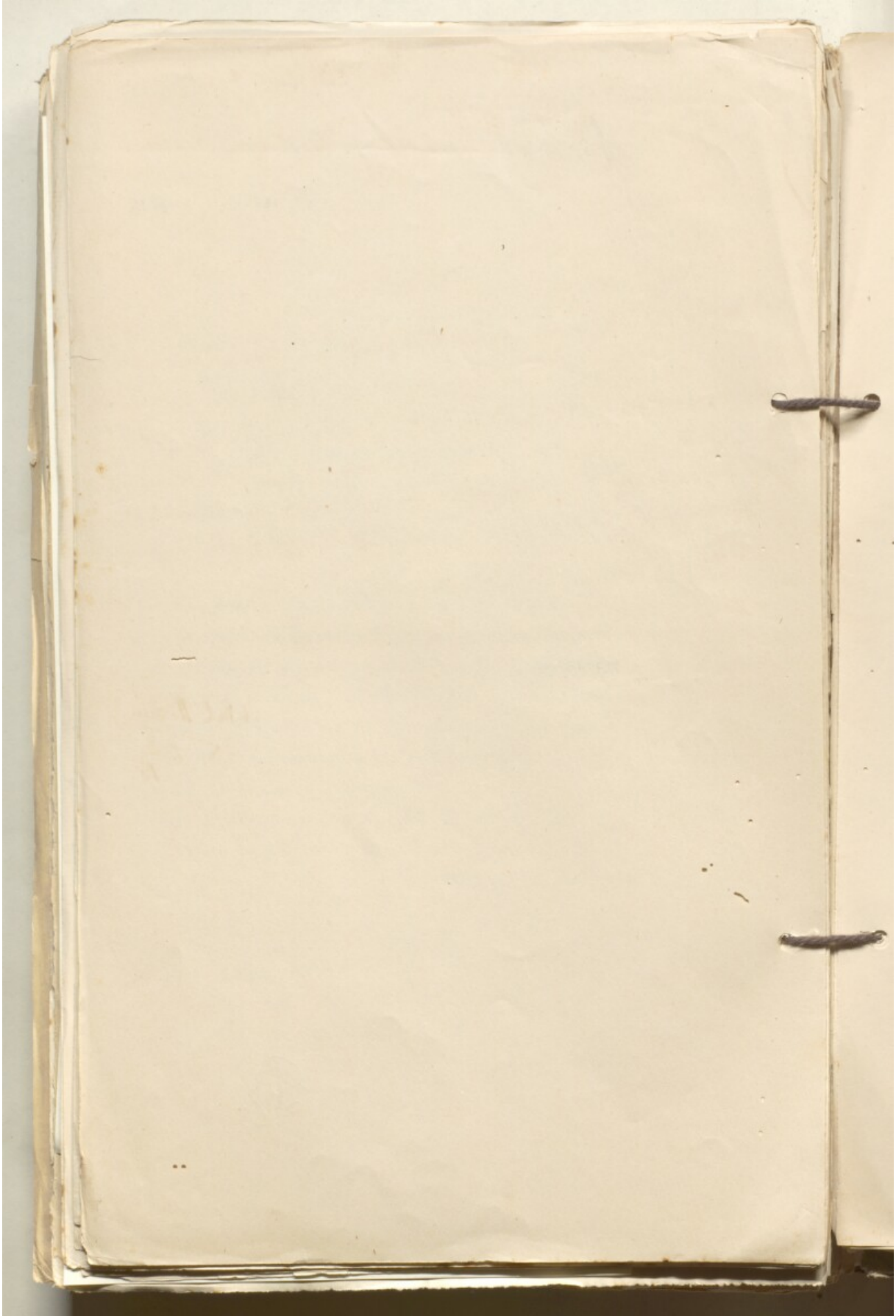














Translation of a letter dated ٥th DhillQaadah 1336, (=13th August 1918) 14
from Abdullah bin Hasan Qasaibi Agent of Bin Saud, to G.A. Mungavin Esqr
H.B.M.s Polical Agent, Bahrain.

After Compliments,

I beg to inform you that in accordance with your enquiry regarding
prohibited requirements which I intend to buy from Bombay for H.E.
Shaikh Sir Abdul Aziz as Saud are as undermentioned:-

Copper-sheets and plates.

Iron-sheets and bars.

White tin.

Telephone.

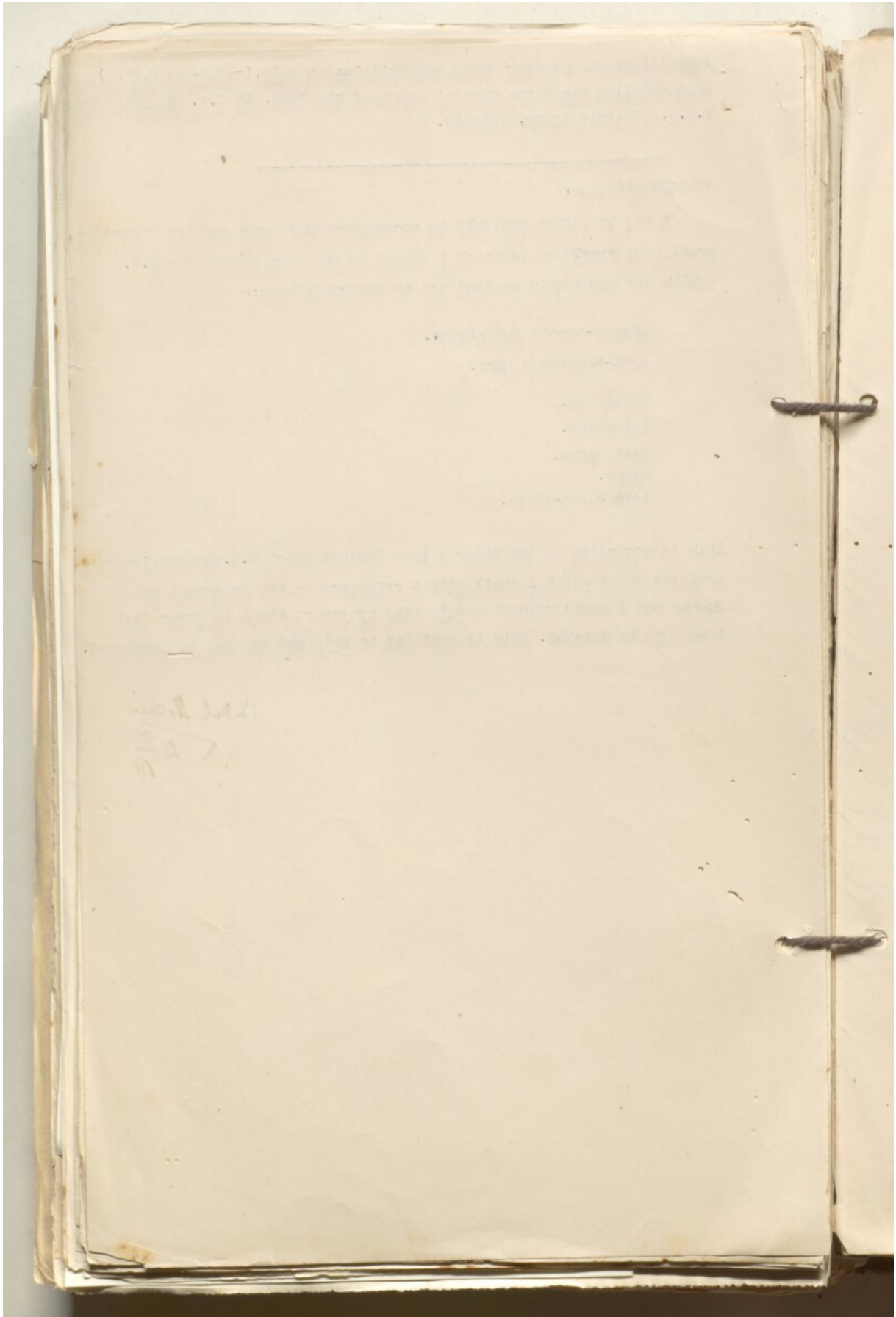
Cash Safes.

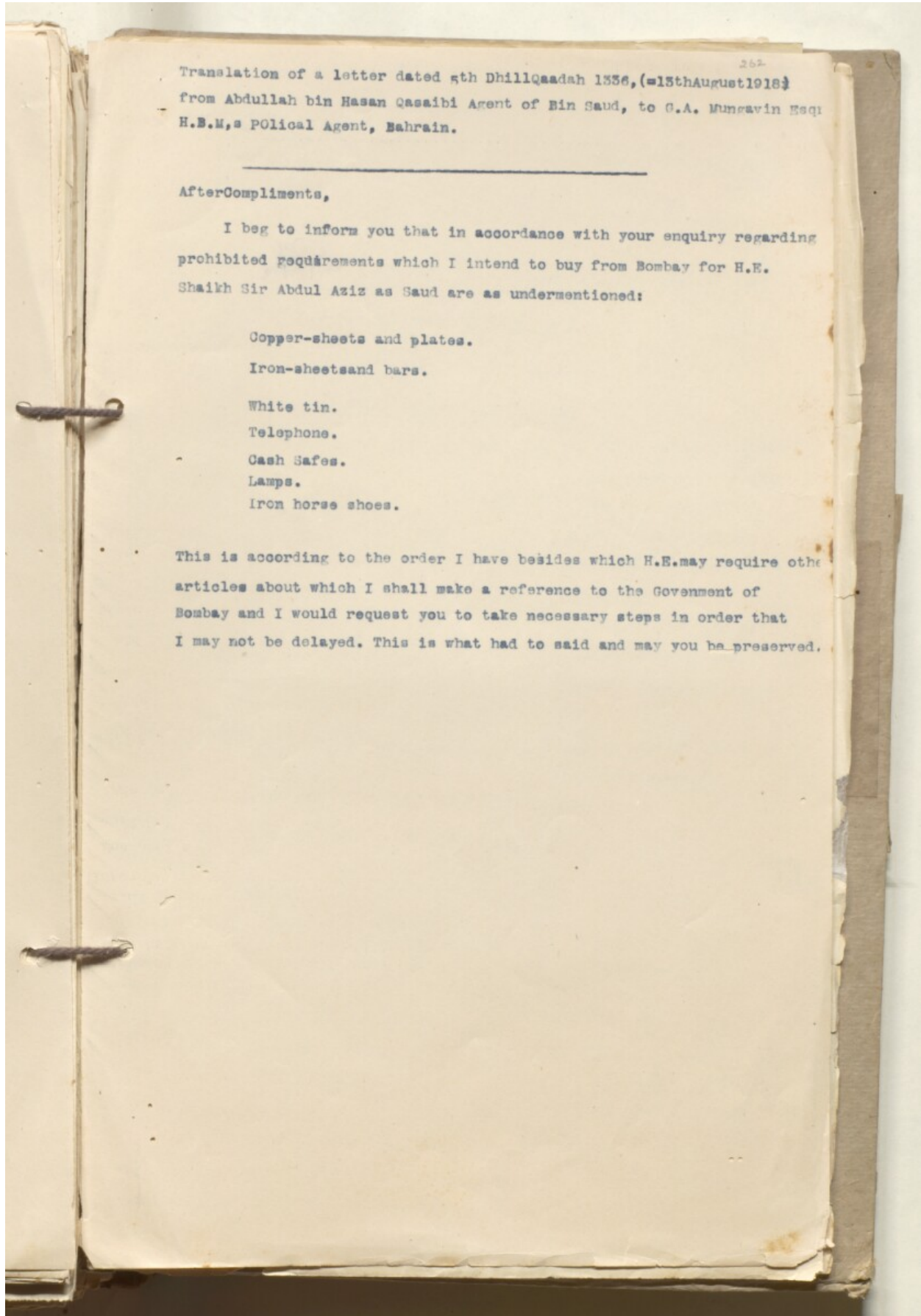
Lamps.

Iron horse-shoes.

This is according to the order I have besides which H.E. may require other
articles about which I shall make a reference to the Government of
Bombay and I would request you to take necessary steps in order that
I may not be delayed. This is what had to said and may you be preserved.

AK Del H. gain
13 8
18





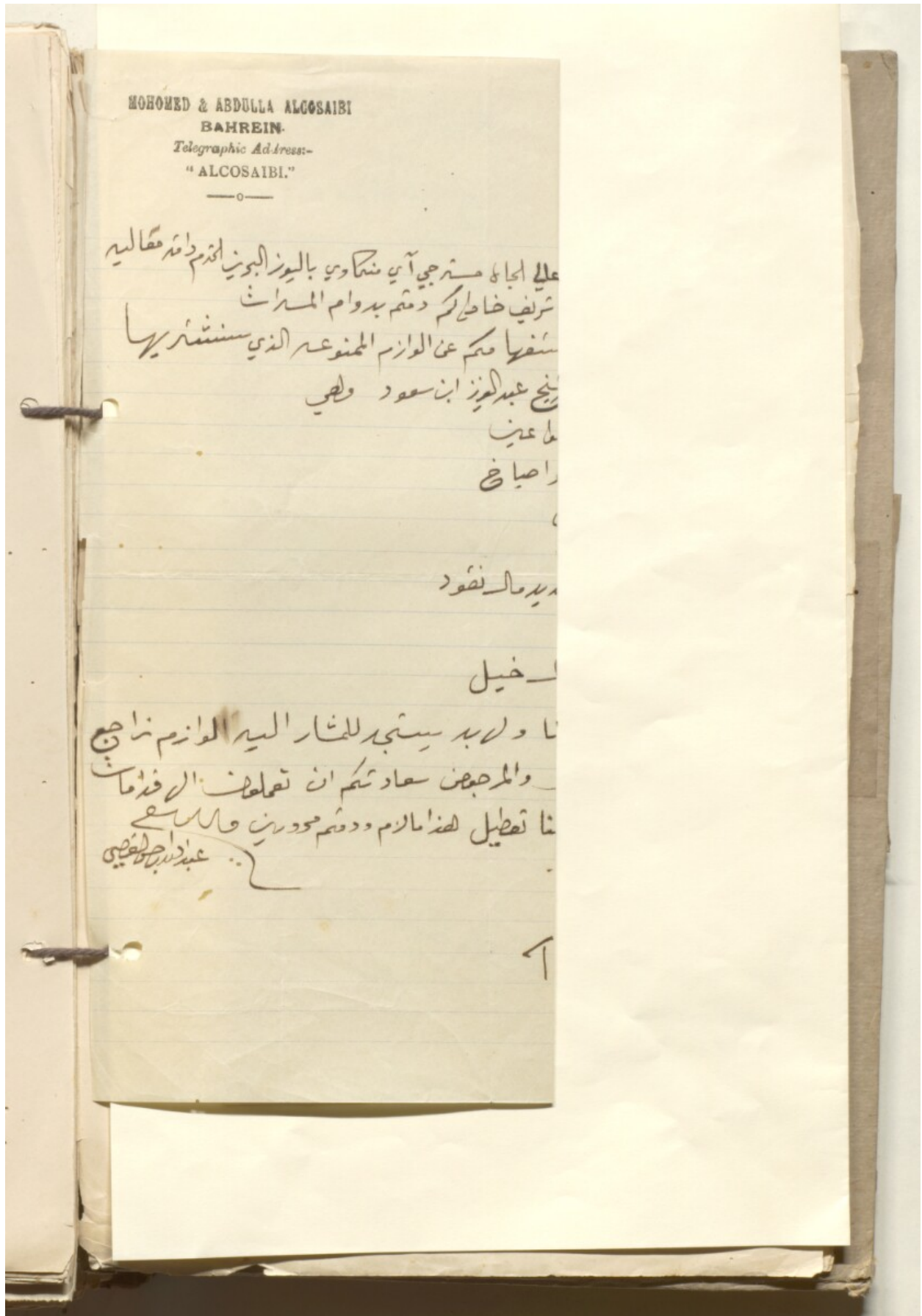
262-
Translation of a letter dated 5th Dhilqaadah 1336, (=13th August 1918)
from Abdullah bin Hasan Qasaibi Agent of Bin Saud, to G.A. Mungavin Esq.
H.B.M.s POLICAL Agent, Bahrain.

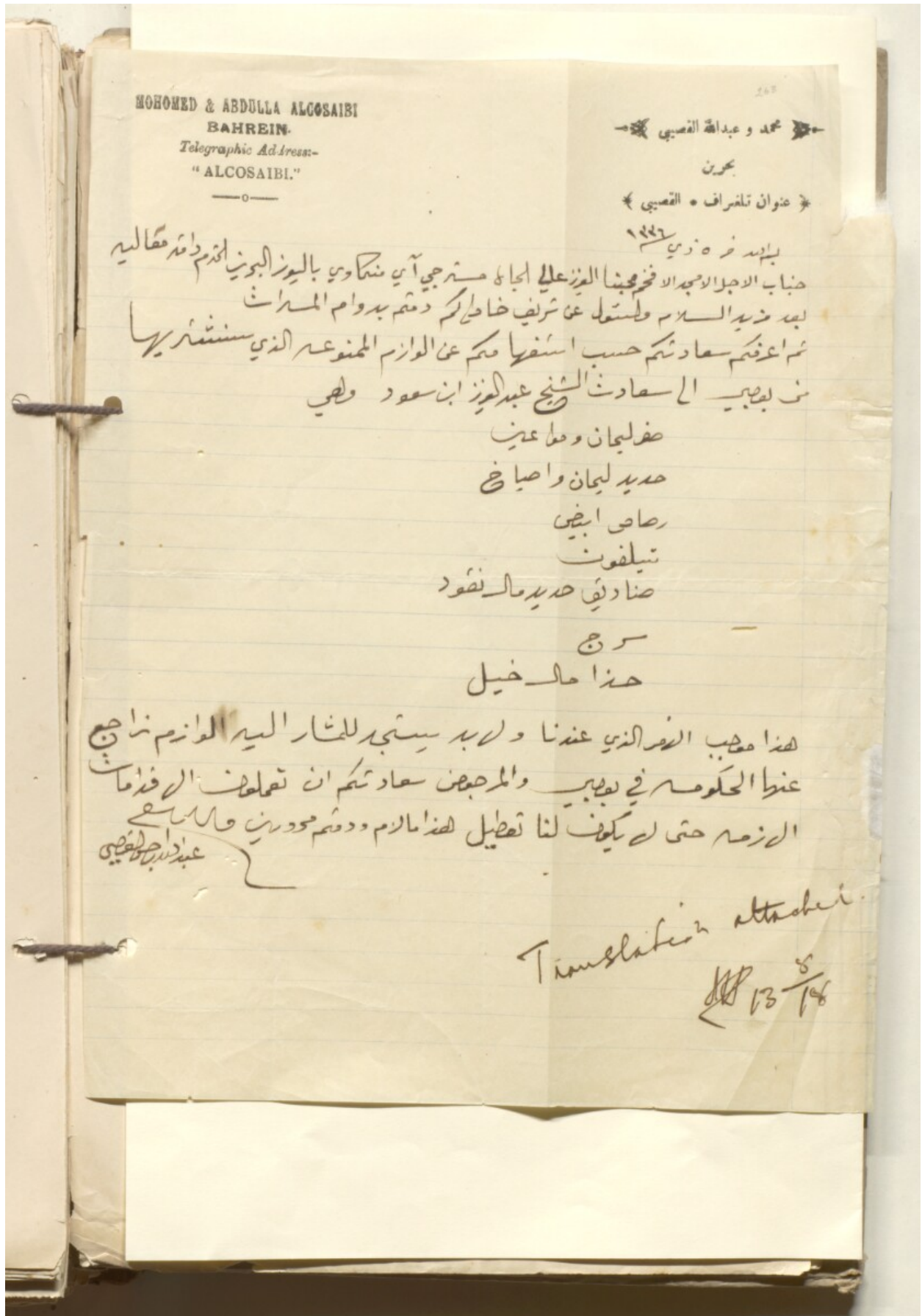
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Iron-sheets and bars.
White tin.
Telephone.
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Lamps.
Iron horse shoes.

This is according to the order I have besides which H.E. may require other
articles about which I shall make a reference to the Government of
Bombay and I would request you to take necessary steps in order that
I may not be delayed. This is what had to be said and may you be preserved.





MOHAMED & ABDULLA ALCOSAIBI
BAHREIN.
Telegraphic Address:-
"ALCOSAIBI."

محمد و عبد الله القصبي

بحرين

عنوان تليفون * القصبي *

باسم من ذين

جناب الاجل الامير الفخيم محمد بن عبد العزيز علي ايجال منته جي آين متكاوين بالبورج البوني انتم دامت مقاليد
بعد زيار السلام ولستول عن ترفيع خاصكم دمتهم بدوام المهادث
ثم اعزكم سعادتهم حسب استغفاركم عن الوازم المنوعه الذي سنشذرها
من بغير السعادث الشيخ عبد العزيز ابن سعود وهي

صفريجان ومعا عني

حيدر ليجان واصباح

رصاص ابني

تيلفون

صناديق حيدر مال نفود

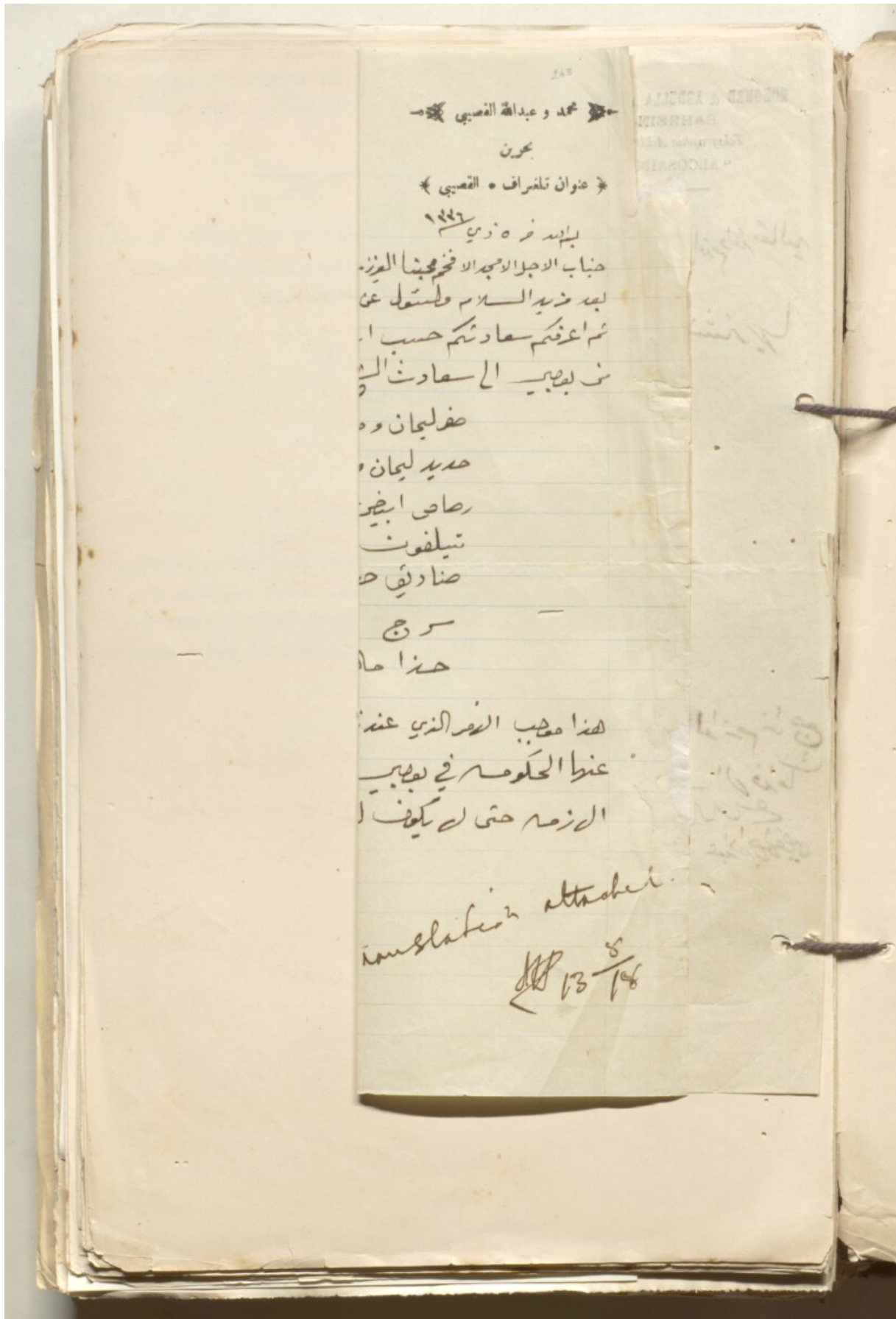
سرج

هذا حال خيل

هذا معيب الفراء الذي غفنا ولا بد سيستجدي للمشار اليه الوازم ناهج
عنا الحكومة في بغير والمرجهن سعادتهم ان تعلموا ان فدا ما
الزمر حتى لا يكون لنا تعطيل لهذا الملام ودعتهم محودين والى
عبد العزيز القصبي

تمت

١٣/١٤



محمد و عبدالله القصبي

بحرين

عنوان تلافيف • القصبي

بسمه في ذي

كتاب الاجل الامجد الفخيم بحسب العز
بعد من يد السلام واستودع
ثم اعفتم عادتكم حسب
من يقضي الى عادتكم

صفليمان و

حميد ليغان و

رصاص ابخير

تيلفون

صناديق

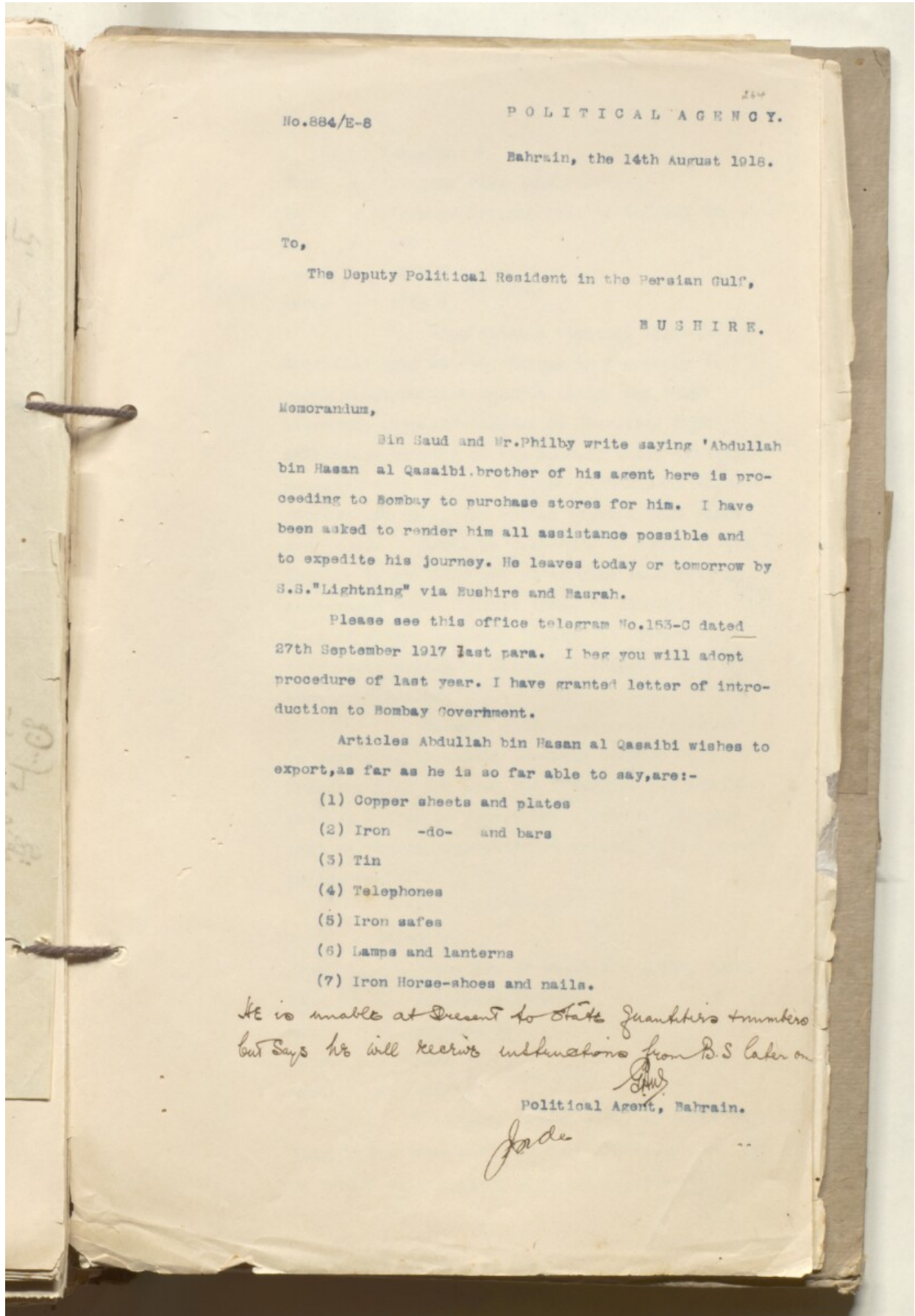
سرج

هذا ما

هذا مذهب النور الذي غنم
عند الحكومة في البحرين
الزمره حتى لا يكلف

attached translation

13/14



No.884/E-8

POLITICAL AGENCY.

Bahrain, the 14th August 1918.

To,

The Deputy Political Resident in the Persian Gulf,

BUSHIRE.

Memorandum,

Bin Saud and Mr. Philby write saying 'Abdullah bin Hasan al Qasaibi, brother of his agent here is proceeding to Bombay to purchase stores for him. I have been asked to render him all assistance possible and to expedite his journey. He leaves today or tomorrow by S.S. "Lightning" via Bushire and Basrah.

Please see this office telegram No.153-C dated 27th September 1917 last para. I beg you will adopt procedure of last year. I have granted letter of introduction to Bombay Government.

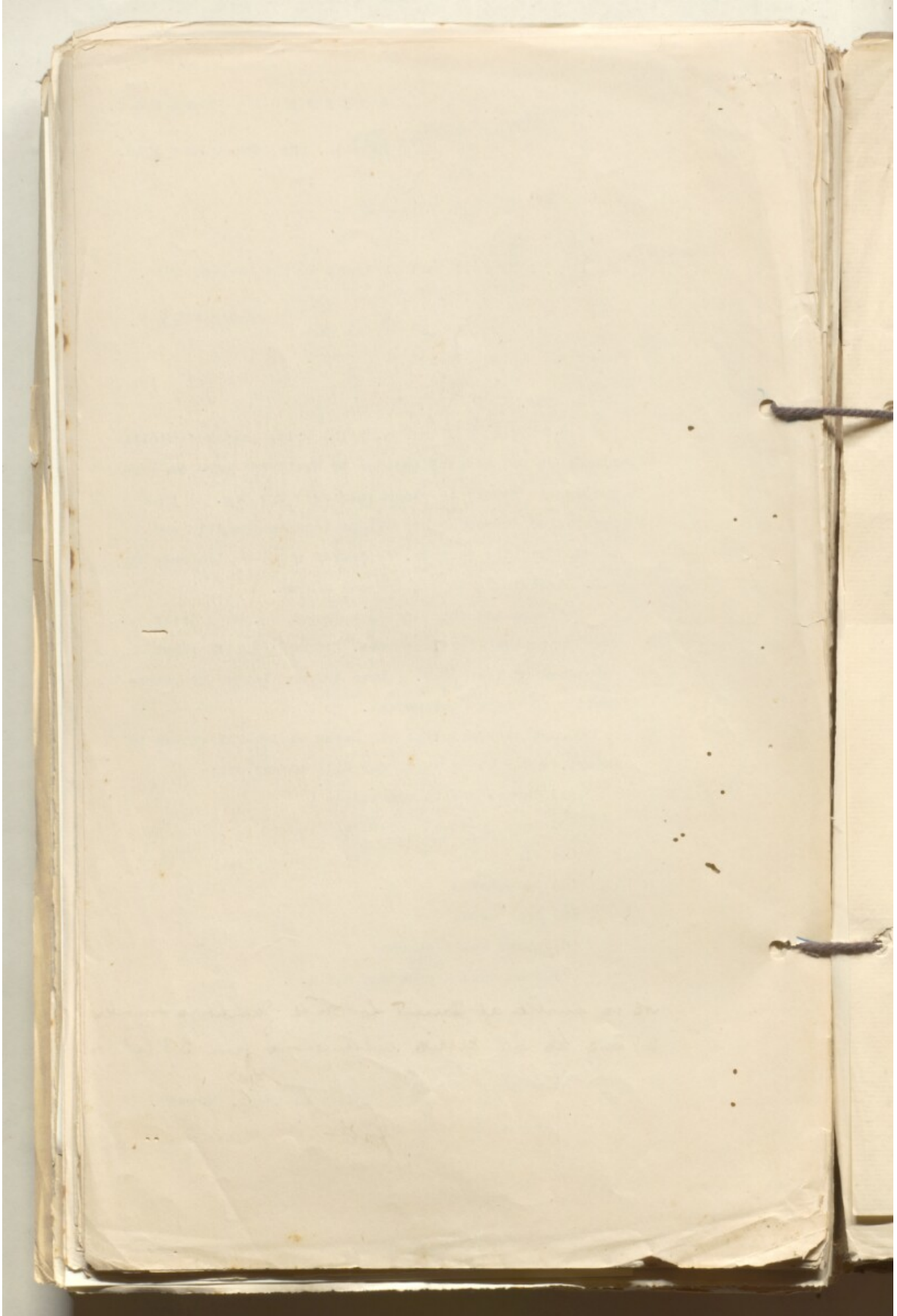
Articles Abdullah bin Hasan al Qasaibi wishes to export, as far as he is so far able to say, are:-

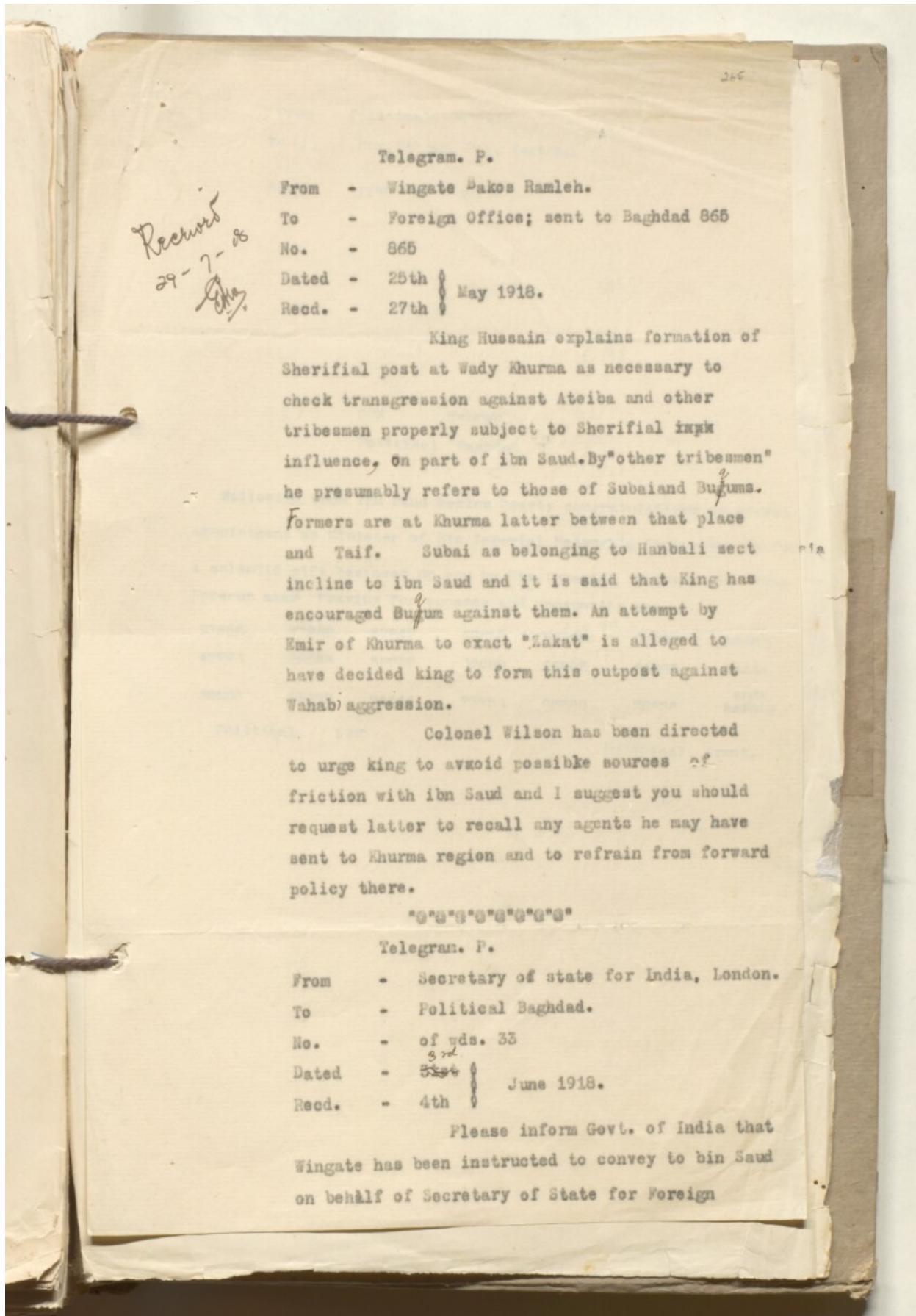
- (1) Copper sheets and plates
- (2) Iron -do- and bars
- (3) Tin
- (4) Telephones
- (5) Iron safes
- (6) Lamps and lanterns
- (7) Iron Horse-shoes and nails.

He is unable at present to state quantities & numbers but says he will receive instructions from B.S. later on

Political Agent, Bahrain.

Jade





Telegram. P.

From - Wingate Bakos Ramleh.
To - Foreign Office; sent to Baghdad 865
No. - 865
Dated - 25th May 1918.
Recd. - 27th

King Hussain explains formation of Sherifial post at Wady Khurma as necessary to check transgression against Ateiba and other tribesmen properly subject to Sherifial impk influence. On part of ibn Saud. By "other tribesmen" he presumably refers to those of Subai and Bugums. Formers are at Khurma latter between that place and Taif. Subai as belonging to Hanbali sect incline to ibn Saud and it is said that King has encouraged Bugum against them. An attempt by Emir of Khurma to exact "Zakat" is alleged to have decided king to form this outpost against Wahab aggression.

Colonel Wilson has been directed to urge king to avoid possible sources of friction with ibn Saud and I suggest you should request latter to recall any agents he may have sent to Khurma region and to refrain from forward policy there.

"S" "S" "S" "S" "S" "S"

Telegram. P.

From - Secretary of state for India, London.
To - Political Baghdad.
No. - of vds. 33
Dated - 3rd June 1918.
Recd. - 4th

Please inform Govt. of India that Wingate has been instructed to convey to bin Saud on behalf of Secretary of State for Foreign

